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TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE • UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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38th ANNUAL REPORT

THIRTY-EIGHT
ANNUAL REPORT

To the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations Pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations.

1985

TRUST TERRITORY
OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS

OCTOBER 1, 1984 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

This report, covering fiscal year 1985, is the Thirty-eighth annual report by the United States to the United Nations, pursuant to article 88 of the United Nations Charter, on the administration the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

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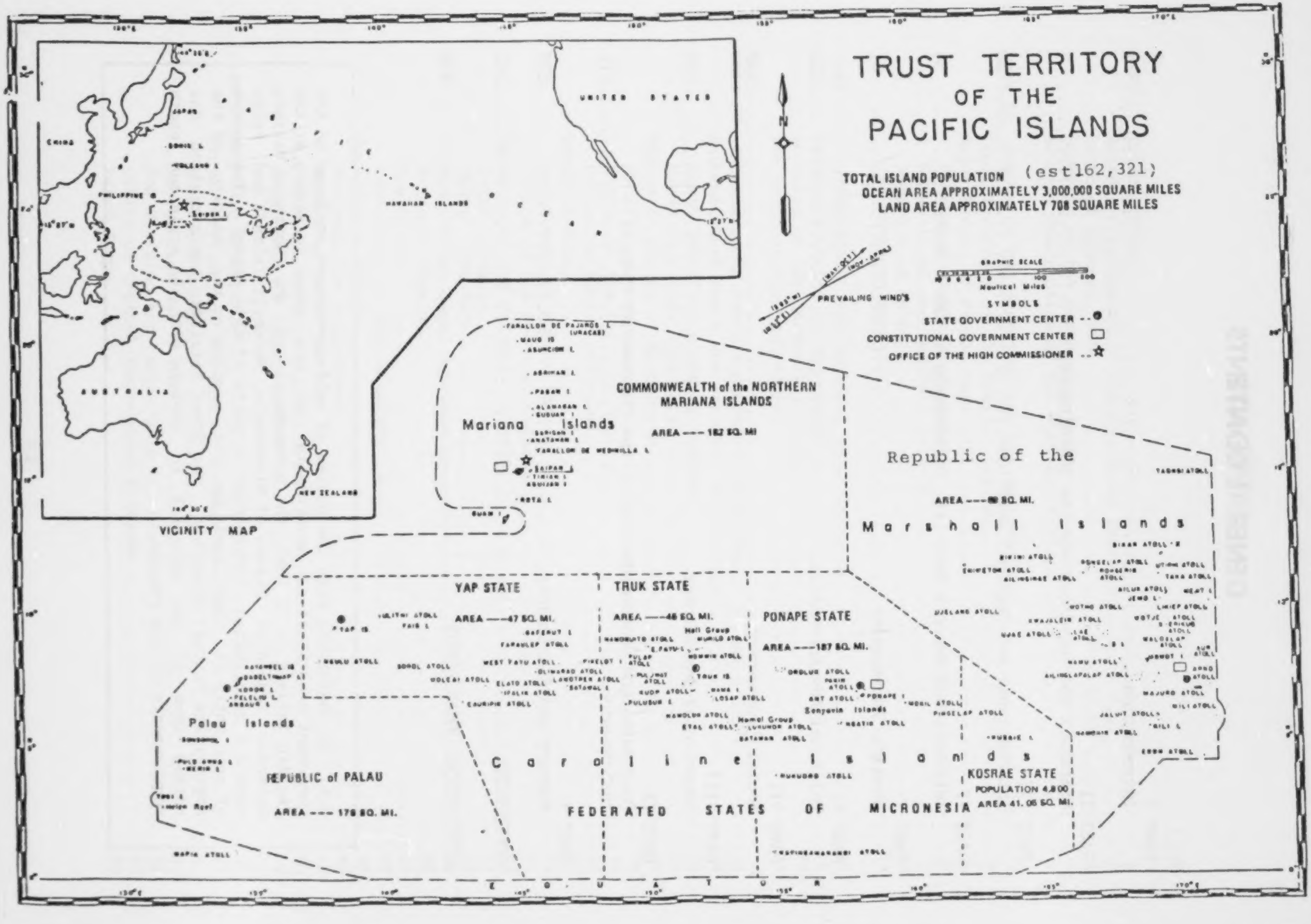
TRUST TERRITORY
OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS
TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION (est162,321)
OCEAN AREA APPROXIMATELY 3,000,000 SQUARE MILES
LAND AREA APPROXIMATELY 708 SQUARE MILES
N
PREVAILING WINDS
GRAPHIC SCALE
Nautical Miles
100
200
SYMBOLS
STATE GOVERNMENT CENTER --●
CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT CENTER □
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER --☆
VICINITY MAP
CHINA
JAPAN
PHILIPPINE IS
Saipan I
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
UNITED STATES
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
COMMONWEALTH of the NORTHERN
MARIANA ISLANDS
AREA --- 182 SQ. MI
Mariana Islands
FARALLON DE PAJAROS I
(URACAS)
MAUG IS
ASUNCION I
AGRIHAN I
PAGAN I
ALAMAGAN I
GUGUAN I
SARIGAN I
ANATAHAN I
FARALLON DE MEDINILLA I
SAIPAN I
TINIAN I
AGUIJAN I
ROTA I
GUAM I
Republic of the
AREA ---- SQ. MI.
Marshall Islands
BIKINI ATOLL
ENIWETOK ATOLL
AILINGINAE ATOLL
RONGELAP ATOLL
RONGERIK ATOLL
UTIRIK ATOLL
TAKA ATOLL
AILUK ATOLL
JEMO I
MEJIT I
LIKIEP ATOLL
WOTHO ATOLL
UJELANG ATOLL
KWAJALEIN ATOLL
UJAE ATOLL
LAE ATOLL
WOTJE ATOLL
ERIKUB ATOLL
MALOELAP ATOLL
AUR ATOLL
NAMU ATOLL
AILINGLAPALAP ATOLL
ARNO ATOLL
MAJURO ATOLL
MILI ATOLL
JALUIT ATOLL
KILI I
NAMORIK ATOLL
EBON ATOLL
YAP STATE
AREA ---47 SQ. MI.
YAP IS
ULITHI ATOLL
FAIS I
GAFERUT I
FARAULEP ATOLL
NGULU ATOLL
SOROL ATOLL
WEST FAYU ATOLL
WOLEAI ATOLL
OLIMARAO ATOLL
ELATO ATOLL
LAMOTREK ATOLL
IFALIK ATOLL
SATAWAL I
EAURIPIK ATOLL
TRUK STATE
AREA ---48 SQ. MI.
Hall Group
NAMONUITO ATOLL
MURILO ATOLL
E FAYU I
NOMWIN ATOLL
PIKELOT I
PULAP ATOLL
PULUSUK ATOLL
TRUK IS
KUOP ATOLL
NAMA I
LOSAP ATOLL
PULUSUK I
NAMOLUK ATOLL
Mortlock Group
ETAL ATOLL
LUKUNOR ATOLL
SATAWAN ATOLL
PONAPE STATE
AREA ---187 SQ. MI.
OROLUK ATOLL
PAKIN ATOLL
PONAPE I
ANT ATOLL
MOKIL ATOLL
Senyavin Islands
PINGELAP ATOLL
NGATIK ATOLL
NUKUORO ATOLL
KAPINGAMARANGI ATOLL
KUSAIE I
KOSRAE STATE
POPULATION 4,800
AREA 41.06 SQ. MI.
Caroline Islands
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
Palau Islands
KAYANGEL IS
BABELTHUAP I
KOROR I
PELELIU I
ANGAUR I
SONSOROL I
PULO ANNA I
MERIR I
TOBI I
Helen Reef
REPUBLIC of PALAU
AREA --- 178 SQ. MI.
MAPIA ATOLL
E Q U A T O R
130° E
135°
140°
145°
150°
155°
160°
165°
170° E
20°
15°
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N.B. In conformity with the degree of self-government confered on the component constitutional governments of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in FY 1985, the governments of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau gave all contributed information to parts of this report. The source of each entry is identified by the caption at the heading of the appropriate textual materials. The Trust Territory Adminstration has edited some of the material to conform with the style and length requirements of the report.

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PART I

Introduction

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covers some 3 million square miles of the western Pacific Ocean just above the Equator, ranging from about one degree to twenty-two degrees north latitude and one hundred thirty degrees to one hundred seventy two degrees east longitude. The Territory embraces more than 2,000 islands and islets, lying in three major archipelagoes: the Carolines, the Marshalls, and the Marianas.

The entire area is called Micronesia, or the "Tiny Islands." Guam, in the Marianas, however, is not part of the Trust Territory nor is Kiribati or Nauru, also part of "Greater Micronesia".

The Territory's more than 2,000 islands range from large volcanic islands to tiny coral islets linking the circular chain of rock and vegetation which forms a coral atoll. Most islands in the Eastern Carolines and the Marianas are of coral formation. Remnants of a vast undersea volcanic ridge, stretching southward from Japan along the western perimeter of the Territory, from the Mariana and Western Caroline Islands. The Eastern Carolines and all of the Marshall Islands rest on another series of submarine elevations. Elevations range from about six feet on a coral atoll to 3,166 feet on Agrihan Island, Marianas.

COMPOSITION

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is composed at the present time of four constitutional governments including the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia (Yap, Truk, Pohnpei and Kosrae) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The Northern Mariana Islands is functioning under a Secretarial Order separating it from the rest of the Trust Territory for administrative purposes while the other three governments are operating under one Secretarial Order (3039 as amended) which recognizes their constitutional governments subject to certain limitations and responsibilities of the High Commissioner representing the Administering Authority.

CLIMATE

Temperatures generally range from the mid-70s to the mid-80s and are relatively uniform. Rainfall is heavy and humidity averages 80 percent. Seasonal changes vary throughout the Territory, but most islands have pronounced wet and dry seasons.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Vegetation varies from high island to low atoll, although coconut and breadfruit trees are common to both. Coral atolls are particularly characterized by the coconut palm and its related plant associates - breadfruit, pandanus, and plants of a shore nature. The high volcanic islands, on the other hand, usually have mangrove swamps on the tidal flats, coconut vegetation on the slopes and mixed forest growth on the uplands.

A rich marine fauna exists in the open sea, reefs, lagoons, and shore areas. Species of fish include tuna, barracuda, sea bass, sharks, eels, snappers, stone fish, lion fish, flying fish, porcupine fish, gobies, archer fish, flounder, butterfly fish, sugeonfish, trigger fish, and many others. Other marine organisms such as starfish, spiny lobsters, crabs, sea cucumbers, octopi, clams, oysters, snails, and sea urchins are abundant. Porpoises are abundant but whales are rare. The dugong, or sea cow, a marine mammal found in Palau, is rare; threat of its extinction has resulted in local laws for its protection. More than 7,000 species of insects are known to be in the Territory, perhaps 15 percent have been introduced by man. Some 45 percent are found throughout all the islands while the rest are endemic to specific areas.

ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS

The people of the Trust Territory are classified as Micronesians except for about 2,000 Polynesian inhabitants of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro and a scattering of individuals of other racial groups. Anthropological evidence and studies indicate that the present Micronesian population probably originated in Southeast Asia and Malaysia.

Physically, Micronesians are characterized by medium stature, brown skin, straight to wavy black hair, relatively little facial and body hair, and high cheekbones.

Differences in customs do exist. The scattered and isolated islands have led to local adaptations and inventions. There has been a basic similarity throughout, however, in general cultural characteristics such as a fine adjustment to life in small tropical isles; specialized technology using stone, shell, fibers, and other local materials; complex class distinctions; narrow political loyalties; close kinship ties; cult of ancestors; and leadership by chief. Differing degrees of "western" acculturation can be noted depending on contact with Spanish, German, Japanese, and American cultures.

LANGUAGES

Great language differences exist in Micronesia, although each island language has a common Malayo-Polynesian source. Nine major languages, with dialectal variations, are spoken in the Territory: Palauan, Yapese, Chamorro, Ulithian-Woleaian, Trukese, Pohnpeian, Kosraean, Marshallese, and Kapingamarangi-Nukuoro. Some linguists add a tenth language, Sonsorolese-Tobian of southwest Palau. These languages are used daily and most people know only the language of their home island and either Japanese or English. In the islands where the Japanese influence was strongest, many older people know at least conversational Japanese. English is the official language in the Territory and is taught in all of the schools.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

A matrilineal society was common throughout the area, except in Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro. The basic political unit in the central Carolines was the local community, made up of several lineages tracing descent from a common ancestress. Elsewhere social organization was more complex. In the prehistoric Marshalls, a number of petty, warring, and unstable feudal states arose accompanied by stratification into several social classes. An even greater degree of social stratification developed in Kosrae, Palau, Yap, and the Marianas. This reached a peak on Yap where five of the original nine distinct social classes are still recognized today. Yap also dominated an economic-religious empire which extended far to the east in the Carolines. Which it inherited from an earlier "tributory empire" originally set up from Kosrae. The people of Pohnpei competed for social status through a complex system of bestowed titles. Much of the old pattern is still maintained.

In the Marianas the original matrilineal system among the Chamorros has been replaced by a patrilineal system as a result of 400 years of Spanish administration. The Carolinian population in the Marianas has retained some of the matrilineal customs.

HISTORY

Micronesia has been known to the Western World since 16th century Spanish and Portuguese explorers first visited the islands. Later explorers, traders, whalers and missionaries included British, French, Germans, Russians, Japanese, and Americans.

In the 19th century, development of a lucrative copra trade brought about political conflict among Germany, Spain, and Great Britain, resulting in German commercial control over the Marshalls, and Spanish sovereignty over the islands. In 1898 the United States acquired Guam following a war with Spain. In 1899 Spain withdrew from the Pacific and sold all her remaining possessions to Germany. Germany's administration, which encouraged development of trade and production of copra, ended in 1914 when Japanese naval squadrons took over military possession of the Marshalls, Carolines, and Marianas (except Guam) at the outbreak of World War I. Japan began its formal administration by a League of Nations mandate in 1920. During this period extensive settlement resulted in a Japanese population of over 100,000 as permanent residents. The indigenous population at this time was about 40,000. Sugar cane, mining, fishing and tropical agriculture were areas of concentration before the militarization of the island in the late 1930's.

After the United States entered World War II in 1941, Micronesia assumed vital importance in the Pacific campaign and bitter fighting took place before the area was secured by United States forces in 1944.

In 1947, the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana Islands, excluding Guam, became a United Nations Trusteeship administered by the United States. Following a period of increasing self-government and political status negotiations which began in 1969, the Northern Marianas voted in 1975 to become a Commonwealth of the United States upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and was administratively separated from the balance of the Trust Territory in 1976.

In 1978, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Kosrae, Yap, Truk and Pohnpei voted on the proposed Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia (with UN observation), a document drafted in 1975 by the Micronesian Constitutional Convention. The Constitution was rejected by the Marshalls and Palau. The balance of the districts then became the Federated States of Micronesia with the capitol in Pohnpei.

The Marshalls adopted a separate constitution in 1978 and is now designated as the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Palau adopted its constitution in 1980 and is now called the Republic of Palau.

Secretarial Order 3039, issued in 1979 (as amended) provided for increased self-government within the constitutional governments subject to certain limitations pending termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

In 1983, the Compacts of Free Association for the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia were approved in UN observed plebescites. The plebescite in Palau that same year was nullified by action of the Palau Court. A second plebescite on the Palau Compact was held in September 4, 1984 in which 66% of the voting electorate approved the proposed Compact, still below the constitutionally mandated 75%.

The Compacts for the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia are presently being reviewed by the United States Congress in pending legislation.

After all of the Compacts have been approved by the United States Congress, they will be presented to the United Nations for appropriate action leading to termination of the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement.

STATE OF POHNPEI, FSM

General

Pohnpei State has a population of 28,902 according to the 1985 population court conducted September 15, 1985 jointly by the National and State planning offices.

The Pohnpei State Government has its own established constitution which came into existence in 1984 creating a democratic form of government having three distinct but equal branches: executive, legislative and judicial. Pohnpei has a State governor and lieutenant governor both of whom are popularly elected and serve four-year terms.

Under the governor are executive agencies performing a variety of functions, including resources and development, health, education, public safety, public affairs, finance, planning/budgeting and personnel.

The members of the Pohnpei Legislature are popularly elected with 23 members, all serving four-year terms.

The Pohnpei Judiciary has a chief justice and three associate justices each with twelve-year terms with a provision for extension. All are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of an affirmative vote of a majority of members of the legislative body, without regard to vacancies.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of the Marshall Islands is a nation of thirty atolls and five individual islands spread over some 750-thousand square miles of the central Pacific Ocean bounded by Taongi atoll in the north, Ebon in the south, Ujelang in the west and Mili in the east.

The Marshall Islands were placed under the United Nations Trusteeship of the Pacific Islands in 1947 with the United States as the administering authority. This trusteeship is the last remaining U.N. trusteeship in the world, and negotiations toward its termination have been in progress for the past fifteen years.

GOVERNMENT

The Marshall Islands enacted its own constitution in 1979 and has been conducting its own affairs since then under the parliamentary type of government that is elected every four years.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The executive branch of government consists of the Cabinet of Ministers headed by the President who is also the head of state. The President and all members of the Cabinet are elected by the Nitijela from among its own members.

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The legislative branch consists of

a unicameral national parliament called the Nitijela, which consists of thirty three members elected from twenty four districts for terms of four years, and the Council of Iroij, an advisory council of twelve traditional chiefs who advise the Nitijela on matters pertaining to tradition and customs.

THE JUDICIARY

The judiciary branch consists of the Supreme Court, the High Court, District Courts, Community Courts, and a Traditional Rights Court which is an advisory body on matters pertaining to tradition and customs. There is also a Judicial Service Commission which submits recommendations and evaluations to the Cabinet on matters pertaining to the judiciary.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The islands of the Northern Mariana Islands, consisting of 13 single islands, and one group of three islands (Maug), constitute together with the U.S. Territory of Guam, the highest slope of a massive mountain range rising six miles high off the floor of the Marianas Trench, in the ocean bed, and forms a boundary between the Philippines Sea to the West and the Pacific Ocean to the East. Running in a generally North/South direction from the southernmost inhabited island of Rota to the northernmost uninhabited island of Farallon de Pajaros (Uracas), the chain of islands extends for some 338 miles, with a total land area of approximately 183.5 square miles. The northernmost inhabited island is Agrihan, located approximately 205 miles north of the capital island of Saipan.

However, only six of these islands are regularly inhabited, with most of the land areas and population concentrated in the major islands of Saipan (45 square miles, population of 16,532); Rota (32 square miles, population of 1,484); Tinian (39 square miles, population of 1,012); Alamagan (4.32 square miles, population 57); Pagan (18.65 square miles, sporadically populated); and Agrihan (18.29 square miles, estimated population 25). The total population of the Northern Mariana Islands, based on the 1980 census, is 20,350 (this does not include transients and visitors).

Geologically, the Northern Mariana Islands are mountainous "high islands," of either limestone formation (southern islands) or of volcanic rocks. The islands generally rise out of the sea in successive level terraces, with tables of fringing reefs. Saipan is the only island having a sizeable lagoon, extending almost the entire length of the western side of the island. There are several active volcanoes in the Northern Islands. Many of the presently dormant volcanoes in the north retain their conical, volcanic form. The highest mountain in Saipan, Mt. Tagpochau, rises 1,554 feet from sea level.

The people of the Northern Marianas, through their elected and appointed representatives, were permitted by the United States to negotiate their political status with the United States in 1972. At that time, the Northern Marianas was still an administrative district of the Trust Territory Government its executive and legislative powers limited to the delegation of authority extended to the District Administrator and the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Secretary of the Department of the Interior. The resolution of the Northern Marianas political status in March, 1976, marked by the approval of the Covenant the people of the Northern Marianas and the United States Government, signified an important and historic beginning of a new political experience. In April of 1976, the Northern Mariana Islands was severed from the administrative control of the Trust Territory Government and began the process of preparing the people to develop their constitutional government to elect their first governor and constitutional legislators. By popular referendum, the people adopted the Northern Marianas Constitution which was subsequently approved by the United States Government. By proclamation of President Jimmy Carter, the Constitution of the Northern Marianas became effective on January 9, 1978, and the people witnessed the inauguration of their first elected governor, legislators and other elected officials.

The capital of the Northern Marianas is located at Saipan, which is the governmental and commercial center of these islands, as well as the transportation hub, offering a modern, first-class airport, the Saipan International Airport, capable of handling 747 Jumbo Jet aircraft, and is a major stop for the Trust Territory's Air Micronesia 727 jet aircraft. Following settlement of the "Air Route Case" for Saipan/Japan route, Air Micronesia as well as Japan Airlines commenced a regular daily schedule flight to and from Japan and Saipan, and to a lesser degree, Tinian and Rota, have become major tourist destinations for visitors, primarily from Japan and Guam, and other areas of the United States and other parts of the world. Both Rota and Tinian also have airfields capable of handling jet aircraft, while the northern inhabited island of Pagan has a former Japanese airstrip which can handle small aircraft.

CHIEF EXECUTIVES CONVERGE – The FSM President, Vice President and governors are gathered Nov. 13 during the two-day conference on the Compact of Free Association outside of the Kolonia Town Building for a photo session with National Geographic Society photographer Melinda Berge. From left are Truk Gov. Erhart Aten, President Tosiwo Nakayama, Pohnpei Gov. Resio Moses, Vice President Bailey Olter, Kosrae Gov. Yosiwo George (standing) and Yap Gov. John Mangefel.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitant

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

The legal status of the Territory is defined by: THE TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL which entered into force on July 18, 1947 under which the United States administers the Territory. In addition the following U.S. laws and orders apply:

(a) United States Public Law 83-451, signed June 30, 1954, as amended, which states that until Congress determines otherwise, the President shall provide for the Territory's civil administration.

(b) Executive Order 11021 of the President of the United States, May 7, 1962, making the Secretary of the Interior responsible for the Territory's civil administration.

(c) Trust Territory Code of 1980 and amendments.

(d) United States Public Law 90-16, signed May 1967, providing for appointments of the High Commissioner by the President with advice and consent of the Senate.

(e Secretary of the Interior's Order 2918 of September 27, 1968, as amended, delimiting the extent and nature of the authority of the Trust Territory Government and shall establish and maintain relationships with the United States Congress, the Department of Interior, and other Federal agencies, and with foreign governments and international bodies. (Order 2918 supersedes previous Department of Interior Orders 2874 and 2882, as amended.)

(f) Secretarial Order 2989 establishing the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(g) Secretarial Order 3027, as amended, calling for Interim transition to governments based on locally developed constitutions in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall, and Palau.

(h) Secretarial Order 3039 recognizing government entities under locally-ratified constitutions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(i) Public laws enacted by the four political entities not included in the Trust Territory Code.

STATUS OF INHABITANTS

The Trust Territory Code defines citizens of the Territory as all persons born in the Territory except those who, although born in the Territory, at birth or otherwise acquire another nationality. A child born outside the Territory of parents who are citizens is considered a Trust Territory citizen until age 21. To retain Trust Territory citizenship beyond age 21, such a person must have returned to the Territory and established his permanent residence in the Territory while under age 21. Citizens and resident noncitizens of the Territory may acquire United States citizenship just as other immigrants to the United States do. The same laws govern all Territory residents whether they are citizens, resident noncitizens, or visitors subject to varying provisions of locally applicable constitutions.

MAJOR EVENTS OF FISCAL YEAR 1985
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

OCTOBER, 1984

During the Sixth FSM Chief Executives' Conference held Oct. 10-17 in Pohnpei, President Tosiwo Nakayama and the four State governors unanimously reaffirmed the FSM policy opposing nuclear dumping in the Pacific. They also signed an Agreement on Internal Budget and Finance Procedures which will go into effect on the effective date of the Compact of Free Association and adopted resolutions calling for periodic FSM Olympic Games starting in May, 1985, and urging the U.S. government to fund the construction of the proposed new Community College of Micronesia campus in Palikir in conjunction with the new national capitol.

President Reagan signed into law October 12 a U.S. Interior Department appropriations bill which included $3.92 million to begin construction of the new FSM capitol in the Palikir section of Sokehs Municipality, Pohnpei. A $3 million endowment for the College of Micronesia land grant program was included in another appropriations measure.

The Trades Training and Testing (T³) program sponsored by the U.N. Development Program and International Labor Organization were extended to Truk State with the arrival Oct. 29 of three Trukese counterparts in Pohnpei for training to be instructors in mechanical, construction and electrical trades.

The Department of External Affairs coordinated the Sixth Chief Executives' Conference here in Pohnpei at which the Tokyo Liaison Officer and the FSM Representative from Washington, D.C. were both present for briefings.

A survey team of experts from Japan visited regarding the two proposed 500-ton freezer facilities for Pohnpei and Truk to be given as foreign aid by the Government of Japan.

Mr. James Stovall III, FSM Washington D.C. attorney, traveled to Pohnpei for Compact briefings and meetings with the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition.

The Deputy Secretary headed an FSM delegation to a series of meetings with representatives of Kiribati and Palau in preparation for negotiations with the American Tunaboat Association in Honolulu.

The Secretary met with the UNICEF Pacific Representative, Mr. Stephen Umemoto.

Kosrae Housing Renovation Board was established.

Lee Roy Miller became Kosrae Directing Attorney for the Micronesian Legal Services Corporation.

Kosrae Police Officers attended training held in Sitka, Alaska.

Three-Way Consultation Workshop was held here in Kosrae.

NOVEMBER

Ponape became Pohnpei when it implemented Nov. 8 its first state constitution during a formal ceremony held in the Pohnpei State Legislature chamber.

The Third FSM Congress ended Nov. 7 its fourth and final 30-day regular session after approving 24 bills, including a national Medical Licensing Act, and 23 resolutions, including a call for a special session in January or February.

The FSM state and national resources and development directors meeting Nov. 16-22 in Yap adopted a recommendation to abolish the national

Foreign Investment Board and establish a new office in the FSM R&D Department to process applications for foreign investment permits.

The FSM Telecommunications Corp. Technical Training Center established by the International Telecommunications Union with support from the U.N. Development Program was dedicated Nov. 28 at a site near the Pohnpei COMSAT station to serve in a regional network of ITU training centers.

The Secretary accompanied the President to Guam to meet with officials of Continental/Air Micronesia regarding the future of air services to the FSM.

The Deputy Secretary traveled to Tokyo for a symposium on trade relations focusing on the Pacific developing countries. He also explored copra marketing with certain importers in Japan.

Foreign Services Officer Lorin Robert traveled to Suva to attend the First Working Group Meeting for a draft treaty for a South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone.

The Chief of International Affairs attended the Multilateral Fisheries Treaty meeting with the Forum Fisheries Agency states and U.S. Government representatives in Suva.

The Department coordinated a trip to Malaysia for Yap Officials to observe farming, energy, small industry and aquaculture.

Elections for the municipal officials.

Dr. Salesi Kataonga from the World Health Organization visited Kosrae.

Mr. Harry Skilling was nominated for the Chief Justice position in the Kosrae Court System.

DECEMBER

Pohnpei and Truk were scheduled to send large groups of participants to the Fourth Pacific Arts Festival scheduled for Dec. 8-21 in New Caledonia which was postponed indefinitely, due to security concerns as a result of political violence there.

President Nakayama and FSM Congress Speaker Bethwel Henry attended the Dec. 13 ceremony on Lukunor, Mortlock Islands, Truk, to dedicate the inaugural flight of Can-Air airboat service from Moen to the Mortlocks, a three-classroom addition to Simiron Memorial School and the new Peiou Mortlocks copra warehouse.

FSM Education Chief Daro Weital led with 1,634 votes in the Dec. 21 special election to replace Strik Yoma who died in September as Pohnpei lieutenant governor, but faced a Jan. 18 runoff election with State Housing Authority Executive Director Johnny David who was second with 1,548 votes in a field of eight candidates. Special elections also were held Dec. 21 for three legislative seats, one each in Madolenihmw, Kitti and Sokehs, created by the new Pohnpei constitution.

Kolonia town became the first local jurisdiction to complete a draft of its municipal constitution on Dec. 1 and to ratify the constitution on Dec. 21 under the new Pohnpei State Constitution.

The Deputy Secretary attended bilateral airline negotiations between Japan and the U.S. in Washington, D.C.

The Chief of International Affairs attended the annual SPEC Budget Committee meeting in Suva.

The Division of International Affairs prepared a paper for the second round of talks on the Multilateral Fisheries Treaty between Forum

Fisheries Agency states and the U.S. Government.

The Washington Representative attended a hearing before the U.S. House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks on Interior and Insular Affairs regarding the Compact of Free Association, along with Dr. Eliuel Pretrick of the Division of Health and FSM Senator Peter Christian.

The FSM Liaison Officer in Guam coordinated the 1984 Christmas Drop for selected islands in the FSM with the U.S. Air Force. The drop was successful.

Tourist ship Thorfinn, arrived in Kosrae.

Agriculture Fair for 1984 was held.

Kosrae State Liaison Office established in Pohnpei.

JANUARY

The FSM Education Board reviewed and approved a draft National Education Code during its Jan. 10-11 meeting in Pohnpei.

The FSM Congress approved during its Fourth Special Session in Pohnpei which ended Jan. 17 the Five-Year National Economic Development Plan which is required for funding by the U.S. Congress under the Compact of Free Association.

The Pohnpei state government deeded 134.288 acres of Palikir land to the FSM government during a Jan. 15 ceremony for the new national capitol.

Pohnpei Housing Authority Director Johnny David won the Jan. 18 runoff election to replace the late Strik Yoma as Pohnpei lieutenant governor, defeating FSM Education Chief Daro Weital by 5,615 to 3,790 votes.

The College of Micronesia Board of Regents selected Dr. Singeru Singeo of Palau to replace Loren Peterson as the COM executive director, during the annual board meeting Jan. 22-24 in Pohnpei. The board also elected Alfred Capelle of the Marshall Islands to serve as its rector; Damian Sohl of Pohnpei, vice rector; and John Salas of Guam, the Trust Territory representative secretary treasurer.

Consul Tadashi Hosomoto from the Japan Consulate in Guam visited Pohnpei and showed Japanese cultural films.

Congressman and Mrs. Ishikai Shintaro of the Japan Diet visited the FSM and paid a courtesy call on the President.

General Agustin Toro-Davela, Chilean Ambassador to the Philippines, made an orientation trip to the FSM.

Dr. Martin Schneller, Counsellor for the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Manila, visited the FSM.

The Division of International Affairs coordinated with the FSM Tokyo Liaison Office the planning of a proposed canoe trip from Yap to Yokohama, Japan.

An agreement through the South Pacific Bureau of Economic Cooperation has been drawn up for the utilization of a foreign aid grant from the Norwegian Government for the construction of drinking water catchments in Pohnpei and Kosrae.

The Chief of International Affairs chaired a meeting of the island parties of the FSM-Palau-Kiribati joint licensing agreement with the American Tunaboat Association.

The FSM Washington Representative Office prepared for an oversight hearing in the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The FSM Representative assisted with President Nakayama's attendance at President Reagan's inauguration.

Executive Salary Act of 1985 allowing 64 working-hours for two weeks became State Law No. 3-42.

New Officers of the Kosrae State Legislature were selected: Speaker Thurston Siba, Vice-Speaker James Palsis, and Floor Leader Gaius Nedlic.

Kosrae State Code Project was organized.

First Sea Weed farm organized in Kosrae.

FEBRUARY

Johnny P. David was sworn in as the second elected Pohnpei lieutenant governor and Governor Resio Moses cited progress in the development of Pohnpei utilities and roads during ceremonies held Feb. 1 in the State Legislature chamber in Kolonia.

President Nakayama addressed the opening session of the Feb. 11-16 Small Enterprise Development and Financing Workshop here, urging the U.S. Interior Department to transfer what remained in the Federated States' share to the Trust Territory Economic Development Loan Fund to the FSM Development Bank.

Micronesian Affairs Chief Johnny Hadley represented the FSM at the Feb. 12-14 Pacific Arts Council meeting in Tahiti where the Fourth Pacific Arts Festival was rescheduled for June 29 - July 15 in French Polynesia.

Ambassador Harvey Feldman, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, visited the FSM.

The Chief of International Affairs attended an Extended Economic Zone meeting in Suva.

The Deputy Chief for Multilateral Affairs attended on-going Multilateral Fisheries Treaty meetings in Papua New Guinea.

The Division of International Affairs assisted Pohnpei State with its technical assistance request to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for evaluation of its proposed State Zoning Law.

Harry Skilling confirmed as first Kosrae Chief Justice.

Second State Leadership Conference held with Governor Yosiwo P. George as Chairman.

MARCH

Harry Skilling was sworn in March 1 by FSM Supreme Court Chief Justice as the first Kosrae State Court Chief Justice, after being confirmed Feb. 13 by the Kosrae State Legislature.

In March 5 elections for two-year seats in the FSM Congress, former Truk Public Works Deputy Director Nick Bossy unseated incumbent Resources and Development Chairman Sasao Gouland, while incumbent Jack Fritz was reelected and incumbents Tony Otto, Raymond Setik and Kalisto Refalopei were unopposed; the three Pohnpei incumbents, Speaker Bethwel Henry, Peter Christian and Elias Thomas were reelected, and incumbents Claude Phillip of Kosrae and Isaac Figir of Yap were unopposed.

The President and governors adopted a resolution urging U.S. congressional approval of the Compact of Free Association with the FSM, during the Seventh Chief Executives Conference held March 11-15 in Truk. They also adopted a resolution authorizing the FSM government to explore the possibility of replacing Air Micronesia with a new regional airline, if it failed to gain control of Air Mike through shares to be purchased by Continental Airline.

Notes were exchanged March 15 at the end of the Chief Executives' Conference in Truk between Japanese Consul General in Guam Yoshinobu Nagashima and FSM External Affairs Deputy Secretary Asterio Takesy formally conveying a 930 million yen ($3.7 million) grant in aid from Japan for cold storage facilities for fisheries development projects in Truk and Pohnpei.

President Nakayama signed for the FSM on March 22 the San Francisco Accords in that city to reorganize Air Micronesia under a new joint venture agreement with Continental Airline and a separate agreement to create a regional transportation commission. The signing took place during a settlement conference held by U.S. Bankruptcy Judge T. Glover Roberts to resolve suits against Continental's attempt to purchase United Micronesian Development Association stock to give to the Micronesian governments with controlling interest in Air Micronesia.

President Nakayama visited Majuro March 26-28 during his return trip from San Francisco and joined Marshall Islands President Amata Kabua in inviting Palau President Haruo I. Remeliik to meet with them in a May 3-7 summit in Washington, D.C., to follow up on the San Francisco Accords. It was Nakayama's first official visit to the Marshalls, since becoming FSM President in 1979.

The Department coordinated the Seventh Chief Executives' Conference in Truk.

The Division of Micronesian Relations continued coordination of the FSM's participation in the Pacific Festival of Arts schedule for June. The Pohnpei delegation will be representing the FSM.

The Division of International Affairs coordinated the visit of U.S. Congressmen Solarz, Solomon, and Richardson of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asia at the Pacific Foreign Affairs.

The Division of International Affairs also prepared for FSM participation in the Japan External Trade Organization trade fair scheduled to be held in Tokyo this year.

Mr. Tashihiko Ohba, President of Overseas Fisheries Cooperation Foundation, visited the FSM.

Mr. William Fisher, the Australian Consul-General in Honolulu, visited the FSM.

A delegation of North American Indian tribes and others on a U.S. Trade Mission visited the FSM regarding a proposed joint venture with the People's Republic of China.

The Deputy Chief for South Pacific Affairs attended a South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone conference in New Zealand.

Representatives from Kosrae attended the 7th FSM Chief Executives Conference;

FSM Senator Claude H. Phillip was re-elected.

State of the State address was delivered.

Members from Janns Foundation in California visited Kosrae.

Bruce Howell hired as State Chief of Construction and Engineering.

APRIL

U.S. House Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee Chairman Stephen Solarz of New York led a panel of House Foreign Affairs and Interior committees' members and staff personnel which held hearings April 12 in Pohnpei on the Compact of Free Association.

Other panel members were New York Republican Rep. Gerald Solomon of the Foreign Affairs Committee and New Mexico Democrat William Richardson of the Interior Committee.

A 16-member trade mission sponsored by the Intertribal Timber Council and Micronesian Institute, Washington, D.C., arrived April 2 in Pohnpei and April 6 in Truk enroute to mainland China to explore the possibility of processing timber from American Indian reservations in Micronesia into wood products to be sold to China.

President Nakayama testified April 23 in the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington, urging quick approval of the Compact of Free Association.

A branch of the Bank of Hawaii was established in Kosrae State.

4H Youth Leadership Club was implemented by the KCAP.

Government of Norway contributed money to build water catchments.

Kosrae State Court was certified.

U.S. State Department Liaison Officer Michael Wygant visited Kosrae for the first time.

MAY

Vice President Bailey Olter urged the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies on May 1 and Senate Appropriations Committee on May 2 in Washington to provide funds for the FSM capitol and Community College of Micronesia campus in Palikir and other transitional needs in addition to $87 million requested by the Reagan Administration for fiscal 1986 for the FSM under the Compact of Free Association. The FSM request included $10 million for the CCM campus, $9,524,000 for the capitol, $15 million for prior service benefits, $24,057,000 for war claims and $2 million to combat communicable diseases.

Efforts to reorganize Air Micronesia collapsed and Continental was released during the May 3-7 settlement conference attended by President Nakayama in Washington by Judge Roberts to enter an agreement with the FSM and Marshalls to create a new regional airline.

President Nakayama addressed the U.N. Trusteeship Council during the May 13 opening of its 52nd session in New York, urging it to begin preparing for the termination of the 38-year-old trusteeship in Micronesia because the U.S. Congress was expect to approve the Compact of Free Association.

The fourth FSM Congress shuffled committee chairman during its First Regular Session which began May 13 in Pohnpei, moving Senator Peter Christian of Pohnpei from Health, Education and Social Affairs to Ways and Means chairman; Senator Tony Otto of Truk to HESA chairman, and Senator Koichi Sana of Truk to Resources and Development chairman. Jack Fritz of Truk continued as Judiciary and Governmental Affairs chairman and Isaac Figir of Yap, External Affairs chairman, while Bethwel Henry of Pohnpei was reelected Speaker Joab Sigrah of Kosrae, Vice Speaker, and John Haglelgam of Yap, Floor Leader.

FSM Washington Representative Epel Ilon presented May 25 the government's closing statement to the U.N. Trusteeship Council, denouncing critics of the Compact of Free Association and citing developments in the FSM such as approval of the National Development Plan and implementation of the Kosrae and Pohnpei constitutions during 1984.

The Fourth FSM Congress cut short on May 26 its First Regular Session which was scheduled for 30 days, due to the uncertainty of fiscal 1986 funding sources and levels caused by not knowing the fate of the Compact of Free Association in the U.S. Congress.

President Nakayama returned May 30 to Pohnpei ending his longest stay which began April 19 away from the FSM since becoming President in 1979.

Mr. Izumi Kobayashi, Managing director for the Japan-Micronesia Friendship Association, visited the FSM.

The Deputy Secretary attended the Trusteeship Council Meeting in New York and Compact Hearing Meetings and airlines negotiations in Washington, D.C.

The Japan Ministry of Education opened its Professional Training Scholarship Program to FSM high school and first year college students.

The Republic of Korea opened its International Training Courses to FSM citizens by accepting a trainee in coastal fishing.

New Board of Directors for Kosrae Islands Cooperative Association were elected with Tadasy Sigrah, President; Kun N. Sigrah, Vice President; Joel Tilfas, Secretary; and Lipan Kephas, Treasurer.

Eight Kosraeans were selected by the government and the private sectors for trainings in electronics, restaurant and hotel management, drafting, water inspection and maintenance in Guam.

Republic of Nauru Secretary for Island Development and Industry visited Kosrae.

JUNE

The House Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks reported June 5 a resolution to adopt the Compact with amendments which President Nakayama said "severely restrict the concept of sovereignty and self-government established by the negotiators" in a June 17 letter to Interior Chairman Morris K. Udall of Arizona. The President cited restrictions placed on enforcing FSM tuna fishing regulations within the 200-mile economic zone, application of U.S. criminal laws in the FSM and a Buy America provision among those eroding the original intent of the Compact.

FSM officials mourned the June 30 assassination of Palau President Haruo I. Remeliik.

Kosrae Governor Yosiwo George presented the 1985 Community College of Micronesia commencement address in Kolonia, citing the educational endeavors of the graduates as essential to the development of Micronesia.

The FSM Commission on Future Political Status and Transition, during a June 25 - July 2 meeting in Pohnpei cited its concerns about amendments to the Compact resolution in the House Interior Committee which would alter FSM jurisdiction over tuna resources and provide U.S. contractors' preference and Buy America requirements.

The United Nations Visiting Mission toured the FSM.

The Deputy Secretary accompanied the President to the Pacific Islands Conference Standing Committee meeting in Honolulu and then went to Washington, D.C. regarding illegal fishing activities by a U.S. tuna purse seiner in FSM waters.

The Division of Micronesian Relations briefed Pohnpeian traditional leaders on the current status of the Compact.

The Department of External Affairs coordinated the 8th State/National Leadership Conference which was held here in Pohnpei.

Maeda Construction personnel arrived Pohnpei and Truk to begin construction of the two cold storage facilities the Government of Japan is giving to the FSM as foreign aid.

The Division of International Affairs finalized positions for the SPEC Budget and South Pacific Forum meetings in Rarotonga.

A representative of the Japan International Cooperation Association visited the FSM to survey such facilities as hospital, housing accommodations, commercial establishments, etc. in anticipation of the introduction of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

Walung Elementary School had its first graduation ceremony.

Kosrae High School had its annual graduation ceremony.

Kosrae Community Action Program (KCAP) held hearings around the island.

Summer School classes for teachers were held.

Placement test for Kosraeans to enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces was administered with 203 applicants, of which 43 were girls.

U.N. Visiting Mission visited Kosrae.

76 applicants applied for the Agriculture Commercial Piggery Project.

JULY

Members of the Pwihn en Pidek en Dolen Wenik (Wenik mountain group) of U Municipality, Pohnpei, represented the FSM at the Fourth Pacific Arts Festival, June 29 - July 15 in Tahiti.

The Eighth State/National Leadership Conference held July 1-3 in Pohnpei adopted resolutions asking the President to invite the U.S. Peace Corps to continue its volunteer program in the FSM, requesting a state and national government employees retirement fund feasibility study, requesting the creation of a major crimes task force and asking the FSM government to establish a national Health Council, in addition to asking the U.S. Congress to expedite its action on the Compact.

President Nakayama submitted July 4 a proposed $32.2 million fiscal 1986 national government budget based on estimated Compact level funding to the Fourth FSM Congress which ended its 20-day First Special Session on July 27, after approving a $12.4 million fiscal 1986 interim national government budget with restrictions on hiring and equipment purchases.

The FSM Congress also denounced amendments to the Compact resolution to remove tax and trade incentives which were added in the U.S. Housing when it approved the Compact on July 25. President Nakayama called the changes unacceptable in a July 29 letter to Senate Finance Chairman Bob Packwood of Oregon, stating that their adoption would require a new plebiscite and would be opposed by the FSM leadership.

The President also cited the possible need for a new plebiscite to the Visiting Mission from the U.N. Trusteeship Council which visited Pohnpei and Kosrae July 20-23, Truk July 23-25 and Yap July 29-31. In addition to meeting July 23 with the President and his staff, the mission met with a Pohnpei war claims group and state government officials throughout the FSM.

The Senate Finance Committee reported July 29 the Compact resolution with the amendments approved by the House to remove the trade and tax incentives.

AUGUST

Participants in the Second FSM Speakers' Conference held July 29 - August 1 in Yap expressed doubt that the Compact would be acceptable to the FSM people and elected representatives as amended in the House.

Key Compact supporters in the U.S. Senate and House urged the FSM leaders and people to not lose faith in the eventual outcome of the Compact in an Aug. 9 letter to President Nakayama which said that they expected the trade and tax issues to be resolved in a manner which would be consistent with Micronesian interests.

President Nakayama and Speaker Bethewel Henry went to Rarotonga, Cook Islands, for the Aug. 5-6 16th South Pacific Forum which unanimously approved a Nuclear Free Pacific Treaty supported by the FSM and the Aug. 7.10 Pacific Islands Conference which discussed development issues. Pacific heads of government attending the Forum also supported the Compact as it was approved by FSM voters in their June 21, 1983, plebiscite and early termination of the U.N. trusteeship.

Opposition to the Compact amendments mounted with Pohnpei Governor Resio Moses and Legislature Speaker Salter Etse suggesting in an Aug. 9 letter to Nakayama that the negotiations be reopened to correct misconceptions in the U.S. Congress about the FSM becoming an independent self-governing nation and a resolution adopted Aug. 12 by Yap elected leaders opposing the amendments.

The UNDP and ILO-sponsored Trades Training and Testing program was extended to Yap when a team of experts arrived there Aug. 14 to set up the program.

The FSM Environmental Protection Board held its organizational meeting Aug. 14-16 in Pohnpei and elected national Transportation Chief Robert J. Weilbacher its first chairman. The board approved a draft memorandum of understanding to assume Oct. 1 responsibilities of the Trust Territory Environmental Protection Board.

The President led a delegation of state and national government officials who met Aug. 26-27 with Ambassador Fred M. Zeder II, President Reagan's Special Representative to the Micronesian Status Negotiations, and Jim Bierne of the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee staff to discuss ways to overcome the undesirable amendments to the Compact resolution.

President Nakayama signed Aug. 20 in Honolulu an agreement with the Marshall Islands and Continental Airlines, subject to approval by the Marshalls cabinet, to establish a new joint venture airline to operate on routes presently served by Continental-Air Micronesia.

Marshall Islands President Amata Kabua notified Nakayama in an Aug. 30 letter that his cabinet ratified the agreement to create the new regional airline.

The Trust Territory EPA approved during its Aug. 28-30 meeting in Yap the MOU to transfer Oct. 1 most of its authority to the FSM Environmental Protection Board.

Mr. Kwon Young Hyun, Director-General for Asian Affairs of the Republic of Korea Ministry Foreign Affairs, headed a goodwill mission from that nation to the FSM.

Mr. John Waugh, New Zealand Consul and First Commercial Secretary in the Philippines, visited the FSM.

Negotiations continued with Kiribati and Palau on an agreement for joint licensing of individual U.S. fishing vessels.

the Deputy Secretary traveled to Washington, D.C. for Compact lobbying purposes.

The Deputy Chief for Multilateral Affairs attended a Pacific Fisheries Development Foundation meeting in Honolulu and an Overseas Fisheries Corporation Foundation symposium in Tokyo.

The Deputy Chief for South Pacific Affairs attended a South Pacific Regional Environment Program meeting in Suva and a Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations meeting in the Solomon Islands.

Kosrae State's Code of Laws was finalized and approved.

State technical assistance group for the Municipal Government was established with the Lt. Governor as Chairman.

FSM Third State/National Resources and Development Conference was held in Kosrae with Kosrae Director of Rescurces and Development as Chairman.

SEPTEMBER

President Nakayama voted Sept. 5 a bill approved by the Fourth FSM Congress during its July 8-27 special session requiring approval of the Compact by the Congress and state legislatures before he can agree to an implementation date.

Sept. 15 was "Census Night" for Pohnpei where ennumerators began Sept. 16 canvassing all dwellings in the state to determine the number of people by age, sex, birthplace, marital status, citizenship, legal residence and rate of fertility for women. The state census was held to comply with the Pohnpei Constitution requirement that the population be enumerated for distribution of revenue. An FSM-wide census planned for 1985 was postponed due to lack of funding by the FSM Congress.

Kolonia will continue to have an important role in FSM nation building, External Affairs Secretary Andon Amaraich said during the Sept. 20 dedication ceremony for the new Kolonia Town Hall.

The U.S. Congress failed to approve the Compact before its chief sponsors left Washington on Sept. 20 to visit the Soviet Union when a new compromise version of the resolution was blocked Sept. 19 and 20 a Republican House member at the request of the Reagan administration which objected to more funds for the Marshalls.

FSM Boardcast Chief Esikiel Lippwe was elected vice chairman of the Sept. 17-25 Pacific Islands Radio Network Directors Seminar in Apia, Western Samoa, which reviewed the 1985-86 Pacific Broadcasting Training and Development (PACBROAD) scheduled including three workshops slated for the FSM. The U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is providing $100,000 through its International Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC) for the first year of the program and Fredrick Ebert Stiftung (FES) Foundation of West German allocated $1 million to continue the program through 1987.

Leon M. Slawecki, Director of the New U.S. Information Agency Pacific Islands program office in Honolulu visited Pohnpei Sept. 18-22 as part of an orientation trip through the FSM, Marshalls and Palau to brief the governments on services to be offered by the agency.

The Micronesian Legal Services Corp. Board of Directors during its Sept, 19-20 meeting in Kosrae selected MLSC Pohnpei office Directing Attorney Ronald G. Kirschenheiter to replace Tom Mattson who resigned as MLSC executive director in Saipan.

An agreement was signed Sept. 23

in Honolulu by Vice President Olter and Kosrae LT. Gov. Moses Mackwelung for Air Marshall Islands to provide service to Kosrae. The agreement was subject to approval by the Marshalls cabinet.

Robert "Bob" Clarke, 63, a retired corporate executive and former Peace Corps volunteer in Fiji, on Sept. 29 replaced Jerry Penno as the Peace Corps Micronesia country director in Pohnpei.

Municipalities of Kosrae celebrated Liberation Day, September 8th.

Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team conducted Oil Spill prevention and clean up training in the State.

Participants from Kosrae attended the Belau Police Training Academy.

OCTOBER

National Geographic Magazine senior editor, Mrs. Carolyn Patterson, and photographer, Ms. Melinda Berge, visited the FSM for a coverage of the islands.

The Chief of Micronesian Relations coordinated the Asia/Pacific Leaders Retreat here in Pohnpei.

The Division of International Affairs assisted Pohnpei State with its technical assistance request to SPEC for its Energy Conservation Project for the hospital here.

The Chief of International Affairs and Deputy Chief for Multilateral Affairs attended the fifth round of negotiations between Forum Fisheries Agency member countries and the United States on a regional fishing access treaty in Apia, Western Samoa.

The Division of International Affairs is involved in continued efforts to reach an agreement between FSM, Kiribati, and Palau on a subregional arrangement to license U.S. tuna purse seine vessels in 1986. This included discussions with other Forum Fishery Agency member countries.

The FSM Washington Representative spent major time on Compact lobbying efforts.

The Deputy Secretary travel to Honiara, Solomon Islands, for the South Pacific Conference and then to Port Vila, Vanuatu, to garner support for the eventual UN Trusteeship termination process.

A Study Team from the Government of Japan visited the States of Kosrae and Yap to review their foreign aid grant requests for 1986.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

OCTOBER, 1984

President Amata Kabua accompanied by Marshall Islands Minister of Education and Nitijela Vice Speaker Andrew Hesiah left for Japan to meet with Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihero Nakasone. From Japan, the President and his delegation flew to Taipei, Taiwan where they were guests of the Taiwan Government in celebrations commemorating the 73rd Anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Taiwan.

United States Deputy Assistance Secretary of Defense James Kelly visited Majuro and Kwajalein. He met in Majuro with top Marshallese government officials to discuss matters of mutual interest. At Kwajalein, Deputy Assistant Secretary Kelly met with KMR Commanding Officer Colonel William Spin and other local Republic of the Marshall Islands officials.

A week long police training seminar was conducted in Majuro to upgrade police procedures and other related matters in the Marshall Islands Police Force. As many as 30 police officers completed the training and were awarded certificates. The training session was sponsored by the Marshall Islands Department of Public Safety.

NOVEMBER

Third portion of the 5th Marshall Islands Nitijela Regular Session was officially convened with Speaker Atlan Anien presided. Brief remarks were given by Marshall Islands President Amata Kabua.

A four member delegation consists of Foreign Affairs Minister Tony deBrum, Minister of Health Kunar Abner, Resources and Development Minister Atjang Paul and Health Services Secretary Dr. Jack Helkena were in Japan on a tour sponsored by the Chinese Overseas Finance Corporation.

The Project of installing solar lighting system in the outer islands was in its final stage with only few islands and atolls still remain to be receiving their equipment. The lightening system were installed into the community centers. Project was funded thru the Community Development Block Grant.

DECEMBER

A Majuro Clean-up Day was proclaimed by President Kabua to promote a cleaner and more attractive community in Majuro.

Several new issues of the Marshall Islands postage stamps went on sale in Majuro and Ebeye. The stamps depict four periods in Marshallese history: German period, Japanese period, the period of UN Trusteeship and the Present period. The new issue also commemorates the fifth anniversary of the Marshall Islands Constitutional government established in 1979.

A dedication ceremony was held on Kili Island celebrating the official opening of the new community center, and the swearing of the 15 member Kili/Bikini Council.

JANUARY

President Kabua headed a Marshall Islands delegation to President Reagan's Inauguration.

The voters of Majuro Atoll votes in a referendum to amalgmate the DUD and Laura Municipal Councils into one local government.

FEBRUARY

Marshall Islands Chief Secretary Oscar deBrum and Presidential Advisor Car Ingram left for Washington to attend congressional hearings on the Compact of Free Association.

A new program addressing the disabled or handicapped people was implemented. the client assistance program (CAP) is funded by the U.S. to help handicapped persons find jobs and to become involved in other program activities. The program is carried out in the Marshalls by the Department of Social Services and the Marshall Islands Women's Credit Union.

Representatives of the World Health Organization, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Trust Territory Environmental Protection Board were in Majuro working on a survey for a sewer system in the Laura Village. An inspection of the water condition on the island was also conducted.

During the early morning hours of February, for the second time in less than a year the mini Long Island Restaurant was completely consumed by a fire. The mini shop was located a short distance from the Marshalls Sun Hotel.

MARCH

The governments of Japan and the Republic of the Marshall Islands signed an exchange of notes in Guam covering the extension of a new economic cooperation grant for the Marshall Islands to build a cold storage plant in Majuro. The notes were signed by Marshalls Foreign Affairs Minister Tony deBrum and Japan Consul General Yoshinobu Nagashima.

Four National Marine Fisheries Service Representatives of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) were in Majuro on a seven day official visit. The team conducted a study to propose commercial fishing and other related industries. The survey was jointly funded by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Department of State.

An on-the-job training program on deep bottom fishing was proposed by the Department of Resources and Development and the South Pacific Commission. The three month program featured the use of modern equipment in deep bottom fishing 720 ft. or more in depth.

A fire destroyed the entire KITCO store complex building which houses the Seven Degree North sports shop, the Ice Cream parlor, and the Mid-Town Mini shop.

A huge crowd was on hand at the Majuro International Airport to witness the first landing of the South Pacific Islands Airways plane servicing Honolulu-Majuro-Guam route.

A swearing-in ceremony was held giving the oath of office to Chief Justice Nelson Doi replacing John Lanham now serving in the supreme court.

Parades were held in Majuro commemorating and honoring the Girl Scout Week throughout the world. During the week Girl Scouts in Majuro conducted a series of community services. As many as 300 girls in Majuro enrolled in Girl Scout programs.

The Marshall Islands joined the United Nations in observing the 1985 International Youth Year. The Cabinet in a declaration requested all government offices as well as those of the private sectors and the general public to observe the year by focusing their efforts on the general well being and development of the Marshallese Youth.

A ground-breaking ceremony was held for the Majuro Skill Center project funded through the Community Development Block Grant. The center was building to each vocational skill such as carpentry, mechanics, cooking, as well as sewing.

APRIL

The Marshall Islands Nitijela (Parliament) passed and approved a measure providing nearly 8-million dollars to purchase two Dornier Airplanes, a Dairy Plant, a landing craft and other supporting equipment.

The 12-member House of Iroij (Council of Chief) adopted a Resolution requesting the United States Government to expedite approval of the Compact of Free Association. The resolution was transmitted to the U.S. Visiting Congressional Delegation led by Congressman Stephen Solarz.

A U.S. Congressional Delegation led by Congressman Stephen Solarz visited the Marshall Islands to meet with Marshallese leaders to discuss matters related to the proposed compact of Free Association. The Delegation met in Majuro with Marshall Islands President Amata Kabua, member of the Cabinet and Nitijela.

Official ground-breaking ceremonies were held to begin constructions of a multi million dollars Majuro Sewer System and a Cafetorium for the Marshall Islands High School. The projects are being constructed by the Taiwan based Nine Group Company.

A women's health survey was held in Majuro, Ebeye, Wotje and Ailinglaplap Atolls. Four representatives sponsored by the South Pacific Commission including 12 local people conducted the survey monitoring women's health and their activities.

A new issue of the Marshall Islands Postal Stamps went on sale in Majuro and Ebeye. The stamps were printed in rows of five bearing images of exotic sea shells.

MAY

An official parade was held throughout the DUD area marking the third annual Marshall Islands Hospital Week. As activities continued during the week, there were free medical detection of hypertension, cancer, diabetic, as well as dental check ups, etc. Teams from the division of Public Health also visited the schools giving lectures on health, and family planning.

A three member research team from the Honolulu Theatre for Youth was in Majuro working on a project portraying the Marshall Islands. While in Majuro the group talked to people familiar with Marshallese myths, legends, and traditional culture. The informations will be combined and put into a play featuring the Marshalls in the past and its local traditional cultures. The play is expected to be staged in Micronesia, Hawaii, and the U.S. mainland in 1986.

The Marshall Islands Cabinet proclaimed a National Older Marshallese month. A series of traditional activities were held in honoring the older Marshall people. The festivities highlighted the past, present, and the future roles of older Marshallese men and women in preserving the culture and the tradition.

As many as 200 young people were hired during the month to work in annual Youth Summer Program administered by the Marshalls Community Action Agency (MCAA). The students were employed both by the government and the private sectors. The program was federally funded thru the Marshall Islands Private Industry Council.

JUNE

The Airline of the Marshall Islands conducted an inauguration flight establishing a new air service between Majuro and the State of Kosrae in the Federated States of Micronesia, using the airline's biggest nation's flag carrier the BAC 748.

Over 3-thousand people gathered around the Uliga Memorial Church to witness the official opening of the 1985 Youth for Christ Convention. The convention was officially opened by Marshall Islands President Amata Kabua.

A volunteer from the United Nations Development Programs arrived in Majuro to begin implementation of the Integrated Atoll Development Project presently being conducted on Maloelap Atoll. This is a joint project of UNDP, SPC and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

A baseball clinic program was conducted with a group of young Marshallese boys by the Guam Amature Baseball Association, and Continental Micronesia. The program conducted by four representatives of the Guam Amature Baseball Association invited island boys ranging from 5 to 18 years of age.

JULY

Nearly one-hundred young Marshallese men and women took the U.S. Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery Test administered by the U.S. Military Recruiting Office in Honolulu. The test was a practice examination to determine individual qualifications for enlistment in the U.S. armed services and to identify job areas appropriate for each individual.

A three member official delegation from the United Nations paid a three day visit in the Marshalls meeting with government leaders, members of the two political parties and the general public.

The price of copra in the Marshall Islands was again reduced from 11-1/2 cents to 10-1/2 cents in the district center and from 10 cents in the outer islands to 9 cents.

As many as 20 fishing boats entered the 3rd Annual Marshall Islands Fishing Tourment held in the waters of Majuro. During two days of competition, the fishermen brought in a grant total of over 12-thousand pounds of fish. The event was sponsored by the Marshalls Billfish Club.

AUGUST

The Marshall Islands Cabinet declared the month of August as the Marshallese culture month to be observed annually. The Cabinet proclaimed that the month is being set aside to observe and promote Marshallese traditional customs. It also declared the final week of August to be the Alele Museum Week also to be observed every year.

The Republic of the Marshall Islands Postal Service released a new block of four stamps commemorating the International Youth Year and the 15th anniversary of the Charter of the Alele Museum Corporation. The stamps focus mainly on the role of the Alele Museum over the past years and the contribution and support of the Peace Corps Volunteers in developing educational and recreation program in the Marshalls.

A three member official delegation from the government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands were in Hawaii meeting with officials and representatives of the U.S. Administration and the Congress to discuss matters related to the proposed Compact of Free Association.

A two day workshop coordinated by the Marshall Islands Office of Health Education and the Office of Family Planning was conducted with funds made available by the UN Fund for Population Activities and the World Health Organization. The goals of the workshop were to improve understanding of family health and communication or coordination between programs.

SEPTEMBER

A musical group of seven "KASUALS" performed for three days in Majuro. The group's trip to Majuro was coordinated by the Marshall Islands Royal Transportation Agency and sponsored by Continental Air Micronesia and Budweiser.

A team of five representatives from the Engineering Advancement Association of Japan were in Majuro for discussion of their findings which resulted from their survey conducted last year for the Marshall Islands social infrastructure system.

A seven member official delegation from the government of South Korea visited the Marshall islands and met with top government leaders for discussion on matters of mutal interests. The Korean delegation was led by South Korea's Consul General to Guam.

A new Associate Justice of the Marshall Islands High Court was sworn in to work in the Republic's Judiciary system. Herbert Soll was given the oath of office during ceremonies administered by Chief Justice Nelson Doi.

A conference on Disaster Response/Prepareness was conducted in Majuro by Regional Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in San Francisco, California. Explanation of procedures and programs available under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 were discussed when the Compact goes into effect.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

JANUARY

Swearing in Ceremony of President and Vice President of Second constitutional Government and members of the Second National Congress.

Installation ceremony of the First Constitutional Government of Ngardmau State.

Commemoration ceremony of the Second Anniversary of the First Constitutional Government of Ngatpang State.

Second Inauguration ceremony for the re-elected President and Vice President and newly elected members of the Second National Congress.

FEBRUARY

Commemoration ceremony of the First Anniversary of the First Constitutional Government of Melekeok State.

Great grand opening of Palau Pacific Resort Hotel.

MARCH

Inauguration ceremony for Governor and members of First Constitutional Government of Ngardmau state.

First derby contest was held on Palau at Fisheries Dock.

JUNE

National and State Leadership conference was held in Koror on Treaty for the Compact of Free Association.

Assasination of President Haruo I. Remeliik (June 30).

JULY

Swearing in ceremony of Interim President Honorable Alfonso R. Oiterong.

State funeral of re-elected President, Honorable Haruo I. Remeliik.

AUGUST

Unveiling the Plaque ceremony was held at Ulong Islands to witness the unveiling the plaque to mark the 202 years of the diplomatic relationship between the Great Britain and Palau.

Special election of President and Vice President: Honorable Lazarus Salii and Honorable Thomas O. Remengesau were elected.

SEPTEMBER

Swearing in ceremony of newly elected President Salii and Vice President Remengesau.

Commemoration ceremony of the First Anniversary of the first constitutional Government of Ngiwal State.

20th Anniversary celebration of the foundation of MOC.

THE NORTHERN MARIANAS

OCTOBER

The U.S. Senate requested a comprehensive study on health care needs in the Pacific territories to be used as guidelines for future funding. The announcement was made by Dr. Sheridan Weinstein, assistance U.S. Surgeon General of Region Nine Office in San Francisco during the week long conference of Pacific Islands Workshop on Regional Collaboration on Saipan on October 22.

NOVEMBER

Governor Pedro P. Tenorio swore

into office Vicente M. Aldan as the Major of the Northern Islands. Aldan was appointed when incumbent Mayor Daniel Castro resigned. Aldan received the second highest number of votes during the general election.

The U.S. Navy has initiated a comprehensive study on the plant and animal life, the soil characteristics as well as archeological resources on the military land leased on Tinian.

DECEMBER

Governor Pedro P. Tenorio signed into law a bill to implement the mirror-image Internal Revenue Code (IRC) in the Northern Marianas. The law's implementation was a subject of controversy between officials of the Northern Marianas and the U.S. Congress.

Lt. Governor Pedro A. Tenorio was appointed Chairman of a committee to negotiate the new covenant funding agreement between the CNMI and U.S. government.

JANUARY

Local attorney Jose S. Dela Cruz became the first CNMI citizen to be appointed to the bench of the Commonwealth Trial Court.

Acting Governor Pedro A. Tenorio criticized federal officials in Washington for slapping a quota on garmets exported to the U.S. mainland from the Northern Marianas. The quota was pegged at 70,000 dozen.

Social Security benefits increased for beneficiaries including spouses and children of retired and disabled workers.

FEBRUARY

The year 1984 was hailed by Governor Tenorio was one of "tremendous change and growth" for the Northern Marianas, in a speech before the joint session of the Fourth Legislature held at the Convention Center on Capitol Hill. He spoke of the accomplishments during the past year and goals and objectives during the new year.

Tenorio also signed a bill calling for a Second Constitutional Convention for the Northern Marianas.

MARCH

The new 20 million gallon reservoir tank was completed at the Saipan International Airport. The reservoir tank serves three of most populous village with a combined population of over 10,000.

Pay raises for elected and appointed officials were approved when Governor Tenorio allowed the bill to become law without its signature. The governor will get $50,000, up from $20,000; lieutenant governor $40,000 up from $18,000. The legislature will get $30,000, up from $8,000. The law makers will not get any official expenses as has been the practice in the past.

APRIL

The 1985 Capital Improvement Projects appropriation bill of $7.3 million was signed into law. Of that, $3.5 million was for Saipan; $2.6 for Rota; and $1.15 for Tinian.

The number of visitors to the Northern Marianas increased by about 25 percent, according to figures provided by the Marianas Visitors Bureau.

Voters flocked to the polls and elected 24 delegates to the second Constitutional Convention.

MAY

A bill creating an independent corporation to run power, water and sewer was signed into law.

Representatives of CNMI and U.S. government reached "agreement in principle" on the level of financial agreement for the Commonwealth during the next seven year period.

JUNE

The Commonwealth Development Authority was created to take over responsibility for capital improvement projects and economic development loan fund.

The Public Auditor released a report listing losses of at least $637,000 a year from commercial consumers of the Saipan Utility Agency, and a total of $1.1 million lost.

The Second Constitutional Convention got off to a slow start, after electing its officers.

JULY

Mr. Richard T. Montoya, Assistance Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs and Lt. Governor Pedro A. Tenorio signed an agreement providing for $228 million in Covenant funds over the next seven years. The package was submitted to the U.S. Congress for review.

The Coastal Resource Management Office approved Japan Airlines permit for construction of a 320-room hotel in Marpi Area.

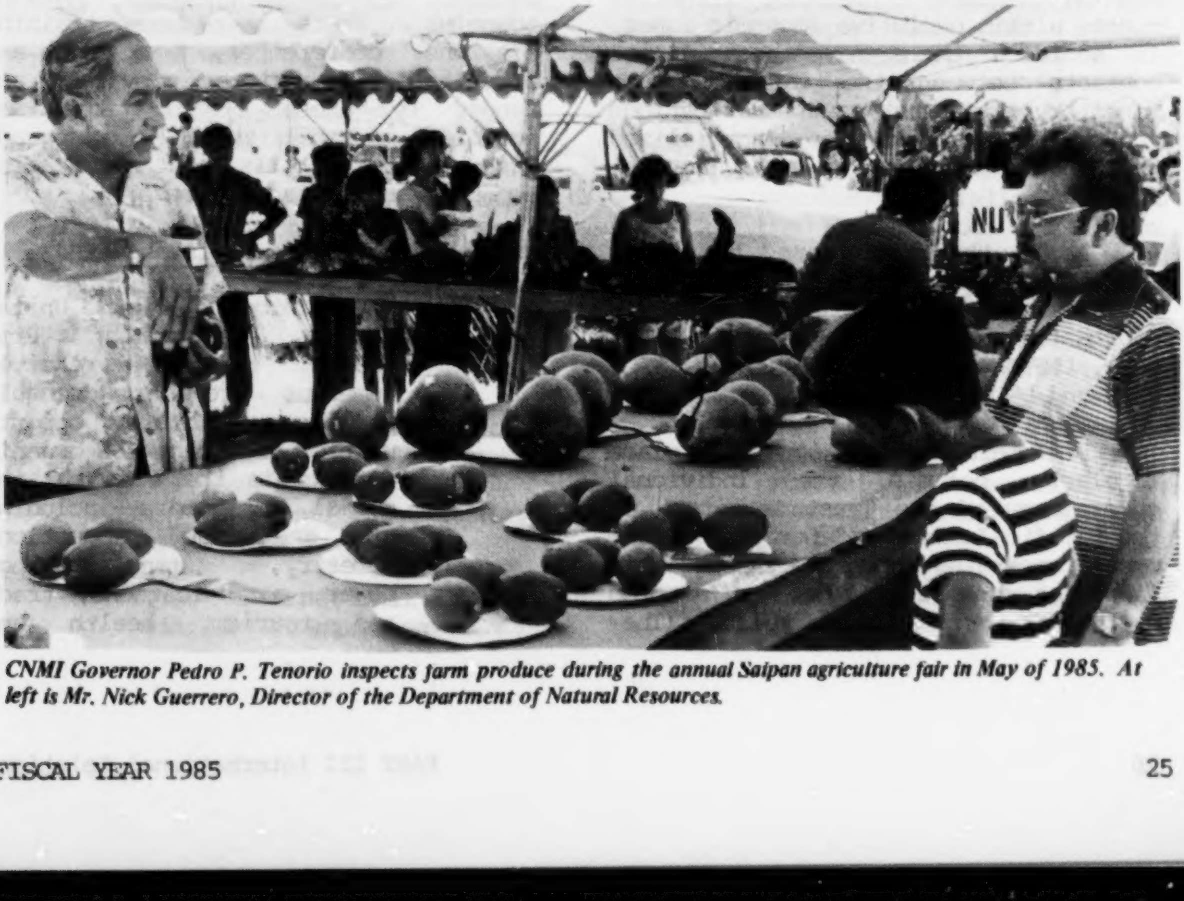
AUGUST

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service office in Honolulu began treating passengers from the CNMI as U.S. citizen after years of protest from government officials in the Northern Marianas.

SEPTEMBER

Commonwealth Trial Court Chief Judge Robert A. Hefner was confirmed for another term, after intensive public hearings. Hefner was renominated to his post by Governor Tenorio.

Tinian landowners who had held out for more money were disappointed when they were awarded much less than $2.74 cents per square meter offered by the government after a court trial.



CNMI Governor Pedro P. Tenorio inspects farm produce during the annual Saipan agriculture fair in May of 1985. At left is Mr. Nick Guerrero, Director of the Department of Natural Resources.

PART III

International and Regional Relations

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

All four constitutional governments of the Trust Territory are members of the South Pacific Commission, some have observer status or participate in the APPU (Asia Pacific Parliamentarians Union), SPEC, APIL and a wide variety of other specialized regional organizations.

The Trust Territory holds associate membership in the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) permitting the constitutional governments to participate in many programs sponsored by that agency pending termination of the Trusteeship.

Nearly all of the governments negotiate directly with other Pacific fishing nations concerning fisheries rights within exclusive economic zones. In addition there have been direct contacts between the various Trust Territory governments and other nations concerning aid packages, specialized training programs and general relations.

As in the past years, the Trust Territory has benefitted from the services of such Specialized Agencies of the United Nations as the ILO, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDTCD AIBD, FAO, UNEP and UNDAT.

Bi-lateral negotiations take place regularly between the individual governments of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and foreign governments concerning access to the 200 mile fisheries zones that have been adopted by the FSM, Marshalls and Palau. (The Northern Marianas falls under U.S. Federal legislation).

NOTE: The following listings represent regional, national and international organizations to which the constitutional governments belong, affiliate with or which, through the auspices of the Trust Territory Administration or the Administering Authority, have activities and programs operating within the local jurisdictions.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

During the year under review, the Federated States of Micronesia continued to participate in and receive technical assistance from various regional and international organizations, including United Nations agencies. There have been training sessions, conferences, workshops and consultatory services provided and funded by these organizations and agencies, allowing the FSM to upgrade its manpower skills and stimulating economic and social progress.

A. United Nations Assistance

1. UNDP--Through the United Nations Development Programme, the FSM received numerous projects, consultancies and training opportunities from other UN organizations in the economic and social sectors--including crop and animal production, forestry, manufacturing, power, communications, trade and tourism, health and

environmental sanitation, education and training, community development, economic planning and public administration.

2. UNV--The United Nations Volunteers Programme provided the FSM with qualified technical assistance manpower to help meet the nation's need for middle-level expertise in development activities. Volunteers ranged from small industries advisors, livestock specialists, agronomists, surveyors to economists and medical doctors.

3. ESCAP--Although it is not a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the FSM received much needed training fellowships in renewable energy and statistics, through the TTPI membership.

4. Specialized Agencies--The following UN agencies also contributed to the nation's economic and social advancement within FY'85:

   a. International Labour Organization (ILO)

   b. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

   c. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization (UNESCO)

   d. World Health Organization (WHO)

   e. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

   f. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

   g. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

   h. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

B. Regional Organizations

1. APCC--The Asian Pacific Coconut Community is an association which provides technical assistance and information to the Pacific and the Asian region on the coconut industry. The FSM Coconut Development Authority, as an associate member of APCC, received several training fellowships in cultivation, processing and marketing of copra.

2. APO--The Asian Productivity Organization is an intergovernmental regional organization whose purpose is to increase productivity by mutual cooperation and accelerate economic development in the Asian region. The FSM participated in various productivity symposiums as an invited non-member.

3. OFCF--The Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Foundation, a Japanese organization, awarded two fellowships to the FSM for the first time for fisheries related training.

4. SIAP--The Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific provides to the governments of the region training opportunities for their professional personnel in government and development statistics and assists statistical training facilities in the region in order to bring about regional

cooperation in statistical activities. The FSM was awarded several statistics training fellowships.

C. International Organizations

1. FFA--As a party to the Forum Fisheries Agency Convention, the FSM's interest in fisheries matters is well protected. It has successfully conveyed such interest to its southern neighbors in the interest of regional cooperation in fisheries and association with other Pacific island states. Assistance from the FFA included training fellowships, consultancies, advisories in fishing access negotiations with Distant Water Fishing Nations, cartography, and exchange of vital fisheries information and data.

2. SPEC--FSM membership in the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation is an enhancement of its effort to expand its international recognition and its interest in regional cooperation in the South Pacific. Assistance for SPEC was in the form of grants, training fellowships, or consultancies in the areas of trade and industry, transport and communication, research and planning, and energy.

3. PIDP--The Pacific Islands Development Program is the secretariat for the pacific islands conference, in which the FSM is a member. Assistance from PIDP for FY'85 was mainly in the form of study projects on local economic and social conditions.

4. SPC--The FSM is a member of the South Pacific Commission. Two important SPC projects that greatly benefit the FSM are the Tuna and Billfish Assessment Program (TBAP) and the South Pacific Region Environmental Program (SPREP). TBAP has been useful in the FSM's negotiations with Distant Water Fishing Nations and in data resource for negotiations. SPREP is an attempt to protect our marine environment from man-made pollution. The FSM has been an active participant in the deliberation to draft a convention under SPREP to protect our marine environment.

D. Government to Government Relations

1. Australia--The Australian Consulate in Honolulu has continued to act as the liaison between the two governments in regards to short-term training programs and formal academic study scholarships.

2. New Zealand--The Foreign Ministry of the Government of New Zealand offered several formal academic study scholarships to the FSM for the first time during the fiscal year.

3. Republic of Korea--During the fiscal year under review, a goodwill mission from the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Korea visited the FSM. Resulting from the visit, the FSM is now eligible for international training courses offered by various agencies in the Republic.

4. Japan--1980 marked the first

year the Government of Japan extended grant assistance to the FSM. Japanese foreign assistance over the first two years played a major role in the effort to attain self-sufficiency. Our first request was for Rural Road Construction assistance. The equipment received in aid is being used to extend roads into the interior of larger islands with the intent of increasing accessibility to arable land which will not only increase local food production, but also decongest town areas.

Immediately following the signing of the first aid program, the FSM Government entered into negotiations with Japanese Government for the second year aid program which resulted in the acceptance of the project for Traditional Fishing and Nutrition Improvement Project.

The third Japanese foreign assistance to the FSM involved the acquiring of additional equipment for the continued construction of local and rural road networks throughout the FSM.

The fourth grant assistance is a continuation of the Traditional Fishing and Nutrition Improvement Project which was approved by the Government of Japan on March 15, 1985 in Truk. Under this grant, Pohnpei and Truk would get two cold storage facilities, one to be constructed on Dublon and the other at Tekehtik.

At the beginning of the 1985, the Government of Japan, once again, sent an invitation to the FSM Government to submit another foreign aid proposal. In connection with an agreement reached at the last Chief Executives' Conference (CEC) in Pohnpei, Kosrae and Yap were invited to submit aid proposals. To this end, Kosrae submitted proposals for further enhancement of its agricultural production capability by requesting additional road construction equipment, for improvement of its fisheries programs by requesting outboard motors and boats plus a 52-ft. Yanmar, and for technical assistance for an aquaculture project. Yap is concentrating on the improvement of its fishing program by requesting a fishing harbor/-fishing authority complex.

Other aid assistance to the FSM from the Japanese Government consisted of fishing goods and services resulting from agreements between the Micronesia Maritime Authority and four Japanese fishery associations. It was agreed that amounts provided under the agreement were to be used for materials and equipment for or related to fishing operations, fish culture, fish processing, marketing fisheries research, and fisheries training.

Other forms of assistance from the Government of Japan, including nongovernmental organizations (NGO's), come in the form of scholarships and training opportunities. For the first time this year, FSM high school graduates are eligible to apply for general scholarships from Japan, and training programs have been sponsored by companies in Japan from which heavy equipment was acquired under the Foreign Aid program.

In specialized trainings, a Trukese is studying small purse seining, and a Kosraean is studying Yanmar marine engine repairs. These six-month long trainings are sponsored by the Overseas Fisheries Cooperation Foundation (OFCF). Pohnpei and Yap are scheduled to send trainees next year under the same program. Each state decides the type of fisheries-development-related training it should request.

A representative from the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) has been asked to investigate local housing conditions and availability in preparation for a possible request by the FSM national government for the corps' services.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

In the field of foreign affairs, the Republic of the Marshall Islands again entered into negotiations with two Japanese fishing associations to make a new agreement for fishing rights in the Republic's fishery zone. We negotiated for a system of variable fees which has been introduced into and is being used by other Pacific Island countries such as the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Kiribati, and the Solomon Islands. The fishing fees vary monthly in accordance with the current price of fish in Japan.

The Republic has joined the other Pacific countries in the U.S. fisheries treaty negotiations since June 1985. We will be involved in the next several sessions. Along with this, we have been a very active participant in various fisheries technical talks and conferences in the Pacific region and Japan.

A delegation from the Republic of Korea consisting of government and private sector officials visited the Republic of the Marshall Islands to promote friendship and economic cooperation. This is the first time a delegation from the Republic of Korea has paid a formal visit to the Marshall Islands.

The Government of Japan extended to us another grant-in-aid for the construction of a 200-ton capacity cold storage facility to go along with the new fishing base project. This facility is now under construction.

A Japanese/Marshallese joint venture company has begun production of katsuobushi (smoked, dried skipjack tuna) here. The finished product is primarily exported to Japan. The company uses its own vessel for fishing.

The Republic continues to enjoy friendly and profitable relations with Japan, the Republic of Taiwan, and other countries throughout the Pacific region.

The Republic of the Marshall Islands continues to support and be a part of the activities of various multi-national organizations such as the South Pacific Commission, the United Nations Development Programme, and the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, among others. Under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission, we participated in conferences on alcohol related problems, the 3rd South Pacific National Parks and Reserves conference, the Pacific Non-Government Organization's Women's Regional Meeting to formulate strategies for women's development in the Pacific area, the Joint Regional meeting of Government Representatives and Representatives of

Non-Government Organizations on Women's Affairs in the Pacific.

The South Pacific Commission made available to the Republic the joint SPC/Nelson Poly-technic (New Zealand) Pacific Islands Fisheries Training Course; Inter-Country study visits; youth work training; a sub-regional training course in audio visual communication methods and techniques; and community education training courses for community workers. In addition, the SPC offered technical assistance and consultative service to the Republic.

The Republic benefited a great deal from various United Nations Development Programme activities. U.N. Volunteers are providing training programs in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, accounting and refrigeration/air conditioning. UNDP has implemented an Integrated Atoll Development Program since June of this year on the atoll of Maloelap. This integrated program involves agriculture, health and sanitation programs, organization of group activities and small business development. We are very pleased to be a recipient of this program.

In addition, UNDP has also made available to the Republic various seminars and workshops. Such workshops and seminars have involved Pacific sub-regional meetings of Directors of ILO/UNFPA assisted population projects and the Fiji National Population/Family Welfare Materials Development Workshop. UNDP and ILO also jointly established a Trade Training and Testing Scheme in the Marshall Islands and many of the unemployed youth have taken advantage of the program. We have also had support from UNDP in Regional Household Survey; training assistance at the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (Phase I, II and III); and consultancies in the areas of National Accounts Advisory Mission and Strategy of Computerization. These various programs have been of immense help to the Republic.

Grouping together ILO, ESCAP and UNFPA, these institutions have contributed to the development of the Republic of the Marshall Islands in the areas of family food production and nutrition, telecommunications development, harbor board training program, middle management personnel training in public administration, and seminars on economic problems, tourism development and planning, health care programs, and an instructor in outboard engine mechanics. This last was a very popular and useful course for many youths.

THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Pacific Basin Organizations:

1. Association of Pacific Basin of Chief Executives
2. Council of Offshore Territories
3. Pacific Islands Development Commission
4. Pacific Islands Tourism Development Council
5. Pacific Fisheries Development Foundation
6. South Pacific Commission
7. World Health Organization
8. Pacific Basin Development Council

National Organization:

1. National Governor's Association
2. United Nations
3. U.S. Governors and Lieutenant Governor's Association
4. Republican Governor's Association

5. Democrat Governor's Association

Foreign Organizations:

1. Japan National Mariana Islands Association
2. Japan-Hawaii Economic Council

The Attorney General's Office:

1. National Association of Attorneys General (admitted in June 1984)

The Marianas Visitors Bureau is a member of:

1. Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA)
2. Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA)
3. Travel Industry Association of America (TIA)
4. American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA)
5. Micronesian Regional Tourism Council (MRTC)

The Energy Office:

1. South Pacific Commission (SPC)
2. United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
3. World Health Organization (WHO)
4. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
5. United Nations Development Advisory Team (UNDAT)
6. Pacific Energy Development Program (PEDP)
7. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
8. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
9. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
10. International Labor Organization (ILO)
11. South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC)

The Department of Education:

1. South Pacific Commission (SPC)
2. Council of Chief State School Officers, Washington, D.C.
3. Cross Cultural Resource Center, Sacramento, Calif.
4. Dissemination Field Services, Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Portland, Oregon.
5. Kamehameha Educational Research, Inc. Honolulu, Hawaii
6. Bilingual Education Assistance in Micronesia, University of Guam
7. National Association of State Board of Education, Alexandria, VA
8. Pacific Alliance for Education, San Francisco, California
9. Western Pacific Consortium of School Boards and Educational Leaders Department of Education, Government of Guam
10. Pacific Islands Program, San Jose State University, San Jose, California
11. Division of Planning and Service Coordinator, Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Portland, Oregon
12. University of Hawaii at Manoa, Office of Research Administration, Honolulu, Hawaii

Commonwealth Ports Authority:

1. U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
2. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
3. U.S. Economic Development Administration
4. Airport Operations Council International
5. American Association of Ports Authorities
6. South Pacific Commission
7. Association of Terminal Operators and Stevedoring Companies in Micronesia

Criminal Justice Planning Agency:

1. National Criminal Justice Association
2. National Association of State Advisory Groups
3. Territorial Juvenile Justice Association

Commonwealth Ports Authority:

1. U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
2. U.S. Army Corps of Engineeers
3. U.S. Economic Development Administration
4. Airport Operations Council International
5. American Association of Ports Authorities
6. South Pacific Commission
7. Association of Terminal Operators and Stevedoring Companies of Micronesia

President Nakayama left was visited this month by the Honorable Mahe Tupouniua, right, Director General of the South Pacific Bureau of Economic Cooperation. While in the FSM the Director General met with FSM Stage government leaders.

PART IV
International Peace and Security
Maintenance of Law and Order

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

INTRODUCTION

Article 5 of the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement of 1947 states in part "that the Trust Territory shall play its part, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security". The Trust Territory has no permanent, active military facility situated in the territory although there is, in accordance with Article 5, of the Trusteeship Agreement, a ballistics missile testing facility on Kwajalein operated by a civilian contractor for the United States Department of Defense and the United States Congress has exercised its military land use lease rights in the Northern Mariana Islands in accordance with the Covenant establishing a United States Commonwealth upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. There are no plans, however, to establish any permanent military facility in the Northern Mariana Islands at this time.

None of the constitutional governments has established local military forces.

LAW AND ORDER

TRUST TERRITORY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General's Office provides all legal services to the High Commissioner, her staff, and the departments and divisions at Headquarters. The Attorney General represents the Trust Territory in all litigation to which it is a party. Major areas of involvement include land matters, contracts, federal programs, tort claims, legislation review, and immigration. In addition to legal work, the Attorney General has responsibility for Maritime Flag State activities, Public Safety Training, and Juvenile Justice grants.

Most functions of the Attorney General as they apply to the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Republic of Palau have been formally transferred pursuant to Secretarial Order 3039 to those Governments in prior years. As a result of these transfers, the Trust Territory Attorney General has maintained a reduced staff of three lawyers. In addition to representing the Trust Territory Government, the Attorney General continues to provide assistance to the counterpart office in the Constitutional Governments when necessary due to staffing limitations or conflicts of interest.

Public Safety Training

The Office of Public Safety Development organized and sponsored fire and police training throughout the Trust Territory during this reporting period. In prior years, police officers have been sent to Alaska and other locations for Police Academy Training. This year a complete Police Academy Training program was provided at the Micronesian Occupational College in the Republic of Palau. A total of forty-three officers from throughout the Trust Territory successfully completed the thirteen-week program.

Immigration

While most of the immigration functions of the Trust Territory have been transferred to the Northern Marianas, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau, the High Commissioner retains authority in the areas of naturalization of Trust Territory citizen and the issuance of passports.

Legal System

The statutory laws of the Trust Territory are codified in the Trust Territory Code, the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Commonwealth Code of the Northern Mariana Islands. All background work has been completed and the Code of the Republic of Palau will soon be published. Additional legal sources are: (a) the Trusteeship Agreement; (b) such U.S. laws as are by their own terms applicable to the Territory, including executive orders of the U.S. President and orders of the Secretary of the Interior; (c) acts of the legislative bodies of the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia; (d) the constitutions of these governments; (e) rules and regulations issued pursuant to law; (f) executive orders of the chief executive of the constitutional governments; (g) municipal ordinances; (h) common law; and (i) customary law.

The customary laws of the various parts of the Territory have the full force and effect of law, provided such customary law is not in conflict with statutory and other written laws specifically applicable in the Trust Territory. The traditional customs and indigenous law of the various Territory components and islands, particularly on such subjects as land tenure patterns, marriage and other personal matters, and political structure, have been investigated and recorded. These reference materials are available for use by officials of the three branches of government as well as by interested private persons.

There are several other important statutory references to customs. In criminal cases, the court, when sentencing, must give due recognition to the customs of the inhabitants (Section 1451, Title 11, TTC). An act which violates generally-respected customs may draw a fine of one hundred dollars, of imprisonment up to six months, or both (Section 8, Title 11, TTC). Law concerning the ownership, use, inheritance, and transfer of land, in effect on December 1, 1947, is preserved unless changed by express written enactment made under the authority of the Trust territory (Section 105, Title 1, TTC) and marriage, annulments, divorces, and adoptions by custom are likewise recognized (Section 4 and 55, Title 39, TTC). Customary law in such personal and family matters is still widely followed.

The common law, as expressed in the Restatement of the Law approved by the American Law Institute, and to the extent not so expressed, as generally understood and applied in the United States, in adopted in the absence of applicable written or customary law to the contrary.

Justice Systems Grant Section (JSGS)

The JSGS is a function of the Trust Territory Attorney General's Office which administers U.S. Department of Justice Grants for crime prevention and control activities throughout the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The major emphasis of this agency is on juvenile delinquency prevention and control through manpower development and improvement/support of agencies related to the administration of justice. The above-mentioned emphasis is carried out by one full-time staff specialist and one part-time accountant, plus the occasional assistance of the CNMI Criminal Justice Planning Agency staff under a Memorandum of Understanding.

The activities of this agency are determined by Federal laws and regulations. Implementation of applicable law is accomplished through a locally-based planning process, awarding of sub-grants and contracts for juvenile crime control and prevention in concert with local plans. In addition to this, the agency provides technical assistance, and occasionally direct services, to justice system and youth-serving programs, projects and activities. The agency currently administers $274,250 annually.

During the past year, Phase II of the Community Based Planning Project was implemented--an effort to concentrate delinquency prevention and control at the municipal/village level. Ninety-seven people were trained in this planning method throughout the region. This has resulted in the development of several municipal or village youth development plans. Phase II community based planning is expected to continue well into FY 86.

The Youth Advisory Council, which has responsibility for awarding funds to public and private agencies, approved sixteen projects aimed at youth development and juvenile crime prevention and control. Grant awards have been made for continuation of the Outward Bound program in Kosrae and Pohnpei; Youth Skill Development projects in Yap, Kosrae, and Majuro; alternative sentencing programs in the FSM; and a juvenile day care project in Majuro. Republic of the Marshall Islands Social Services, with the guidance of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council, completed a survey and initiated action programs to address to the needs of homeless youth in the Marshall Islands.

Continuing the effort to promote post-Trusteeship alternatives to the JSGS, the TTPI Youth Advisory Council initiated action to create an adjunct to Micronesia Seminar, known as Youth Link. Its purpose is to collect and disseminate information on youth, problems, needs, activities that address these needs and problems, and to conduct research and training programs aimed at the prevention and reduction of delinquency and related youth problems. Several surveys and action programs have been undertaken this year which include a child abuse survey in Truk, marijuana study, and media programs. Youth Link also received support from the Trust Territory Departments of Health Services and Education, as well as a private foundation.

TRUST TERRITORY JUDICIARY

The Trust Territory Judiciary historically has been composed of three courts, the High Court, district courts, and community courts. All community courts were phased out prior to 1985 with the establishment of constitutional courts. The only district court in existence during part of 1985 was that of Kosrae, and any reference made below to district courts will apply only to Kosrae for the portion of the year before its State Court was certified on March 15, 1985.

The Trial Division of the High Court has original jurisdiction to try all civil and criminal causes, including probate, admiralty and maritime matters, and the jurisdiction to review, on the record, final decisions of the district courts from which no appeal is taken.

The Appellate Division has jurisdiction to review on appeal the decisions of the Trial Division, in all cases tried originally in the High Court, in all cases decided by the High Court on appeal from the District Court involving construction or validity of any law of the United States, or of any law or regulation of the Trust Territory, or of any written enactment intended to have the force of law of any official, board or body in the Trust Territory, and in all cases decided by the High Court on review of a District Court decision in which the High Court has reversed or modified the decision so as to affect the substantial rights of the appellant. It may, in its discretion, review appeals directly from the District Court decision.

Secretarial Order 3039, Section 5, provides for the transfer of judicial responsibility to functioning courts established under the constitutions of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. The Chief Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory has determined that such functioning courts exist in all jurisdictions within the Trust Territory. All cases not in active trial, with the exception of suits against the Trust Territory Government or against the High Commissioner, were transferred to the new governments. Appeals pending at the time the courts were certified were retained by the High Court for disposition. The Appellate Division of the High Court retains jurisdiction by writ of certiorari to entertain appeals from courts of last resort of the respective jurisdictions. Certification of courts includes national constitutional courts in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau, as well as state constitutional courts in those jurisdictions.

Each new court has power to issue all writs and other process, make rules and orders, and perform all acts as may be required for determination of justice. In addition, each court may grant bail, accept and forfeit security therefor, make orders for attendance of witnesses, and punish contempt of court.

The High Court may admit qualified attorneys at law to practice in the Trust Territory courts and may disbar them for cause.

The Chief Justice exercises administrative supervision over all the Trust Territory courts and their officers. He may make rules not inconsistent with law regulating pleadings and practice and the conduct of business in the several courts of the Trust Territory. Budgetary requests for the Territorial Judiciary, with supporting justification, are prepared by the Chief Justice and submitted by the High Commissioner as a separate item in the annual budget of the Territory, for approval by the United States Department of the Interior.

For a particular case, the Appellate Division regularly consists of three High Court judges assigned by the Chief Justice, two of whom form a quorum. The concurrence of two judges is necessary to decide an appeal. A judge who hears a case in the Trial Division is disqualified to sit on the case in the Appellate Division. Sessions of the Appellate Division are held at such times and places as the Chief Justice determines.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and an Associate Justice. In addition to the regular judges of the High Court, there are three Temporary Judges, one each from the United States District Court of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia, all appointed by the United States Secretary of the Department of Interior.

Only the Secretary of the Interior may remove the Chief Justice, the Associate Justice, and the panel of Temporary Judges of the High Court. Jurisdiction over the judges is removed from the executive branch to assure maximum independence of judicial authority.

Appointment and removal of Trust Territory judicial officers other than judges and assessors is by the Chief Justice at his discretion. Rates of compensation for employees other than the High Court judges are set by the Chief Justice with the approval of the High Commissioner.

On certification and transfer of functions to the various constitutional courts, employees of the Trust Territory courts that were phased out were transferred to the new court systems. Thus, remaining in the Trust Territory Judiciary is a staff which includes the Chief Justice, one Associate Justice, on Administrator Director/Chief Clerk, and two Court Reporter/Deputy Clerks. Clerks of the constitutional courts assist the High Court in maintenance of court records and serve as interpreters in court proceedings.

Rights of the accused, appeals, review, process of appeal, and stay of execution are defined in Titles 6 and 12 of the Trust Territory Code. Consistent with United States Supreme Court decisions pertaining to the rights of an accused, the High Court has required that similar safeguards concerning search, seizure, questioning, confessions, and counsel be made available to persons under investigation for commission of crimes.

During the year, the Trial Division of the High Court disposed of 8 criminal and 123 civil cases. The Appellate Division of the High Court disposed of 16 civil appeals, one criminal appeal, and 9 petitions for writ of certiorari. The District Court (Kosrae) disposed of 21 criminal and 46 civil cases.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia was established pursuant to Article XI of the FSM Constitution. It became operational in 1981, with the appointment of Edward C. King as the first chief Justice. The Court consists of a trial and an appellate division, with two judges now permanently assigned to the Court. Chief Justice King handles trials in Pohnpei and Kosrae and Associate Justice Richard H. Benson in Truk and Yap. When a decision is appealed, whichever judge did not hear the trial will sit with two designated judges on the appellate panel. All four States now have their own state supreme courts certified and functioning.

Support services furnished the Justices of the FSM Supreme Court can be divided into three categories: 1) the Chief Clerk of Court--schedules the court calendar, tabulates statistics, prepares transcripts, handles other paperwork; 2) Administration--provides all administrative services required by the national judicial branch; and 3) Justice Ombudsmen--carry out traditional court functions as probation officer, and also provide the essential service of keeping the FSM Supreme Court in touch with the local Micronesian communities the Court services. A justice ombudsman has to be a citizen of the state where the case is heard, and keeps the Court informed of local customs and traditions in that area.

There are presently twelve trial counselors and one hundred thirty-two attorneys admitted to practice before the FSM Supreme Court.

Statistics of the number of cases filed and disposed of from the July 12, 1981 inception of the Court until

September 30, 1985 are as follows:

CIVIL CASES

Filed	390
Disposed	313

CRIMINAL CASES

Filed	486
Disposed	457

JUVENILE CASES

Filed	91
Disposed	84

In addition to its case load, the FSM Supreme Court runs several other programs:

Judicial Education Programs

Provides continuing judicial education for all state and national judges. The FSM Supreme Court funds the sessions, and hires consultants from the William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawaii to conduct them. Two sessions are held each year.

Legal Internship Program

Provides Micronesian law students with vital practical experience with the development of law in the Federated States of Micronesia. Micronesian students at the University of Papua New Guinea Law Faculty work for the Court as a part of their formal legal education between the third and fourth years of law school. Micronesian students at United States law schools may serve internships during their summer breaks.

Continuing Legal Education

Provides occasional opportunities for lawyers and trial counselors to take law courses taught by the Chief Justice in various substantive areas.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Office of the Attorney General is comprised of four divisions: Law, Litigation, Immigration, and Security and Investigation. The Division of Law and Litigation, through the Attorney General, provide legal services to the President, his staff, and the departments and offices within the executive branch of the National Government.

Major functions of the Divisions of Law and Litigation include:

1. Advising the President and executive branch officials on legal matters related to the performance of their public duties, including the interpretation and application of laws;
2. drafting and reviewing legislation, regulations, Presidential orders, agreements, contracts, and other legal documents;
3. preparing and publishing National laws and regulations;
4. representing the National Government on civil and criminal litigation, including the prosecution of crimes under the National Criminal Code;
5. representing the National Government in dealings with foreign governments and international and regional organizations, when legal matters are involved; and
6. assisting the States in enforcement of the National Criminal Code on behalf of the National Government and other legal matters, as required.

The Office of the Attorney General also periodically provides legal assistance to quasi-independent agencies of the National Government, such as the Micronesian Maritime Authority and the FSM Postal Services.

The Division of Immigration was assimilated into the Office of the Attorney General in 1984. It is responsible for the admission of aliens into the Federated States of Micronesia, regulation of their presence while in the country, and issuance of permits and the enforcement of applicable laws and policies governing foreign workers.

The Division of Security and Investigation (DSI) is responsible for the enforcement of national laws including fisheries laws and assists State police agencies when requested. In addition, DSI provides ongoing, experienced investigative capability and security services to high government officials such as the President, Speakers, and Chief Justice, and protection of government equipment and buildings.

During 1985, fisheries enforcement officers seized several foreign vessels fishing illegally within the waters of the FSM.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC DEFENDER

The Office of Public Defender in the Federated States of Micronesia was established and created under FSM Public Law 1-6, as amended, and Presidential Order No. 1, as amended. The Office of Public Defender is one of the major offices in the Executive Branch of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia. The Public Defender is a Presidential Appointee, and is subject to confirmation by the FSM National Congress.

The Office of Public Defender is attached to the Executive Branch for logistical and administrative purposes only, and is responsible primarily to its clients. The office consists of the Executive Office in the National Government in Pohnpei with branch offices extended throughout each of the FSM States, Kosrae, Pohnpei, Truk, and Yap.

For the FY'85 budget cycle, the Office of Public Defender received an appropriation fund for operation in the sum of $367,000 to fund salaries for 21 full time employees in all offices, travel expenses among the FSM States for court calendars, funding for essentials office supplies, and training.

The currently staffing level in the FSM Public Defender system is as follows:

National Office:

1	Chief Public Defender (Attorney at Law)
1	Administrative Officer
1	Executive Secretary

Pohnpei Branch Office

1	Staff Attorney
2	Trial Counselors
1	Investigator
1	Secretary

Truk Branch Office

1	Staff Attorney
1	Trial Counselor (Law Graduate)
2	Trial Counselors
1	Investigator
1	Secretary

Yap Branch Office

1	Staff Attorney
2	Trial Counselors
1	Secretary

Kosrae Branch Office

2	Trial Counselors
1	Secretary

*Staff Attorney is currently being requested.

The primary responsibility of the

Office of Public Defender in the FSM is to provide competent legal services in criminal representation to persons accused of committing crimes in the FSM. This includes representation of defendants in State Courts on cases involving violations of State laws; and representation of defendants in the FSM National Supreme Court involving violations of National laws. In addition to trial level representation, the office also pursues appeal cases in State and Supreme Court Appellate levels.

The Office of Public Defender plays a vital role in the protection and enhancement of human rights and fundamental freedom in the FSM. The office, in providing legal services in criminal representation, is to ensure that accused persons are accorded their constitutional rights guaranteed under the FSM Constitution, Article IV "Declaration of Rights", Section 1 through 13. In addition to protecting and enhancing human rights and fundamental freedom, the Public Defender participates in the development of criminal justice in the Federation.

Criminal cases represented by FSM Public Defender in all four FSM States and the National Supreme court are as follows:

FSM Public Defender State Office:

A. Pohnpei State: 10/84 - 9/85

State court cases - - - - - -	836
FSM Supreme court cases - - -	9
Total cases - - - - - - - - -	845

B. Truk State: 10/84 - 7/85

State court cases - - - - - -	573
FSM Supreme court cases - - -	20
Total cases - - - - - - - - -	593

C. Kosrae State: 10/84 - 9/85

State court cases - - - - - -	87
FSM Supreme court cases - - -	4
Total cases - - - - - - - - -	91

D. Yap State 10/84 - 7/85

State court cases - - - - - -	320
FSM Supreme court cases - - -	43
Total cases - - - - - - - - -	363

Total criminal cases represented from October 1984 - September 1985:

State Courts - - - - - - - -	1,916
FSM Supreme Court- - - - - -	76
Grand Total - - - - - - - - -	1,992

In November 1984, the Office of Public Defender conducted its 5th legal seminar in Pohnpei for all of its 21 full time staff. The seminar included working topics on selected FSM Supreme Court cases and opinions, Constitutional law, Criminal law, Evidence, Discovery and Trial Preparation, Legal Research and Writing, Search and Seizures, Warrants, Contempt, Burden of Proof, Insanity and Intoxication, Right to Counsel, Sentencing, and Stays Pending Appeals. In addition, the Public Defender sent 10 PD staff to participate in the MLSC 1985 Counselors Training Program in Truk.

The participants covered topics relating to civil matters on areas such as Torts, Contracts, Fact Findings, and case analysis.

During FY'85, the Public Defender also initiated five law intern slots. Of this figure, three were given to PD Truk and two to PD Pohnpei. The interns began as early as May 1985 and were relieved by September 30, 1985. Of the five interns, one is entering second-year law studies at the University of Hawaii, two are preparing to take the Law School Admissions test, one is pursuing a college degree in pre-law; and one is attempting to become a certified Trial Counselor.

STATE OF TRUK

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

In the area of Public Safety, a great deal of improvement in all sections has taken place. The ability of the Department of Public Safety to provide public service has been increased tremendously, with strong efforts from the State Attorney General's Office and the Judiciary.

Training of police officers has become a top priority in the Department. Besides having local Department Police Academy Training of newly-hired personnel, this Department has been able to provide other types of training. In the past two years, the FBI has send instructors to teach our police officers on four different occasions. The United States Drug Enforcement Administration from Washington, D.C., has sent a team also. In addition, the United States Federal Emergency Management Administrations has sent people three times to help and teach out officers in fire operations. Over the past two years Truk police officers have been sent to Sitka, Alaska for academy training and came out with honors, ahead of other Micronesian participants. Our officers have also gone to the FEMA Fire Training in Maryland and the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. These officers too have done extremely well.

As of January 1, 1983, the Department has been keeping statistics and records of all reported crimes and incidents, including traffic accidents, in order to better compare crime rates and facilitate law enforcement efforts. Based on this, our statistics records for 1983 and 1984 were:

1983 - -	Total crimes reported -	1,141
	total arrests made	735
	total traffic accidents	100
1984 - -	Total crimes reported -	882
	total arrests made -	473
	total traffic accidents	45

There has been a 22% decreased in reported crimes. This reduced crime rate in 1984 as compared to 1983 can most likely be attributed to cooperation in law enforcement with other law enforcement and related agencies and hard work on the part of our officers.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

In the area of legal affairs, the Office of Attorney General has been able to provide legal services to the Governor's Office and other government Offices, departments and agencies. This Office does the prosecution of any person accused of national offenses, pursuant to the Joint Law Enforcement Agreement executed between the National Government and the State Governments. This is in addition to the prosecution of any crime against the State government. This office also gives all legal opinions and renders all services requiring the skill of an attorney-in-law to enable the Governor, Heads of the Departments and Offices, Chiefs of Divisions and other State Officers to discharge their respective duties. On behalf of the State government, this office also procures the proper evidence, conducts, prosecutes or defends all suits and proceedings in which the state government is a party or may be interested. This same Office has the authority to investigate any violation of the Law involving government officials and employees. In addition to providing legal opinions and advice to the Executive Branch, our Attorney General provides assistance in all matters relating to execution or administration of justice for the State government and has the ultimate discretion to either prosecute or not prosecute any case.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

LEGAL SERVICES

Legal services in the Republic are provided by the Public Defender and the Micronesian Legal Services Corporation (MLSC). The Public Defender is a government agency, while MLSC is a

Micronesian-wide organization with a central administrative office in Saipan and seven branch offices which provide legal services to financially eligible clients. The MLSC provides support to the Public Defender when necessary.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

During the period of the Trusteeship, the Public Defender has played an important role in support of the judicial system. Having been supervised by the Trust Territory government until February, 1981, the Public Defender system is now solely a function of the government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as established by public law.

In 1979 the third Constitutional Special Session of the Marshall Islands Nitijela passed the Marshall Islands Public Defender Act. This legislation requires that the Public Defender carry the prime responsibility to provide upon request legal defense assistance and representation in criminal proceedings to all persons in the Marshall Islands. As a secondary duty the Public Defender provides legal defense assistance in civil actions to all persons requesting such assistance.

Presently Public Defender remains a small-staffed but effective department in accomplishing its mandated objectives. The Chief Public Defender supervises the running of the department. This person is a trained and licensed attorney with eleven years of experience in the prosecution and defense of criminal cases, an understanding of the English common law, and experience in the administration of a law office. He is assisted by a recently hired staff attorney.

A legal trained trial assistant with six year experience is on the staff. This person interviews, prepares, and conducts cases in both criminal and non-criminal courts. The legal secretary has been with Public Defender for seven years.

The Public Defender represents nearly all persons requiring legal counsel in criminal matters for the twenty six inhabited islands. About 66% of the population lives on Majuro Atoll and Ebeye Island, Kwajalein Atoll, where the Public Defender has its two staffed offices. Department staff regularly appear in Majuro and Kwajalein courts as well as occasional appearances in outer island courts.

In the area of criminal law, Public Defender handled both felony and non-felony cases in 1985. Active felony cases includes crimes of all nature and numbered forty six in the Majuro office. Non felony criminal cases actively assisted by the Majuro office numbered one-hundred twenty-one. In addition, staff was active in ten juvenile matters. Also, the department advises a number of persons on a walk in basis. Sixteen felony cases, forty non felony cases and twenty-one juvenile cases were handled on Kwajalein Atoll.

There has been no strong effort made to plan and develop legal resources to meet the growing needs of the legal system. Both the shortage of staff, educational programs and funds continue to strain the quality of work performed by the department. Further limitation of service to the general population may result in the future if these needs are not met. Much of this problem can be traced to the failure of the government to adequately appropriate the funds necessary to ensure speedy resolution of the cases and the practice of the government to reduce the previously budgeted amounts in the middle of the fiscal year to help cover budget shortages in other poorly managed departments, while the government may exempt the Judiciary and Attorney General from these practices, it does not exempt the Public Defender nor consider them part of the Judiciary even through they are necessary cog in the judicial system.

MICRONESIAN LEGAL SERVICE CORPORATION

Micronesian Legal Services Corporation (MLSC) has provided free legal services to financially eligible clients in the Republic of the Marshall Islands since 1972. MLSC is funded jointly by the United States (75%) and the Marshall Islands (25%) to provide quality legal assistance to those who otherwise would be unable to afford it.

MLSC Majuro office consists of three staff attorneys, two counsellors (trial assistants) and two secretaries. Five of the staff are Marshallese.

During the report period MLSC handled approximately 142 cases. These cases included: war claims, divorce and family matters, employment disputes, debt collection defense, workmen's compensations, nuclear testing damage claims and social security claims.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The functions of the Office of the Attorney General include:

1. Providing legal advice to the Cabinet.
2. Litigation, criminal and civil prosecution, and defense work on behalf of the Government.
3. Evaluation of contracts and proposals submitted by the various departments and public corporations.
4. Maintaining responsibility for the Republic's Police Department.

At the close of the report period, the Office of the Attorney General consisted of four attorneys, two trial assistants, and three secretaries.

The responsibilities and work load of the Attorney General's office have increased tremendously during the past few years and will continue to do so in the future. This trend is simply the result of the enactment by the Nitijela of new and more complex legislation each year, and of the national government's assuming functions previously handled by the Trust Territory Government, and becoming more involved in development projects that include international finance and multinatinal negotiations.

The case load of this office is also growing under the impetus of an increasing crime rate in the urban centers of the Marshall Islands.

THE COURTS

A. General Courts: The general courts of the Marshall Islands are the Community Courts, the District Court, the High Court and the Supreme Court. Their organizations, jurisdictions and functions are as follows:

   1. Community Courts: There are about 20 Community Courts spread throughout the Republic and whose jurisdiction's to try cases are limited to their respective communities. Some communities have more than one judge. The criminal jurisdiction of a community court is limited to those offenses which involve a possible sentence of not more than 6 months imprisonment and a fine of not more than $200. Its jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to claim or suits which involve a value of $100 or less, except for certain categories of cases. It has jurisdiction in divorce cases regardless of the amount of money or property involved in the matter; it does not handle adoption cases. A judge of a

Community court is not required to have proper legal training or experience. The judge of the community courts are appointed by the Judicial Services Commission which considers recommendations from the local government when given. These appointments are for a period of not more than four (4) years excluding the Kwajalein Community Court Judges who have one (1) year term each.

2. District Court: The District Court is presently composed of one Presiding Judge and one Associate Judge who have been appointed by the Judicial Service Commission for terms of ten (10) years. A judge of a District Court is not required to have prior legal training or experience. The criminal jurisdiction of the District Court is limited to offenses for which the maximum penalty as to confinement is less than three (3) years and fine of $2,000. Its jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to claims or suits involving $1,000 or less. This monetary limitation does not apply to divorce and adoption cases. The District Court's area of jurisdiction includes the entire nation. It may hear appeals from the community courts.

   The District Court Judges are:

   a. (To be appointed soon) - Presiding Judge

   b. Honorable Beia Lalej - Associate Judge

3. High Court: The Supreme Court, presently consists only of three Justices who are appointed in the same manner as the Chief Justice of the High Court for a term of years. Thus far the Chief Justice and an Associate Justice have been appointed. The Supreme Court is a superior court of record and has appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact with the final authority to adjudicate all cases and controversies properly brought before it in accord with the constitution and other applicable laws of the Marshall Islands.

   An appeal may be made to the Supreme Court as of right from any final decision of the High Court in the exercise of its (the High Court's) original jurisdiction, or in the exercise of the High Court's Appellate jurisdiction if the High Court certifies such case to involve a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of any provision of the Constitution. The Supreme Court may at its decretion, allow an appeal to be made to it from any final decision of any court, subject to such conditions as to security or other costs as the Supreme Court thinks fit. The Supreme Chief Justice is Harold W. Burnett and the Associate Justice is John C. Lanham.

B. Special Courts:

1. Traditional Rights Courts: The Traditional Rights Court exists by virtue of Article VI, Sections 1 and 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. High Court in 1982 estab-

lished Rules creating and governing the size of the membership, and the procedure of the Traditional Rights Court. On October 7, 1983 the High Court designated the nine (9) judges of the Traditional Rights Court, and the members of the court were sworn in April, 1984.

The Court holds hearings and determines and renders opinions on substantial questions relating to titles, to land rights or to other legal interests depending wholly or partly on customary law and traditional practice in the Marshall Islands, which questions are referred to it by the trial judges either on their own motions or on motion of the parties. The Supreme Court does not refer questions to the Traditional Rights Court.

The Traditional Rights Court consists of three Iroij, three Dri-Jerbal members, 5 of which are from the Ratak Chain and 4 of which are from the Ralik Chain.

C. Judicial Independence: The Judicial power of the Marshall Islands is independent of the legislative and executive powers.

D. Court Business:

1. Transfer of Judicial Functions: On March 3, 1982, pursuant to Section 5 of Secretary of the Interior Order No. 3039 the judicial functions of the Trust Territory relative to the Marshall Islands were transferred to the constitutional courts of the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

The Chief Justice of the High Court appointed a Juvenile Justice Advisory Council to furnish advice and recommendations to the Court on juvenile matters. This Council is chaired by the Probation Officer.

E. Judicial Services Commission: The Judicial Service Commission is a constitutionally created commission. It is composed of the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Attorney General and a public member appointed by the Cabinet. Its functions are:

1. To investigate and makes recommendations to the Cabinet on judicial appointments of the justices and judges of the Supreme Court and High Court;
2. Evaluate and make recommendations on the criteria of qualifications of judges on its own motion or at the request of the Speaker or the Cabinet;
3. To appoint and remove District and Community Court Judges. The present member are Nelson K. Doi - Chairman; Gregory J. Danz - members; and Rev. Jori Lokboj - member.

F. Non-Judicial Functions: The Court presently performs a good number of non-judicial functions. In a developing country this is necessary and understandable. Of course eventually it is intended to be transferred out to departments or divisions with titles like: Vital Statistics; Department of Regulatory Agencies; Department of Lands; and Records Divisions. The titles are self-explanatory of the functions. The Non-Judicial Functions are the certification, filing, recording and organization of the records in the following areas: Death Certificates; Birth Certificates; Fetal death; Marriage License (Registration); Lease Agreements; Chattel and Realty Mortgages; Security Agreements; Land Settlements; Determination of Land Ownership; Cadastrals; Right of Way Agreements; Deed of Sales; Quitclaim Deeds; Conveyance of Land Rights; Designation of Public Land and Permit to Homestead; Permit to Quarry; Assignment of Lease; Termination of Lease Agreements; Occupancy Agreements; Local Ordinance and Constitutions; Partnerships, Articles of Incorporation; Wills; and Marine Notes of Protest.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

A. Organization, Structure, and Responsibilities: The Marshall Islands Department of Public Safety is a department of the Ministry of Justice and is charged with the dual responsibilities of a police department and a fire department. Its overall responsibilities include:

1. Preservation of law and order;
2. Safeguarding of public and private property;
3. Operation of the Majuro jail.

The Department has 95 employees in the following categories:

1. The chief of Police - - - - 1
2. Assistant Chief of Police - 1
3. Captains - - - - - - - - - - 3
4. Lieutenants - - - - - - - - - 6
5. Sergeants - - - - - - - - - 11
6. Patrolmen - - - - - - - - - 72
g. Clerk-typist - - - - - - 2

The Department of operates under the direct command of the Chief of Police who in turn receives orders and supervision from the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General.

B. Marshall Islands Police Academy: Six (6) police attended the Public Safety Academy in Palau along with other candidates from other Micronesian Governments. The three (3) months program was sponsored and funded by the Trust Territory through the High Commissioner's office on Saipan.

C. Criminal Offenses: During the period, eight hundred fifty four (854) criminal cases were reported to the Department for investigation. Six hundred ninety three (693) were misdemeanors and the remaining one hundred sixty one (161) were felonies.

A total of seven hundred sixteen (716) males involved were arrested and the remaining thirty eight (38) were female subjects. An estimated total of five hundred sixty (560) cases were closed. Seventy five (75) cases are still pending investigation.

D. Juvenile Delinquency: An estimated total of one hundred sixty (160) juvenile cases were reported and investigated during the period of October 1, 1984, to September 30, 1985, one hundred fifty (150) out of the juveniles arrested were male subjects and the remaining ten (10) juveniles arrested were females. A total of one-hundred twenty (120) cases were closed and the remaining forty (40) are still pending investigation.

E. Traffic Statistics: An estimated number of one-hundred twenty (120) traffic accidents were reported during the period of October 1, 1984 to september 30, 1985. A total of six (6) persons were killed and forty three (43) were injured.

F. Prisoners: A total of sixteen (16) persons were sentenced and committed to the jail prison during the period of January 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985. A total of fourteen (14) prisoner were released upon completion of their jail sentences. A total of fourteen (14) prisoner are still in prison awaiting the unexpired portion of their sentences.

G. Fire Incidents: A total of seven (7) fire incidents were reported during the period of October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985. The fire division currently has a detachment assigned to the airport however, its fire fighting equipments are obsolete and the division's operation is limited to one area at a time since it has only one fire truck. Most of the fires were caused by electrical defects.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE:

Upon the special general election for the President and the Vice-President in Sept. 1985, the Minister of Justice retained his post as both Vice-President and Minister of Justice charged with the basic functions of domestic security and law enforcement.

The functional organization of the Ministry of Justice is comprised of two basic bureaus, i.e., the bureau of legal affairs and the bureau of public safety with various divisions in their respective operational jurisdiction.

The Bureau of Legal Affairs consist of (a) legal and civil law divisions, (b) registrar of corporations, and (c) Immigration and Customs divisions. This bureau, headed by the Attorney General with other staff attorneys serves also as legal consulting agency to the Executive Branch of the national government.

The Bureau of Public Safety consists of four basic divisions, i.e., (a) criminal investigations division, (b) patrol division, (c) fire protection division, (d) corrections and rehabilitation division. The bureau, headed by a director, is responsible for security and protection of life and property throughout the nation. The enforcement functions and responsibility of the bureau of public safety extend to the state levels as the states are not empowered, by the Constitution, to create their police forces.

Highlights:

The highlights during the reporting year include the reappointment of the new Vice-President, former minister of justice, to serve also as the administrative head of the Ministry of Justice under which the Legal Affairs and Public Safety are organized.

The continuing pursuit of the Trust Territory High Commissioner public safety program, as included in the last reporting period, for improvements in law enforcement throughout Micronesia, has resulted in the first Micronesian Occupational College Police Academy in Palau. The first phase of this regional academy successfully trained and subsequently graduated 36 Micronesian police officers on 6 September 1985.

Although there had been significant improvements and progress in training development, Public Safety must strive to increase manpower to enhance the capability in modern crime technology such as fingerprint analysis and forensic science. As social and economic development progresses, so will crime rate and other social ills.

BUREAU OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

As provided by Executive Order No. 9, the Bureau of Legal Affairs, headed by the Attorney General, is comprised of the Office of Attorney General, with its divisions of criminal and civil laws and registry of corporations, and of the Division of Customs and Immigration.

Present level of staffing within the Office of Attorney General of three attorneys, two trial assistants, two secretaries, and an investigator assigned by the Bureau of Public Safety, and of four immigration officers and a secretary within the Division of Customs and Immigration, has remained unchanged during the year pending anticipated appropriations approval to increase staff to authorized levels. This would mean adding two attorneys, one within the Office of Attorney General, and one within the Divisions of Customs and Immigration, together with six additional enforcement officers within Customs and Immigration to enable that division to assume its customs enforcement responsibilities when and if a pending Border Inspections Act is passed.

The Office of Attorney General, as legal counsel for the Republic, provides all manner of legal services to the Republic. Functionally, these include criminal prosecution, civil case representation, and all aspects of administrative law. As Registrar of Corporations, the Office also monitors all domestic and foreign corporations within the Republic. Activity highlights during fiscal year 1985 include the following:

As might be expected during these early years of constitutional government within the Republic, a number of challenging major constitutional issue cases have been handled by the Office this past year resulting in definitive trial or appellate court decisions. These have involved presidential authority to impound appropriated funds, national congress as opposed to court jurisdiction with respect to determination of qualifications of senators and delegates, senate reapportionment, extradition authority, the transitional interplay between the Republic's Constitution and the Trusteeship Agreement insofar as such affects fundamental rights, and the national government's role as trustee of public lands. With respect to preservation of marine resources and territorial sovereignty, three cases were prosecuted as the result of encroachments in territorial waters by foreign vessels lacking appropriate permits or engaging otherwise in unlawful activities. One involved illegal fishing, another the unlawful export of clam meat, and another the flouting of entry permit requirements. In all three cases, the seized vessels were libelled and declared by the court forfeit to the Republic. In two of those cases, the captains and crew were also prosecuted criminally and convicted. One of the forfeited vessels is now being used for maritime surveillance, the first vessel to be used for such purpose in the Republic. These cases, which represent a fraction of the number of suspected similar violations, together with an epidemic narcotics problems, illustrate the urgent need for trained and equipped maritime and border surveillance and customs inspection personnel as well as new border inspection laws.

During this past year we have expanded our computer equipment not only to meet word processing needs, but also for various record keeping purposes including corporate registry, case data and calendaring, and budgeting. This capability yet needs to be expanded for more complete case, including criminal, record keeping and for alien control.

Generally, the Office of Attorney General has had to operate on what frequently has been a crisis priority basis to meet the legal service needs of the Republic. As a result, although it has been productive in a number of areas, several have not received the attention they deserve. Among these are the legal advisory needs of the various ministries, their bureaus and divisions, the development of consumer regulations by this Office as provided by applicable legislation, and a systematic review of present laws in a number of subject matter areas.

THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Department of the Public Safety includes two (2) Sub-Stations located on the islands of Tinian and Rota. The Department includes police, fire, corrections, Highway Safety, Juvenile, Boating Safety, and Motor Vehicle Divisions under the command of the Director of Public Safety. The basic responsibility of this bureau is the security and protection of the lives and properties of the public.

The Department of Public Safety has accomplished certain objectives, under the overall leadership of the Governor of the Commonwealth, towards upgrading the services to the communities they serve. Some of these accomplishments are as follows:

A. Manpower Development: In order to upgrade the skills and performance of the officers, and in an effort to provide continuing training in the areas of law enforcement, medical and rescue services, fire services, and the prevention of traffic fatalities, the department has trained their personnel in the following areas:

1. Emergency Medical Training I - 10 Personnel attended/-certified.
2. Emergency Medical Training II - 16 Personnel attended/ certified.
3. FBI Training - 41 Officers graduated 2-week course.
4. Riot Control and Hostage Situation Seminar - 50 Officers attended.

B. Equipment:

1. Four new Highway Safety Vehicles (U.S. made).
2. Riot and Hostage Control Equipment.
3. Breathalizer machine for DUI control.

C. Capitol Improvement:

1. Rota Police and Fire Sub-Station completed.

D. Continuing Education for DPS Personnel:

1. Two DPS Personnel attended college under Education Leave status.

PART V

Economic Advancement

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

FINANCE

Funding for government operational support and capital improvement programs in the Trust Territory is derived from several sources, with the major portion being an annual grant provided from funding appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States. The second largest source of funding is also from the United States of America and is in the form of federal categorical grants provided on a matching or outright grant basis. In effect, the Trust Territory is treated as a state for participation in those federal programs where specific authority to do so is not included in the respective program legislation. The third largest source of funding for support of government operations in the Trust Territory is derived from tax revenues levied by the governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. These revenues are controlled by the respective legislative bodies of each government and are appropriated by them to provide for both their own support and for such legislative projects as may be authorized by law. Minimal funding is also realized in the form of reimbursements earned by the Trust Territory Governments for services provided, such as utilities and ship charters.

The grant for fiscal year 1985 from the U.S. Department of the Interior totaled $92,019,000. Federal categorical grants for the same period totaled approximately $36,071,336 ($3,679,422 food commodity included).

The Trust Territory Headquarters Office of Finance and Administration is responsible for assuring proper operation of the accounting system, for oversight review of accounting system utilization and for preparation of consolidated financial reports to high authority. Automated financial management systems provide the basis for accounting procedures, policies and management throughout the Trust Territory. Virtually all functions of program management and financial administration are performed by the individual Micronesia governments.

The Office of Territorial and International Affairs provides technical assistance in the area of financial administration. Experienced systems accountants assist the national/state finance offices to assure that accounting requirements and procedures are understood and are being executed properly by local finance office personnel. Currently, the Technical Assistance office continues to monitor newly installed minicomputer based Financial Management Systems for the new governments.

MONEY AND BANKING

United States currency serves as legal tender and all foreign transactions are carried out in it. Trust Territory residents have access to banking institutions in Guam, Hawaii, and the U.S. mainland as well as branch banks in all of the FSM States.

MICRONESIAN WAR CLAIMS

The Micronesian Claims Act of 1971 established a Micronesian Claims Commission to adjudicate claims, authorized funds for payment of claims and directed the Secretary of the Interior to pay the award determined by the Commission. Funds were authorized under Title I of the Act to pay Micronesian Claims directly related to hostilities between December 7, 1984, and the dates that the various islands were secured. Under Title II of the Act, funds were made available to cover claims against the United States for government agencies' damage to take over and use of private property from the end of hostilities and before July 1, 1951, the date the Interior Department assumed administration of the islands.

Effective June 30, 1983, the processing of awards was transferred from the Director, Bureau of Finance at Trust Territory Headquarters, to the Division of Fiscal Services in the United States Department of the Interior.

Of the total claims awarded under Title I, prorata payments of 26.66 per cent are made since total funding has not yet been made available.

There also remains to be processed those Title I and II award payments for which executed Release Forms have not been returned by the claimant or court appointed administrator, and payments (replacement checks) for checks that have been for various reasons returned unnegotiated and subsequently redeposited in the U.S. Treasury.

JOB TRAINING AND PARTNERSHIP ACT DIVISION

Background

The Job Training and Partnership Act Division (JTPA) of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is a federal program funded by the U.S. Congress and administered through the U.S. Department of Labor. Here in the Trust Territory, unlike other states that receive funds from different sources, only Title II funds are received; Title II-A, regular training funds and Title II-B for Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs. In establishing systems and administrative entities for the Trust Territory six Services Delivery Areas (SDAs) were designed. Although the current political status is calling for three constitutional governments, Republic of Palau, Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Marshalls, JTPA took a more traditional approach and designated six SDAs to enable maximum participation of the TTPI disadvantaged population, the unemployed and underemployed. Operating on the 30th of June, the first full program year after transition from CETA was 7/1/84 to 6/30/85.

Performance

Title II-A: During the last program year ending June 30, 1985 more than 1150 individuals enrolled under various training programs under JTPA. Out of these enrollees, 569 participants completed or terminated from training program, 163 entered unsubsidized employment and 340 returned to school, some 50 individuals did complete training but could not get jobs immediately, and about 16 individuals quit or never completed training programs they enrolled in. Because of the slow growth in the territory's economy new jobs being created are few which make it difficult to place people into work. The average length of training territory-wide was 10 weeks while the average hourly wage at placement into unsubsidized employment was $1.00. Roughly 52% of retraining was done in public sector and about 48% was done in the private sector. About 51% of new placements were in the private sector and 49% in public sector jobs.

The training programs were in the form of On-the-Job Training, Occupational training, Classroom training, youth tryout employment, and other customized training. Trainings were conducted in many areas such as tourism, fishing, agriculture, retailing service, secretarial and clerical, accounting, equipment repair, etc.

Title II-B: Summer Youth Employment and Training Program (SYETP) were conducted during the summer months. The SYETP's primarily to expose the youth into the world of work and help young people decide on types of careers to pursue. Territory-wide, approximately 220 enrolled under SYETP. Most of the participants were students and returned to full-time school after completion of training.

OFFICE OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

Planning Division

The Planning Division, renamed Office of Capital Improvement Programs (CIP), is acting as the construction administration arm of the office of the High Commissioner. The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) projects are now managed jointly by the emerging new governments as well as the Officer in Charge of Construction (U.S. Navy) on Guam. The U.S. Navy in Guam acts as an agent for the High Commissioner for the implementation of Capital Improvement Programs within the Trust Territory.

Based upon Memorandums of Agreement, signed in December, 1984 for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands and May 1985 for the Republic of Palau, the new governments have now started to assume the administrative responsibilities and authority to administer their CIP on an individual project grant agreement basis.

Also falling within the Office of CIP are the following United States Federal Programs: Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Community Development Block Grant Programs; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Construction Grant Program; Department of Energy (DOE), State Energy Conservation and Energy Extension Programs; Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Airport Improvement Program; and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grants in Disaster Responses System Program.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Projects funded by the EPA Construction Grants Program during FY 1985 totalled approximately $5.3 million. Specifically, $3.6 million is for designing and constructing sanitary facilities for Kosrae, $0.26 million is for implementing a rural sanitation program in Pohnpei, and $1.4 million augments existing funding for the Truk Rural Sanitation Program and the Arakabesans (Palau) and Majuro sewer system projects.

Construction of the Majuro sewer system and the sanitary facilities for Deh Village, Pohnpei commenced during FY 1985 as well as installation of emergency generators at two sewage pump stations in Palau. Also, a contract was awarded for the rehabilitation of the Ebeye sewer system.

Continuing projects include the extension of the Kolonia sewer system to serve the Kepinle area of Pohnpei, the house sewer connection project and rural sanitation program in Truk, the house sewer connection project in Yap, and the house sewer connection project in Palau. The Truk Rural Sanitation Program continues to have notable results; as of October 1985, approximately 1200 (3,000 gallon) water tanks, 2800 water-seal toilets, and 80 solar well pumps had been completed throughout Truk State.

Projects which were essentially completed at the close of FY 1985 include the $2.0 million Yap sewer system and $2.1 million Moen sewer system extension projects.

EPA funding for FY 1986 is anticipated to exceed $3.0 million, but the availability of funds is uncertain due to the pending implementation of the Compacts of Free Association. Should the funds become available, approximately $1.6 million is earmarked for rural sanitation programs in Palau, Yap, Pohnpei and the Marshall Islands.

Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

During the fiscal year, the Trust Territory received approval from the Department of Housing and Development (HUD) for an additional $2.2 million to support its various economic and community development projects. Of this amount, $980,000 was approved for housing rehabilitation.

The balance of the $1,220,000 is earmarked to fund construction of Community Centers, Phase II rehabilitation of the Skills Training Center, and renovation of Public Recreation Facilities in the Republic of the Marshall islands; construction of Farm Roads and an Elementary School Cafeteria and rehabilitation of Elementary Schools in the Republic of Palau; and construction of a Public Market and Water Systems, renovation of Public Recreation Facilities and purchase of fishing boats in the Federated States of Micronesia.

Projects approved for funding during the last reporting period which were completed, or are nearing completion, during the current fiscal year include: the Alele Museum Marketing Area Project, renovation of Public Recreation Facilities, and Phase I rehabilitation of the Skills Training Center in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Also completed are renovation of public recreation facilities and purchase of fishing boats in the Federated States of Micronesia, and housing rehabilitation in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau.

Department of Energy Program (DOE)

In 1985, the U.S. Department of Energy awarded $192,300 in new grant funds to operate the TTPI Energy Extension Service and State Energy Conservation Programs. In accordance with Memoranda of Understanding agreed to in 1982, the three new governments are primarily responsible for program planning and implementation. These grant programs are designed to encourage the permanent establishment of local energy planning capabilities, technical and statistical resource libraries and a public sector conservation outreach program.

Many of the programs approved in 1985 are directed toward the demonstration of appropriate energy technologies which can be developed to displace petroleum fuels. These programs have successfully demonstrated the use of photovoltaic panels for radio communications, medicinal refrigeration, lighting and water pumping for sanitation. Other programs are exploring the use of wind power generators to convert wind energy to electricity, the use of biomass fuels to directly replace conventionally generated electrical power, and the design of small scale hydroelectric conversion plants.

In demonstrating these technologies, new progress was made in identifying components and materials which are unable to withstand the climatic and operational conditions found in Micronesia. Although photovoltaic power refrigeration units have been operated successfully in a number of foreign field demonstrations, the 1983-84 outer island project concluded with almost 100% failure in at least one major component of each of the 31 systems placed in the field. From these efforts, Micronesian energy planners have a clearer understanding of the types of systems which will be used to eventually displace petroleum fuels.

As a result of congressional concern, a comprehensive Territorial Energy Assessment (TEA) was completed in 1982 with plans for additional funds in 1984-85 to implement specific project studies recommendation in the assessment. To date, Congress has not authorized funding for implementation of the TEA.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

The FAA granted a total of $1,094,400 to the TTPI in FY 1985. This money comprises six separate Airport Improvement Projects (AIP): the construction of airport terminals on Kosrae, Pohnpei, Truk and Yap $200,000 - FAA grants were made to Kosrae, Truk and Yap and $211,000 to Pohnpei to be supplemented by $600,000 each from the U.S. Congress. Past FAA AIP grant programs still active include the $200,000 FY 1983 AIP grant toward the airport terminal at Pohnpei. During FY 1985, the TTPI combined the Pohnpei Airport Terminal money with the FY 1985 CIP appropriation and the additional FAA AIP grant to provide sufficient funding for the Pohnpei terminal.

Still continuing are the Kosrae runway paving which is expected to be completed in December 1985 and the Yap fencing and grooving to be completed in October 1985.

The TTPI has also received a $134,900 FAA grant for an engineering study at Pohnpei Airport. The engineering study will provide the design for runway erosion protection. Also received was a $148,500 FAA grant to construct fuel stands at Truk.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

During FY 1985, the FEMA Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant Program was utilized to fund Phase II of the Planning Assistance Program sponsored by the Pacific Islands Development Program, East-West Center, University of Hawaii, Manoa Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii. To recap Phase I, in early 1984, the Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP) received requests from the Micronesian governments through the Office of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Government of Kiribati to assist in the preparation of Disaster Preparedness Plans, and to increase the capability of island governments to construct and maintain their respective national plans.

PIDP proposed to undertake this task in three phases spread over a period of three years. Each phase addresses a different level of government: policy, departmental and community levels. Breaking up the process allows the indigenous planning officers the opportunity to field test each segment of their plans for appropriateness and viability.

The proposed project was presented to the Standing Committee of the PIDP and was approved in February 1984. They also received positive response from the Micronesian governments so funding for Phase I was sought and obtained from the Trust Territory, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Australian Development Assistance Bureau and the East-West Center. Phase I began in July 1984 for the workshop in Honolulu and was concluded by follow-up mission to Micronesia in August and September of that year. The objectives of the plans were (1) to produce operational plans for line agencies/departments which are consistent with and complement the existing draft disaster preparedness plans in each of the countries/states of Micronesia; (2) to train the Disaster Coordinating Officers (DCO's) and line officers in the performance of this task; and (3) to establish a test feedback in communication mechanism for updating the disaster plans.

Activities:

A. Workshop

A three-day workshop was held in Pohnpei in April of 1985 for the DCO's of the Federated States of Micronesia. It covered the more technical aspects of determining and writing operational procedures for each department and the examination of issues involved in the allocations of roles and responsibilities. The workshop was attended by the Disaster Coordinating Officer of the FSM, as well as the DCO's of Kosrae and Truk. Due to airlines schedule problems the DCO of Yap was not able to attend.

The workshop was based on needs identified by the Disaster Officers and utilized the PIDP manual, "Procedures and Guidelines for Disaster Preparedness Planning." Topics covered included the following: (a) agency role and task definition; (b) evaluation of organizational resources; (c) allocation of responsibilities to individuals (position); (d) coordination and control; (e) operational arrangements; (f) liaison with other agencies; (g) production of plans; (h) implications of disasters for normal agency activities and mission; and (i) compatability with other levels of government.

The formal workshop was held only in Pohnpei, and since there is only one part-time Disaster Officer each in Palau and the Marshalls, it seems more appropriate to hold informal discussions. Formal discussions were held for Cabinet Members in Palau and the Marshalls.

B. Practicum

Practicum for Palau was conducted by John Hurrell and Nick Carter from PIDP. The practicum for the FSM States (Yap, Kosrae, Truk and Pohnpei) were conducted by John Hurrell and Ehson Johnson (DCO, FSM). In each of the states, the state DCO was made an integral part of the team. All departments with disaster related potential were identified and meetings for each set up. The departmental meetings the roles and responsibilities of the department were discussed and functions were allocated. This process was carried out for all the departments in all of the states.

As a result, an update of the Disaster Preparedness Plans were prepared and the draft operational plans were submitted.

Civic Action Team (CAT) Program

The Department of Defense Civic Action program consists of thirteen-man construction teams and undertakes small scale public works projects in cooperation with local governments. In the year under review, one team has operated each, in Palau, Yap, Truk and Pohnpei.

The Department of Defense, at the request of the Department of the Interior, provides the Civic Action Teams for service in Micronesia. Each team is especially trained for community cooperative projects.

The teams are outfitted with heavy earth moving and construction equipment. Each team is composed of one engineer officer, eleven enlisted construction specialist, and one enlisted hospital corpsman/medic who work directly with the population on specific improvement projects such as road construction and repair, water catchments and small plane airstrips on outer islands, small bridges and jetty construction/repair and renewable energy programs. The teams also provide technical skill training to young Micronesians where the teams are located.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP)

In 1976 a comprehensive five-year infrastructure plan was developed for the TTPI by representative of the Department of Interior and the Government of the Trust Territory in consultation with Micronesian officials. The purpose of the plan was to provide a basic infrastructure to include airfields, sewer and water systems, road, docks and electrical systems, for each of the former district centers. The High Commission, with concurrence of the Department of Interior, entered into an agreement with the Department of the Navy to have the Navy OICC, Marianas, act as the construction manager and that office continues to act in that capacity at the present time. In addition to having Navy OICC, Marianas acting as a construction manager, the emerging new government have been delegated responsibility to administer their own capital improvement programs on a project by project basis. In December 1983, a memorandum of understanding relative to the delegation of responsibilities for the administration of the capital improvement program was signed by the High Commissioner, with the Presidents of the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. And in April 1985 by the Republic of Palau the scope of the original plans for CIP and preliminary cost estimates were presented and recorded at the FY 1978 budget hearings conducted by the House Appropriation Subcommittee and Interior Affairs in 1977.

The original scope and cost estimated provided for a total of $170 million for the Five-year (FY1976 through FY1980) capital improvement program. As the program progressed some project scopes were redefined, and additional project funds, provided by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), as well as the Housing Urban Development Program (HUD) were added to the program. Of the 39 individual projects originally conceived for the five year CIP program: 13 had been completed, 19 had scope increases and 26 new project have been added to the program. Significant funding of $17,150,000 for 16 projects had been received from Congress in FY1985 and $8,989,000 has been appropriated for 5 projects for FY1986.

To date, a total of $353,597,000 has been allocated to Micronesia's Capital Improvement Program. Of this sum the United States Congress has appropriated through the Department of Interior, $300,382,000; the FAA, $12,867,000; the EPA $39,833,000 and HUD, $515,000. As of September 30, 1985, 90% of these funds were obligated and 60% of the construction was in place.

Training/Technical Assistance

During the fiscal year, the Office of Territorial and International Affairs (OTIA) made available funding in the amount of $50,000 for technical assistance for the Office of Capital Improvement Programs (OCIP).

An Architect-Engineer (A-E) Contracting Procedures and Negotiations Course, sponsored by OCIP and conducted by U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, was completed during the fiscal year. This four-day intensive course was held on Guam with thirty-three participants representing CNMI, Republic of the

Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, and OCIP/TTPI.

The course provided participants with instruction of procedures to improve knowledge and comprehension of A-E contracting procedures and effectiveness in negotiating A-E contracts and modifications. Participants were also introduced to acceptable procedures and techniques for enhancing the application of sound judgment in the procurement of A-E Services.

Response from the authorities of the participating governments expressed appreciation for the contribution training of this caliber will provide for the administration of construction and engineering funds under the Compact of Free Association. The Trust Territory and the Department of Interior have been encouraged to consider similar training in such areas as construction contract negotiation, construction contract management, general procurement procedures and project appraisal.

The Trust Territory is presently initiating preparations for training in construction contract negotiation in fiscal year 1986 and an additional $50,000 is pending approval from OTIA.

PEACE CORPS

During 1985, the number of Peace Corps Volunteers serving FSM, Palau and the Republic of the Marshall Islands was reduced from 97 on September 30, 1984, to 73 on September 30, 1985.

The Peace Corps Volunteers serve at the invitation of the High Commissioner and Country Presidents in assignments developed by either the local governments or private sponsors. All Volunteers seek to further the goals outlined by the U.S. Congress in the Peace Corps Act:

1. To help the Micronesians meet their needs for trained manpower;
2. To promote a better understanding of Americans by the Micronesian people; and
3. To promote a better understanding of Micronesians by American people.

In 1985 the diversity in Volunteer roles can best be illustrated by the fact that on September 30, 1985, the 73 Volunteers serving in Micronesia were engaged in more than a score of different activities and working with more than thirty host agencies or private sponsors. This situation resulted from the practice in recent years of reacting to the demands of the various national, state and local Micronesian governments for Volunteers to fill slots for which no local employees were available (see statistical summary below).

The lack of direction and fragmentation of Peace Corps Micronesia's effort plus a lack of understanding of Peace Corps' role by its host agencies and Micronesian government officials prompted the Peace Corps of Micronesia staff and the Regional Director of the North Africa Near East Asia and Pacific (NANEAP) Region of Peace Corps to carefully review the status and ongoing viability of all Peace Corps programs and projects in Micronesia.

After considerable study and discussion by the staff and the Regional Director, it was determined:

1. That Peace Corps Micronesia should split into Peace Corps FSM, Peace Corps Marshalls and Peace Corps Palau - the split was made on October 1, 1985.
2. That all current Peace Corps programs and projects in Micronesia would be terminated as the Volunteers assigned to them completed their two years of Peace

Corps service - those termination dates range from March 24, 1986, to September 14, 1987; and

3. That the local Peace Corps Representatives should work with interested government officials in the Marshalls, Palau and the four states of FSM to define Peace Corps' role in their country/state development plans and develop an appropriate new Peace Corps project in each country and state.

To date the following Peace Corps projects have been developed and the following number of Volunteers to work on those project have been requested by the Micronesian governments:

1. The Republic of the Marshall Islands has developed a project titled "Family Life Education" and has requested seven (7) Volunteers to work on the project, six as Outer Island Health Educators and one as Project Management Consultant;
2. The State of Kosrae, FSM, has developed a project titled "Kosrae Agriculture Development" and requested eight (8) Volunteers to work on the project as Agriculture Extension Advisor;
3. The State of Truk, FSM, has developed a project titled "Marine Resources Development" and has requested ten (10) Volunteers to work on it as Marine Fisheries Advisors; and
4. The State of Yap, FSM, has developed a project titled "Yap Village Development" and has requested nine (9) Volunteers to work on the project as Community Development Advisors.

All of the requested volunteers will teach English as part of their assignment.

The requested Volunteers will arrive in Micronesia in July, 1986, and be trained in Micronesia during July, August and September. After successfully completing their pre-service training in the appropriate Micronesian language, Micronesian culture and appropriate job skills in mid-September, they will be sworn in as Peace Corps Volunteers. The two-year term of Peace Corps service begins at that time.

The Republic of Palau is still working on the development of an appropriate Peace Corps project and will not request any Volunteers in 1986.

TABLE NO. 1

Statistical Summary

One September 30, 1985, 73 Volunteers were serving the following governments:

Country/State	No. of Volunteers
FSM	39
Kosrae (8)	
Pohnpei (17)	
Truk (10)	
Yap (4)	
Republic of Palau	19
Republic of the Marshall Islands	15

TABLE NO. 2

Volunteers projects included:

Project	No. of Volunteers
Village Development	18
Small Business (Government)	6
Small Business (Private)	15
Marine Resources	11

Water and Sanitation	6
Agriculture	4
Health	2
Youth	1
Scarce Skills	10

Engineer (1)
Machinist (1)
Industrial Arts (3)
Librarian (1)
College Business Inst. (2)
Substance Abuse (1)

Administration

Sixteen (16) staff members (two Americans and fourteen Micronesians) supported the Volunteers in 1985. One Registered Nurse and a Nurse Assistant provided contract medical support.

All direct programming, training and Volunteer support is managed by Peace Corps Representatives who have offices in Koror, Colonia, Moen, Kolonia, Lelu and Majuro. The Headquarters staff in Kolonia provides central fiscal, procurement, personnel and property services and oversight; it also manages all liaison with Peace Corps Washington.

Future

Peace Corps has negotiated or is negotiating agreements between the three emerging nations, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau, that will replace the current Country Agreement between the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands when the Compacts of Free Association are ratified by the three countries and termination of the trusteeship is approved by the United Nations.

Peace Corps will continue to work with the national, state and local governments of Micronesia to develop appropriate projects that fit into the governments' development plans and for which Volunteers can be recruited and trained.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

MICRONESIAN MARITIME AUTHORITY

Introduction

This report is a compilation of the most important activities of the Micronesian Maritime Authority during the period January 1984 to May, 1985. The Authority has been involved in various fishery-related activities, including such matters as consultation with National Government departments on policy matters and representation during MMA and regional negotiations. The main functions of the Authority still center around the provisions of Title 24 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia pertaining to the management and administration of the 200-mile Extended Fishery Zone. This report will see to give an overview of activities rather than dwell on specifics.

Staffing

The Authority now employs eight full-time staff members. In addition to the Executive Director (expatriate) and Deputy Director (Micronesian) the staff consists of the following positions: administrative assistant, clerk typist, 2 statistics specialists, surveillance liaison officer and fisheries observer.

The members of the staff of the authority are drawn from all FSM States and have developed a good working relationship in the discharging of their duties.

The Fishery

For the past several months the fishery within the FSM continued in a state of flux, primarily due to decreases in tuna prices and a general stagnation of markets worldwide. One Japanese longline vessels seemed not to suffer a significant drop in landed prices for their catch, however, these prices have not increased on the whole for the past 3 to 4 years. At the close of 1984, several firms which had previously operated vessels in the western and central Pacific either withdrew from the fishery or declared bankruptcy. To offset this were the gains in the Taiwanese and Korean purse seine fleets, as their generally lower overhead costs (particularly labor and repair), coupled with increased efficiency due to familiarization with the resource, made their vessels more viable than in the past.

With the return of better fishing in the eastern tropical Pacific, about one third of the U.S. vessels formerly operating in the western and central Pacific returned to those fishing grounds. The U.S. fleet was hardest hit by rising costs and lowering profit margins. Movement of canneries offshore and the closure of all U.S. mainland canneries except one emphasized changing economic conditions. For canned tuna, Thailand became the principal exporter to the U.S. during the period with a annual cannery requirement there of in excess of 110,000 tons of which only 20,000 tons is supplied domestically. This fact increased transshipments from Tinian into Thailand and provided a viable market for new entrants into the fishery (mainly Taiwan and Korea). The Japanese pole-and-line fleet stabilized at about 85 vessels after the fleet reduction which took place during the preceding 2 years. Likewise, the Japanese purse seine fleet stablized at 32 vessels. This contrasts with over 270 pole-and-line vessels in the fleet in 1979 and only 12 operational seiners at that time. Internal Japanese controls (and a five P/L for one P/S switch) kept total Japanese catch at roughly 1979 levels, however.

During the period the MMA licenses a fellow-member of the Forum's vessels for the fist time. Two longline vessels operated by the National Fisheries Development Corporation of the Solomon Islands were licensed during 1985 under similar terms and conditions as the Japanese longliners of similar fishing power. A discount on fees was approved by the Authority and extended to these Solomon Island vessels.

Authority Operations

The Authority's main activities during 1984 centered on the implementation of the "per vessel/per trip" method of licensing Japanese vessels. The negotiations included a long and complicated price study of fishery landings from the FSM in the three major longline ports (Katsuura, Kochi and Kagoshima) as well as the major purse seine and pole-and-line port, Yaizu. At the successful conclusion of negotiations, a completely new set of administrative procedures were required to cope with the new system and resultant increased workload. Instead of licensing 500 to 600 vessels on a yearly basis, the new system requires over 1.800 trip licenses to be issued for those same vessels.

Foreign Fishing Agreements

The Authority has negotiated and concluded seven foreign fishing agreements during the period with: Japan Fishery Associations, American Tuna boat Association, Taiwan Fishermen's Association, Hae Jin Company (Korea), National Fisheries Development Ltd., Dongwon Fisheries (Korea), Atunidos SA (Mexico), Tuna Fleet Management (San Diego).

Surveillance/Enforcement

The MMA turned over full responsibility for surveillance to the FSM Attorney General's Office on October 1,1984. During the months prior to that, the MMA had operated the second vessel charter under the surface-response enforcement program.

Observer Program

During the period, the observer program concentrated on two fleets: purse seine and longline. Information is being charged with the South Pacific Commission on the results of these trip with the intention of shedding further light on possible interaction between the two fisheries, primarily on the capture of yellowfin tuna. Several observers were used on an occasional basis during the period. One was provided by the South Pacific Commission for a trip on a Japanese group purse seiner, and a second was hired by the MMA specifically to keep track of a joint-venture group purse seiner operating from Truk and delivering to Tinian.

Catch Statistics

The MMA has been collecting log book information ("catch report") from the vessels licensed by the Authority since 1979 when the 200-mile zone first came into effect. All data is sent directly to the South Pacific Commission in Naumea where it is compiled and checked for errors. Copies of individual reports are retained in Pohnpei by the Authority. Subsequently, summaries are forwarded to the Forum Fisheries Agency, as required, for economic analyses.

Other Activities

Members of the MMA staff have participated in several negotiations, workshops, seminars and training programs during the period.

FSM TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

The FSM Telecommunications Corporation was established by an Act of Congress a public corporation. The Corporation operates as the sole provider of all national telecommunication services interconnecting worldwide telecommunications. The main objectives of the Corporation are to expand telecommunication services to communities within the FSM which currently have no access to telephone service.

The affairs of the Corporation are managed and its corporate powers exercised by a Board of Directors. The Board is composed of nine members, three of whom are appointed by the FSM President with the advice and consent of Congress. Each FSM State Governor appoints a member with the advice and consent of its legislature, and the FSM Vice President and Chief Executive of the Corporation serve as ex-officio members with full rights of membership. A Board member serves for three years.

The Corporation has 4 stations, one of which is the main headquarters in Pohnpei, and a station each in Kosrae, Truk and Yap with 106 employees according to the following breakdown:

Administrative Staff - - - - - - - -	9
Technical Staff - - - - - - - - - - -	35
Financial Staff - - - - - - - - - - -	14
Operational Staff - - - - - - - - - -	48

The operating budget for the Corporation is about 2.1 million. Revenue collection from telephone subscribers is averaging about $118,000 monthly.

Expansion plans for the Corporation:

1. Renovation, enhancement and replacement of dial telephone central office (DCO) in the States. Pohnpei and Truk's DCO's are serving the most populated areas and are saturated to the point where new subscribers cannot be supported.

2. Replacement or upgrading of radio systems supporting the outer islands.

3. Develop outside plant cable system within the four State centers.
4. Expand training facilities and training opportunities for personnel of the Telecommunications Corporation.

COCONUT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

General Information

The Federated States of Micronesia copra industry is regulated by an autonomous government agency called the Coconut Development Authority (CDA). The predecessor agency was the Copra Stabilization Board (CSB). The purpose of CDA is to stablize the price of copra received by copra producers within the FSM in order to protect them from the fluctuations in world market price and to assume responsibility for the marketing of FSM copra overseas and also CDA is involved in other projects to manufacture by-products from the coconut tree.

The Authority consists of 5 board members; four of whom are appointed by the state governors with the advice and consent of the state legislatures and one by the FSM President who serves at the pleasure of the president.

Important Events

January 1985: The Board of Directors met and increased the copra price from $340 per ton to $400 per ton.

May 1985: At the Board meeting held this month, the board granted Susumu Enterprises the agency to purchase copra in the State of Truk making Truk the only State with two FSMCDA agents to purchase copra.

The first contract was signed between the FSMCDA and Fuji Oil Co., Ltd., Japan oil crusher, establishing direct relations between the two to purchase copra directly without middlemen.

August 1985: The FSMCDA Board met again and reduced the copra price from $400 per ton to $300 per ton.

The FSMCDA became an associate member of the Asian Pacific Coconut Community (APCC). APCC is an association which provides technical assistance and information throughout the Pacific and the Asian Region on the coconut industry.

Marketing of FSM Copra

CDA, after long negotiations with Fuji Oil Co., Ltd., secured a contract which established a direct working relationship between FSM and Fuji Oil. The new relationship eliminates the middleman while still retaining its long-time shipper, United Micronesian Development Association (UMDA) to transport the FSM copra abroad.

Production

The following are the nation's production for the current Fiscal Year:

October 1984 to September 1985

Pohnpei State - - - - - - - -	807.25 ST
Kosrae State- - - - - - - - -	170.47 ST
Truk State- - - - - - - - - -	2,613.68 ST
Yap State - - - - - - - - - -	1,117.48 ST
Total - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,708.88 ST

FSM DEVELOPMENT BANK

The FSM Development Bank is a statutory body chartered by the FSM Congress in 1979 and commenced business operations in 1982. The Bank's Headquarters is located in Pohnpei State and there are four branch offices covering the States of Pohnpei, Truk, Yap and Kosrae.

The Development Bank has the functional responsibility to mobilize available financial resources for development and to provide medium and long-term loans and equity capital for high priority, financially sound projects in the FSM. It is also mandated to administer trust funds, special funds, fostering economic activities, provide technical assistance, and other services necessary for economic development activities of the nation.

Management

The Bank is managed by a Board of Director consisting of seven members appointed by the President of the FSM and High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Chief Executive of the Bank is a President appointed by the Board. The Bank's staff during the year under review consisted of 17 members as follows:

President, Consultant, Loan Advisor, Loan Analyst, Accountant, Business Advisor (U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer), Bookkeeper, Executive Secretary, Loan Officers (four), Assistant, Loan Officer (four), Accounts Clerk.

As a measure of upgrading its staff capabilities, the Bank conducted a training workshop in Pohnpei on the theme "Enterprises Development and Financing" in February which was attended by 9 officers from the Bank and five officers from the Department of Resources and Development from the States of Yap, Truk and Pohnpei.

Membership

The Bank continued its membership with the ADFIAP (Associations of Development Finance Institute of Asian and the Pacific) and continued to receive technical and informational materials from it.

The Bank continues to seek membership in the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the FSM government and participated in the 18th Annual Meeting of the ADB's Board of Governors, held in Bangkok in May 1985. ADB membership will enhance the Bank's capital structure and contribute immensely to the institution's technical and financial management.

Sources of Funds

The Bank's major Sources of Funds are comprised of the loan funds it administers which are appropriated on an annual basis. The donors, during the year under review, have been:

The congress of the FSM (CFSM) and the Economic Development Loan Fund of the TTPI. These together accounted for approximately U.S. $1.2 million during the year, which is the minimum operational requirement of the Bank.

The Bank's equity in FY'85 doubled to $3.5 million from last year's $1.7 million. The component parts of the Bank's equity are grants received from the Trust Territory Economic Development Loan Fund (10%), the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia (11%) and other operational income (9%).

Bank's Lending Activities

As of 30 September 1985, the Bank's total loan portfolio was $3,635,580 distributed among 160 accounts/borrowers in the four states of FSM. The loans consisted of the Old EDLF accounts ($586,729) transferred from the TTPI government for servicing and collection, and FSMDB-approved projects $3,049,301.

In addition to the Old EDLF Account, 78 loans amounting to $2,217,771 (86%) were financed under the New Economic Development Loan Fund. The CFSM Fund and the Pohnpei State Revolving Loan Fund together contributed $332,530 for 29 sub-projects approved. Table 3 illustrates the status of approved loans classified by

Source of Funds.

TABLE NO. 3

LOAN PORTFOLIO CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCES OF FUNDS	NO.	AMOUNT
Old EDLF	53	$ 586,279
New EDLF	78	2,716,771
CFSM	14	232,530
PRLF	15	100,000
TOTAL - - - - - - - - - - -		$3,635,580

Loans were granted to facilitate the development and/or expansion of small and medium enterprises. Sector-wise, these sub-projects included agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, real estate and commercial activities.

TABLE NO. 4

NO./AMOUNT OF APPROVED LOANS BY SECTOR

SECTOR	NO.	AMOUNT
Agriculture	32	305,976
Fishing	13	184,500
Manufacturing	15	384,800
Real Estate	16	1,411,020
Commercial	31	763,005
TOTAL - - - - - - - - - - -		$3,049,301

Among the more popular small farm business enterprises are Black Pepper production and poultry egg raising. In terms of amounts, real estate development alone accounted for 46% of all loans due to the pressure for apartment/housing, commercial buildings and hotels in the FSM. Approvals under this category accounted for over $1.4 million.

The comparative analysis of loans illustrates that out of the Bank's cumulative loan portfolio of $3,049,301 since FY'82, an amount of $1,735,461 or 56% was approved during Fiscal Year 1985. The number of sub-projects approved during the year increased to 48 compared to 25 sub-projects in the previous year (1984).

TABLE NO. 5

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LOAN APPROVALS

YEAR	NO.	AMOUNT
FY'82	14	232,030
FY'83	20	470,870
FY'84	25	610,940
FY'85	48	1,735,461
TOTAL - - - - - - - - - - -		$3,049,301

From a geographical distribution standpoints, Pohnpei State accounted for more than $1.6 million or 54% of the Bank's total loan approvals. Yap State which was lagging behind for some time improved its loan status substantially during the year with the approval of additional loans which now amount to $289,500. Kosrae and Truk, too, registered improvements during the year. Action is being taken to even out the imbalance in loan fund allocation cause by certain constraints existing in some states such as the mortgage laws which deter people from offering land as security for obtaining loans.

It is evident from the Bank's lending activities that a majority of the loans are in the vicinity of $30,000 and below, which account for nearly 75% of the total borrowings. The Bank's major focus therefore, is still in the development of small scale sector, and this trend is expected to continue for some time. The Bank's maximum loan amount is fixed at $150,000 per sub-project.

It is noted that the demand for the Bank's lending is growing much faster than anticipated from the number of loan applications pending at its Branch Offices. At the close of FY'85, there were 95 loan applications accounting for approximately $2.5 million awaiting approval in the Branch Offices of Pohnpei, Truk, Yap and Kosrae. The stated purposes of these loans are development activities in real estate, commercial and hotel buildings, sea and land transportation, fishing, agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

Future Prospects

The Bank will enter its fifth year of commercial operations next year. In addition to its ongoing activities, the Bank plans to strengthen its staff capabilities in their respective functional areas by providing more training opportunities both within the FSM and abroad; it plans to recruit additional staff for the branch offices with a view to providing more effective financing services. Plans are underway to diversify its activities into new areas such as insurance, equipment leasing and management consultancy. To achieve these, the Bank plans to seek additional funding from the FSM National Government as well as the State Governments.

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS

This office is divided into three functional divisions of Planning, Statistics, and Construction Contract and Review. The Planning Division is responsible for monitoring the progress of programs and projects, and continual updating of the FSM National Development Plan. Also, it is charged with the responsibility of preparing annual reports to the U.S. Government on the use of Compact Capital Account funds. The Division of Statistics is responsible for developing a National Accounts system, establishment of a system of demographic statistics and providing technical assistance to FSM State planning offices. The Division of Construction Contract and Review is responsible for the administration and coordination of construction projects approved for the FSM. Additionally, it is charged with the responsibility of monitoring such U.S. programs as EPA, HUD, and FAA.

Major Highlights in FY'85

1. FSM Congress approved the first Five-year National Development Plan in January 1985.
2. Completed first development budget for FSM Congressional Review in May 1985.
3. Completed design of the National Capital and the College of Micronesia Campus, both of which are to be located in Palikir, Pohnpei State.
4. Capital Project bidded out and bids opened December 2, 1985.
5. Pohnpei State Census was taken in September 1985.

BUDGET OFFICE

The following are the major accomplishments of this office during the fiscal year under review:

1. National Health Care Plan: The proposed National Health Care Plan (NHCP) is nearing its completion stage. The joint State/National Governments Task Force on the proposed plan has entered into contract with Mercy International Health Service, a well known firm in the U.S., to assist in the final preparation of the plan before its submission to the FSM Leadership for adoption and implementation.
2. Federal Programs Impact Study: Due to the fact that most of the U.S. Federal Programs will be terminated during the Compact period, there was an urgent need for the Government to have a comprehensive review of the economic and social impact caused

by the withdrawal of these programs. Total estimated amount available from these federal programs is approximately $25 million annually.

3. Economic Newsletter: On behalf of the Government, this office has initiated and signed a contract with Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, Inc. for an economic newsletter. The aims of this project are:

    a. to keep the three Micronesian constitutional governments informed of other activities in the area of economic development;

    b. to inform potential investors of investment opportunities in Micronesia, and how they can pursue such opportunities through official government channels; and,

    c. To serve as a means of disseminating various training/seminar/-conference opportunities taking place in the Pacific region that will serve to promote economic development in Micronesia.

4. Small Business Project Study: This project was undertaken with a qualified independent consultant to conduct several feasibility studies and marketing development projects in small business in the FSM, especially for various island products.

The consultant has completed his report and plans are underway to start implementation of some of the recommendations contained in the report.

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture

During 1985, the Division of Agriculture concentrated largely on the improvement of livestock production in the States. This has been made possible through an FAO/UNDP assisted Regional Livestock Development Project (RAS/79/027), which commenced in May 1984 and is expected to continue to December 1986. The project in its initial phases has concentrated on establishing goat breeding and multiplication units to provide improved stock to private farmers. This has been satisfactorily completed in Pohnpei, Truk and Kosrae. The aim of the project has been to utilize the natural resources available on the islands to produce an inexpensive alternate source of animal protein.

The Livestock Project has provided a six month FAO-funded training in Animal Production and Health to project handlers so that they can effectively manage the established projects when the project consultants leave the country.

In order to make pig and poultry production more profitable, the National Government has requested UNDP to provide a consultant to look into the feasibility of establishing a feed mill on the islands.

In the Division of Agriculture ground work has been done to initiate a pest and disease survey in all the states of the FSM. This survey would be highly beneficial not only in updating the quarantine regulations, but also in helping the farmers to effectively eradicate any pests and diseases they may encounter in their crops. The National Government has initiated a consultancy on eradication of citrus white fly pests in Kosrae.

In the area of forestry, a survey to determine the quality of trees in both mangrove and upland areas, which would be effectively sold for lumber production has been carried out.

Marine Resources

A wide variety of activities in the Division of Marine Resources took place in 1985, including the following: (1) the first official five-year marine resources development plan was completed, approved, and included as a chapter in the First National Development Plan of the FSM; (2) the first FSM statistics report on fisheries and aquaculture production for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization was provided; (3) construction began on large freezer and cold storage complexes on Dublon, Truk and Tekehtik, Pohnpei; (4) dredging was done for development of a leeward fishing harbor in Yap; and 95) export of frozen fish to Guam and Hawaii started.

Marine Resources assessments for possible export products and mariculture potential were carried out in Pohnpei and Kosrae, where trochus and giant claim hatchery operations began, and in Yap, where large amounts of pearl oysters were found.

A Sea Grant International Conference on Post-Secondary Fisheries and Marine Resources Training Opportunities was organized by the FSM for the region. Although every opportunity for training Micronesians in short term courses have been utilized, more needed long-term trainings for potential fisheries officers have been scarced at best.

The National Fisheries Corporation Board lacked funding for large scale tuna industry development.

Transportation

International sea transport services in the Federated States of Micronesia has reached a practical level of stability with an average call frequency of every 30 days from the Far East, U.S. West Coast and South Pacific to the major ports of Yap, Truk, Pohnpei and Kosrae.

Administration of the Entry Assurance scheme which regulates international shipping in Micronesia continues to be a joint effort between the FSM, Republic of Palau and the Republic of the Marshall Islands through the Micronesian Shipping Commission. In February and August of 1985, two new carriers were granted Entry Assurances to provide shipping services from the South Pacific and U.S. West Coast into Micronesia respectively, bringing the total number of carriers in Micronesia to ten. They are as follows: From and To Southeast Asia and the Far East are Tokyo Senpaku Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Saipan Shipping Company, United Micronesian Development Association and Palau Shipping Company; from and to the U.S. West Coast and Hawaii are Philippine Micronesia and Orient Navigation Company, Pacific Micronesian Line and Sets Shipping Line; from and to the South Pacific are Micronesian Transport Line and Nauru Pacific Line.

The FSM is presently considering possible adoption of an inter-island sea transport system plan that will rationalize the cost of service and improve efficiency of operation. The plan calls for major innovative changes in the equipment or type of vessels, route structure and management of the heavily government-subsidized inter-island field trip service. The implementation of the plan will occur in three phases spread over a period of four years.

Review of the new Maritime Legislation which was drawn up through the assistance of UNDAT is still in progress and should be presented to Congress for enactment prior to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

Energy

In 1985 the major areas of effort continued to be in those of the previous year. These included: (1) the upgrading of the electric power systems in each state, (2) Utility tariff reform, (3) increased energy conservation and (4) the development of renewable energy resource systems.

In the first area, progress continued on the acquisition and installation of new diesel generation equipment. Such equipment was needed in three of the four FSM states to replace older equipment that was reaching the end of its useful service life. In the fourth state, installation of new equipment had been completed in the proceeding year. During 1985, utilizing funds made available through the U.S. Department of Interior, eight 2,000 KW electric generators for the State of Pohnpei, Truk and Yap were purchased from an electric utility company in Canada and then shipped to a U.S. West Coast diesel repair facility. There, the units were completely rebuilt and by year's end the two units each to be installed in the States of Truk and Yap were ready for shipment. In those two states necessary modifications were being made to the existing central equipment in order to accommodate the new units expected in early 1986. In Pohnpei, the third state which was to receive new generators, a completely new power station was planned to accommodate the four units to be installed there. Because of various considerations associated with land availability, overall cost and the length of time to complete the project, that state decided to install their four new generators aboard a power barge. At year's end Pohnpei had entered into negotiations with a U.S. West Coast contractor which were expected to lead to the completion of the power station and commencement of operations in the State by the Spring of 1986.

In the area of utility rate reform, each state continued to work on the difficult problem of tariff increases for electricity. During 1985, the rates charged to consumers continued to be far below the true cost of production and distribution. Further, because of the political difficulties associated with rate increases, progress continued to be slow in this area. Valuable assistance, however, was provided in March of 1985 by the Fiji-based United Nations Pacific Energy Development Programme (UNPEDP) in the form of an expert in electric utility operations and rate structuring. The work of this individual primarily focused on the State of Pohnpei and led to a number of administrative improvements in utility billing and collection. As a result of these changes, utility revenues in that state increased substantially in 1985. Similar increases in electric utility revenues were also seen in the States of Kosrae and Yap. With respect to utility rate increases themselves, each of the four states made a commitment in their first five year overall Economic Development Plans (1985-1989) to raise electricity tariffs for all customers to the full cost of production and distribution by the end of the plan period. At the conclusion of 1985, the states were in the process of formulating tariff increases which would lead to those levels.

Efforts in the field of energy conservation also continued in 1985. Primarily, these centered on the attempts to inform electricity users of the economic burdens imposed on each state government because of the current policy of providing that service at tariff rates which represent only a fraction of the true cost of generation and distribution. Under a U.S. Department of Energy funded program, consumers were reached through public service announcements broadcast by the local radio stations in each state and by means of publications sent to electricity customers with their utility bills. In addition to efforts to reach the general public, the Energy Planners in each state in 1985 continued their efforts to bring about electrical energy conservation. The work by the four State Energy Planners included building energy audits, working with procurement officials to encourage the purchase of more efficient electric equipment and appliances, and attempting to complete the metering of all government buildings. Notwithstanding all of these worthwhile efforts, progress in the area of electricity conservation will continue to be slow until such time as a gradual program of tariff increases brings home to users the economic necessity of conserving electrical energy.

In the area of renewable energy resource systems, progress was made primarily in the development and utilization of hydroelectric and solar photovoltaic systems. With respect to the first area, a construction contract was awarded during 1985 for Pohnpei State's 1,700 KW Nanpil River hydroelectric project. When completed in 1987 this U.S. funded project, designed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, will be capable of producing approximately 4,000,000 KWH per year or one-fifth of the state's annual electrical energy requirements. In addition to that project, work continued in the State of Kosrae and Pohnpei on the development of community owned and operated micro hydroelectric systems. Solar photovoltaic efforts in 1985 centered on the purchase by the FSM National Government of lighting kits for resale of cost to residents of outer island and rural communities not served by the electric power systems in the four state centers.

National Tourism Office

The National Tourism Office plans, organizes and coordinates the FSM National Government tourism programs; compiles and directs information and other promotional programs within the FSM through preparation of fact sheets on legends, language, customs, historic and cultural areas; encourages, guides and coordinates visitors; plans developments by maintaining close liaison with all other interests in the area of tourism development; participates in international meetings and conferences related to tourism; provides technical assistance to the state governments upon requests and performs other related duties as assigned.

Estimation of tourist expenditure per day varies between $60 to $100 depending upon the state. Average length of stay also varies between 3 to 4 days.

PUBLIC AUDITOR

General

Summarized here are the main events that took place at the FSM Office of the Public Auditor during fiscal year 1985.

Highlights: Mr. John E. Dye, former Public Auditor, resigned on December 21, 1984. Two remaining expatriate auditors (CPAs) also resigned during the year, one on March 26, and the other on June 29, 1985. Six audit engagements were completed and audit reports issued to the public. Two FSM citizen auditor-trainees attended auditing/accounting training sessions and participated in the Pacific Emerging Issue Conference and the Pacific Inter-governmental Auditors Conference in Guam and Honolulu.

Administration

The Office of the FSM Public Auditor is established by the FSM Constitution. As provided by the Constitution, the Public Auditor shall be independent of administrative control and shall inspect and audit accounts in every branch, department, agency and statutory authority of the national government and in other public legal entities or nonprofit organizations receiving public funds from the National Government.

In the year under review, the Office of the FSM Public Auditor staff was comprised of six persons, including the Public Auditor, an Administrative

Assistant, two Micronesian auditor-trainees, and two senior auditors (expatriate CPAs). Two audit positions were yet to be filled. The office was funded with $242,640 for its operations during the fiscal year. Of the total budget, $163,800 was earmarked for personnel salaries, $36,000 for official travel, $6,800 for contractual services, and $36,040 for all other expenditures.

Part of this office's training program is aimed at enhancing the audit capability of Micronesian auditors. The two Micronesian auditor-trainees attended training sessions in Guam and Honolulu covering specific audit procedures in EDP (electronic data processing) auditing, postal examination, work paper organization and preparation, resolution of audit findings, limited scope reviews, and general audit administration. The two auditor-trainees also participated in the Pacific Emerging Issues Conference and the Pacific Inter-governmental Auditors Conference held in Honolulu from September 16-21, 1985.

A total of eight audit engagements were initiated and conducted during fiscal year 1985. Of the eight audits, six were completed with audit reports issued. The remaining two are ongoing, a financial/compliance audit of the Pohnpei Circumferential Road--Phase 4, and a compliance audit of National Government travel procedures and activities, both expected to be completed by October 31, 1985 and November 30, 1985, respectively.

The six completed audits were:

1. Compliance audit of the CCM Dormitory Project as of 10/4/84. Audit report issued by former Public Auditor John E. Dye, on 11/16/84.
2. Compliance audit of Auto Rentals by members of FSM Congress during fiscal year 1982 and 1983. Audit report issued by former Public Auditor, John E. Dye on 12/20/84.
3. Financial audit of the FSM Development Bank for fiscal years 1983 and 1984. Audit report issued on 3/4/85, by former Acting Public Auditor, Dallas G. Weyand II.
4. Financial audit of the FSM Telecommunications Corporation for fiscal year 1984. Audit report issued by former Acting Public Auditor, Dallas G. Weyand II, on 4/30/95.
5. Compliance audit of the Marine Matching Funds as requested by the FSM Congress. Audit report issued on 6/20/85, by Acting Public Auditor, Jack E. Yakana.
6. Compliance audit of the FSM Student Loan Fund as of 4/30/85. Audit report issued by Acting Public Auditor, Jack E. Yakana, on 9/3/85.

FSM PERSONNEL OFFICE

General

The Office of Personnel, with twelve staff members, provides to the National Government employees services in the areas of Personnel Administration, Employee Housing, and Employee Development Training. During the year the office experienced an increase in demand for its services as the National Government increased from 524 to 558 full time employees. Expatriate employment decreased from 39 to 33 as a result of added impetus in the Micronesianization policy, where local counterparts are assigned alongside expatriate employees for eventual replacement. The expatriate personnel is currently limited to highly technical and legal areas such as attorneys, engineers, and special advisors. Manpower development and training occurred mostly in training grants from various foreign countries and international organizations. A total of 10 consultancy grants, 33 training programs and 20 project-grants were awarded to the FSM, amounting to approximately $2 million. The local training programs were usually at the Community College of Micronesia.

Summary of Major Projects

1. Personnel Administration: The development and implementation of the FSM Classification Plan brought about a systematic review of all national government jobs. Related studies were conducted to reveal that the average wage was lagging behind the local inflationary indexes. Improvements in employee benefit programs were made to supplement existing low wages and to boost employee morale.
2. Training: During the year approximately 65 local employees from both private and public sectors participated in training programs of two to eight weeks conducted abroad. In addition, there were 70 employees who underwent short-term mid-management courses conducted locally.

FSM POSTAL SERVICES

General

The National Postal Service of the Federated States of Micronesia was established on 7/11/83. A year later on 7/12/84, full responsibility for postal operations, including the operation of State post offices, issuance of stamps, and interstate carriage of mail was transferred from the United States Postal Services (USPS) to the National Postal Service of the Federated States of Micronesia. Since its inception under the FSM control, the National Postal Service has mobilized itself successfully in the following areas.

Current Overview

The National Postal Service of the FSM is an independent agency of the National Government. All required postage stamps are issued on a regular basis four to five times per year for post operations. The quality of the FSM stamps is partially based on its attractiveness and sales ability to the philatelic trade as well as it relevancy to the values, traditions, culture, heritage and history of the Nation. The National Postal Service has also established a Stamp Design Review Committee, composed of representatives from each of the four States, to assist in selecting appropriate designs for postage stamps.

The National Postal Service is in the process of filing its initial application for membership in the Universal Postal Union (UPU). The Crown Agents for Overseas Government and Administration, in England, will provide information pertaining to requirements and eligibility for membership.

The National Postal Service consists of a central office and four post offices in the administrative centers of each State. In late January of 1984, two postal inspectors were hired along with a postal service finance officer. The postmasters of Yap and Truk States decided to remain with the USPS after FSM took over responsibility of operating the postal service. Their replacements were immediately sought and were hired according to personnel regulations. A number of postal clerks--two from Pohnpei, two from Yap and two from Truk--also decided to remain with the USPS. Again, the same employment procedure were used and their replacements are now working. The National Postal Service of the FSM now employs nineteen (19) employees.

Revenues

The following are the revenues collected during the reporting period covering the period from July 12, 1984 to September 30, 1985:

Overseas postage and philatelic sales - - - - -	$198,946.77
Earnings from within FSM sales - - - - - - - -	362,537.38
Total revenues collected from the 15-month period -	$561,484.15

In addition to the above, the National Postal Service is indirectly assisting the FSM Revenue Division in collecting the required tax on resaleable merchandise imported into the FSM. An agreement was made that any individual, firm, corporation or association who is engaged in any type of business, and imports resaleable items through the mail, will be subject to import tax. This agreement has never been practiced in the past. To this effect, a new Postal Services form entitled: "Record of COD Parcels Delivered to Business", has been instituted for this purpose. Now the implementation of this policy is currently in progress throughout the four FSM states.

Training

The FSM Postmaster General, the Honorable Leo A. Falcam, has attended a three-month training in a philatelic bureau manager course in England, from May 6 - June 30, 1985. The two new FSM postal inspectors also participated in a series of training--first in Glynco, Georgia, at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center where they attended an eight-week training in criminal investigator training program from June 7 - July 26, 1985. The second series of training they attended was at the United States Postal Academy in Potomac, Maryland where they participated in a two-week course in specialized postal inspector training from July 29 - August 9, 1985. The last training attended by these inspectors was held in Honolulu. This one-week training was mainly focused on financial auditing. It was conducted by two U.S. senior postal inspectors stationed in Honolulu from August 12-16, 1985.

In addition to training, the Office of Postmaster General has made arrangements to hire a U.S. postal inspector on a temporary contract basis for six months, for the purpose of conducting on-the-job training for FSM postal service employees. The incumbent will be responsible for training the new FSM postmasters and the new postal clerks in all areas of postal operations and management, and an in-depth training for the postal inspectors.

Auditing

Two of the four FSM post offices--Yap and Truk--have just been audited by the FSM postal inspectors. Yap Post Office was audited from October 16-18, 1985, while the Truk Post Office was audited from October 21-24, 1985. Some minor discrepancies were disclosed as a result of the above audits. A representative from the USPS Postal Examiner Branch, stationed in Guam, made a final financial check on Yap and Truk Post Offices after the FSM Postal Inspectors' audits.

Security Precautions

The National and State law enforcement officers are very cooperative in providing security services to the postal facilities throughout the FSM. However, in spite of the efforts put up by these law enforcement officers, these still have been a number of vandalisms and minor abuses to the FSM post offices.

In order to insure security for mail, postal facilities and personnel, the Postal Service will continue to develop and update all security measures throughout the FSM.

STATE OF TRUK, FSM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Certain accomplishments were made in the Department of Public Works:

1. The Tunnuk to Xavier Road drawings for paving are 95% complete, and are ready to issue a request for proposal to contractors within the next 45 to 60 days.
2. The sewer rehabilitation contract is ongoing and will last about a year.
3. Proposals have been solicited for the power plant etc. The power plant on Dublon, with submerged cable to Moen, Fefan and Uman. Requests for the corrections of paved road and water system deficiencies have been submitted to Trust Territory Headquarters for funding.

Turning to the power generation situation, we have conducted an intensive restoration program in our present power plant, partially by private contract and mainly with the Department's own manpower. The power production has increase from 1300 KWH peak load in July 1984, to 3500 KWH peak load at the present time. Because 72% of our power is generated by undependable 399-type caterpillars, they require constant costly parts replacement and repairs. To overcome this difficulty, we were able to negotiate with IPSECO, a private firm that generously gave us turbine gas generators, capable of producing 3.2 Megawatts, as back-up for our present power plant. Two Alco units projected for our state by the U.S. Department of the Interior have been scheduled to arrive in early 1986.

At present, 12 wells have been operational and are pumping in excess of 450,000 gallons per day. Storage tanks are full with exception of the Wichap and Xavier tanks. These two tanks are unfillable because of the deterioration of their distribution lines. Because we do not have the material or money to replace these lines, a CIP is now being negotiated to correct these deficiencies. Efforts have also been made to rehabilitate 10 wells that were either abandoned or over-pumped. This will increase our capacity another 200,000 gallons per day.

As for our sewer plant, we now have a contractor, AIC Micronesia, working on an emergency contract to rehabilitate the sewer plant and sewer collection system.

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS

With the adoption of Truk State's overall Economic Development Plan, the Office of Planning and Statistics in conjunction with the Department of Resources and Development has concentrated on the documentation of the sectoral and municipal projects. Despite the lack of a full-fledged planner, the Office of Planning and Statistics has been able to provide the necessary assistance to our Government agencies and our municipal governments in their project formulation efforts. With the assistance of the U.S. Federal Government's Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant, this office has been able to coordinate the procurement of two fishing boats from Japan. These boats are already leased to our local fishermen for fishing activities in support from our budding fishing industry. OPS has also been able to secure from the same source funds for the construction of a public market facility and a garment factory in the State center of Moen.

Our Planning and Statistics Office has been preparing for the upcoming 1986 FSM Population Census Program. Due to the obvious lack of required funding, an appropriation request was submitted to the Legislature for $98,000 to cover the cost of this census in our State.

With funds made available from the U.S. Federal Government, we will be able to implement a pilot solar lighting project that we plan to install in the Faichuk Junior High School at the latter part this year.

OFFICE OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLY

Truk's bidding system has continually been in operation, in spite of certain difficulties encountered by the Bidding Review Board in the administration of the bidding system. The stringent control over extravagant expenditures has proven very beneficial to this office.

OFFICE OF LAND COMMISSION

During the period from May 1, 1984 to April 30, 1985, this office:

1. received 55 land applications
2. adjudicated 1,834 claims
3. certified 251 ownerships
4. surveyed 250 cadastral lots and 10 CIP's.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL

In the area of personnel, certain accomplishments were made. Among these were:

1. The establishment of a new guide for academic and vocational teachers and school counselors for the state.

2. The issuance of a public regulation regarding employment in the services of not more than 4 years.

3. The elimination of the market place differentials from salaries of expatriate employees who were hired on local-hire employment contract.

4. The elimination of the education allowance from expatriate employee who were hired on prime employment contract.

5. The establishment of four new classes and upgrading of four other classes in the classification and compensation plan.

A total of 13 individual claims for life insurance and industrial accidents have been submitted and a total of insurance claims paid for the year was a little over $72,000.

A total of 9 Trukese were selected last year to attend the Micronesian Trades and Apprenticeship Program (MTAP) in Guam. Five have already completed the program and are now employed by our Department of Public Works.

As for our employment statistics, there are 24 expatriates, 19 on regular and 5 on special program contracts. On the other hand, there are 2,299 FSM citizens employed by the Executive Branch, 1,305 on regular program and 994 on special program. The Judiciary and the Legislative Branches employ 53 FSM citizens each. The grand total comes to 2,429 employees.

TRUK HOUSING AUTHORITY

As for our housing program, the Truk Housing Authority has been able to continue the Housing Development Program with a total of $536,179. Of this total, $425,897 is our total amount of loans receivable. One hundred ten thousand two hundred eighty-three dollars ($110,283) is the total cash available in the bank with an unpaid interest of $18,440. A total of 349 housing projects were completed, and 28 are still under construction with loans ranging from $1,000 to $10,000. 179 of these units are new constructions, and 170 are renovations and expansions. The housing program has received funding from the housing rehabilitation project under the Community Development Block Grant from the Housing and Urban Development Program. During Fiscal Year 1983 the Authority was awarded $85,000 for more loans, and in Fiscal Year 1984, we anticipate receiving an additional amount of $35,000. The application for this fiscal year was already prepared in an amount of $300,000 for housing loans to those who can replenish the payments.

To date, we have a total of 500 new applications for loans. Of this total, 300 are rehabilitation and extension loans and 200 are new constructions. The Housing Authority has formulated a proposal for a grant program loan fund for the U.S. Housing and Urban Development Department to consider for required funding.

Eligibility criteria for this new type of housing loan will be established by the Truk Housing Development Authority.

OFFICE OF PROGRAM AND BUDGET

With the assistance of this office, it is projected that the budget deficit would be greatly reduced from the $1.8 million in fiscal year 1984. Recommendations along the lines of curbing deficit spending have been outlined in the fiscal year 1986 Budget package for the legislature's appropriate action. Our major objectives in this coming fiscal year will include our continued efforts to further reduce the existing deficit while at the same time gradually increasing levels of operations in critical areas like Public Works, Health Services and Transportation to meet the demands and needs of the people. Additional funding will be sought from both the FSM National Government and the U.S. Government.

OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The first draft of the Truk State Fiscal Year Overall Economic Development Plan, the formulation for which the Department of Resources and Development and the Planning Office were responsible, was completed and subsequently adopted by the Truk State Legislature in the early part of 1985. The OEDP outlines the development objectives for each of the various economic and social sectors for Truk State for the next five year period (1986-1990), as well as the strategies to achieve these objectives. This plan also allocates and sets the distribution of the State's anticipated revenues to be derived from the Compact of Free Association.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROMOTION

Over the past two years, this Board has embarked on an aggressive foreign investment promotional effort to attract potential foreign investors to our State. Results of this efforts so far, have been encouraging as we have started to receive numerous inquiries of interest in our State. Some of the potential businesses ventures include a milk/candy factory, an underwater hotel, and couple of commercial banks. Concerted efforts are being made in the areas of fisheries and medium scale manufacturing.

MARINE RESOURCES

Dublon Fisheries Complex

In August 1985, the construction of the Fisheries Cold Storage Facility on Dublon Island was commenced. The plant which is being funded under the Japanese Foreign Aid Assistance will include a 140 ton freezer storage and 78 ton cold storage as well as an administrative office and a generator for the operation of the plant. This construction is a major significant development for the budding commercial fisheries which has been identified as holding the major development potential for the State's economic development. Further, the facility once completed will serve as an important component for the proposed Dublon Industrial Complex.

Fish Aggregating Devices' Development

During the past 18 months, the Truk State Government has been involved in exploratory setting of four fish aggregating devices () at various locations just outside the Truk Lagoon area. These devices have proven to be very useful and important for our tuna fisheries development program as they have significantly increased the fish catches for the local individual fishermen as well as the government-sponsored fishery programs. Plans are being made for the procurement of more materials for additional payaos materials to be set around the Truk Lagoon as well as the State's outer islands.

Tuna Fisheries Training Program

The State Government continues to play an active role in tune fisheries development by providing training programs in the actual catching and handling of tuna as well as in other adjunct projects, such as bait production and others. Efforts are being made to expand our local capability to exploit our own pelagic fish resources in our FSM 200-mile zone, by providing the local fishermen the necessary know how and equipment such as fishing vessels and others.

Small-Scale Drydocking

Through a grant from the Pacific Fisheries Development Foundation (PFDF), the State government is installing a medium-scale dry-docking facility to be located on Moen, the State center. This facility will be used for the government-owned fishing boats as well as for other privately-owned types of boats.

Small-Scale Lagoon Purse Seining

The U.S. National Marine Fisheries Foundation Services (NMFS) provided $57,000 with matching fund from the State government for the funding of a pilot fishery project utilizing small-scale purse seining techniques for catching other fish species, which have been the main target of fishing pirates using explosives.

AGRICULTURE

The State's efforts in the agriculture sector has been primarily to increase the State's agricultural production of traditional crops for domestic consumption, as well as for the major cash crops (i.e. copra) for import-substitution. Specific projects implemented during the past twelve months to fulfill the above objectives include:

1. Outer Island Root Crop Development

2. Swine (Piggery) Improvement

3. Broiler Production

4. Coconut Rehabilitation

5. Vegetable Production

Furthermore, the planned Truk Public Market, the construction of which is expected to start shortly, will significantly improve the marketability of Truk's agriculture, marine, and handicraft products.

MANUFACTURING

The State continues to play an active role in the promotion of small and medium-scale manufacturing activities, especially those which utilized our natural and human resources. The Truk Coconut Processing Plant which commenced operation about two years ago as well as the Truk Small Industries Center are examples of this effort. The plant is crushing raw copra into crude coconut oil, which is being used for the production of laundry soap for local use. Plans are now being made to expand this plant's capacity from 250 metric tone of raw copra per year to close to 1,000 metric tones and to produce other coconut by-products.

Plans are now being finalized for the opening of a small garment tailoring shop where four young local girls who have been trained in Guam under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) will be employed and will train more local people in modern tailoring. Other manufacturing activities expected to be implemented within the next several months include a large-scale sweater manufacturing plant, coconut milk canning and a small tuna cannery plant.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The development of the State's human resources has been given a major emphasis and priority realizing the importance of such resources in the overall economic development of the State. The JTPA Program has provided over $500,000 for the technical training of almost 100 local people, most of whom are from the private sector. Furthermore, in the early part of 1985, the ILO-sponsored Trades, Training and Testing (T^3) Program was extended to Truk State and has enrolled close to 100 young Trukese to further improve their technical skills in the varies trades. This program is in line with our main objective of upgrading the skills of the local people, especially to fill the jobs which are currently being filled by expatriates.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The Truk State Government continues to provide general technical assistance in business management and training to the local people. It has been actively involved in the identification of possible external markets for the local fisherman, farmers, handicraft producers and other producers.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN PROGRAM

Since the commencement of the FSM Development Bank about five years ago, the state has greatly utilized this facility for the financing of the numerous private business ventures. The following shows the cumulative summary of the loans in Truk financed by the FSMDB:

TABLE NO. 6

NO./AMOUNT OF APPROVED FSMDB LOANS UP TO JUNE 1985

SECTOR	NO.	AMOUNT
Agriculture	5	$ 69,000
Fishing	1	3,200
Manufacturing	3	65,200
Real Estate	3	227,500
Commercial	4	82,400
TOTAL - - - - - - - - - -		$ 447,300

STATE OF YAP

BUDGET AND SUPPLY

1. Established producers for operations of all accounts throughout the budget office.

2. Completed Compact Agreement prioritization of DOE Federal Programs.

3. Continued bulk purchasing of school supplies, materials, and construction materials for necessary renovation and construction of classroom facilities, and distributed the same.

4. Prepared departmental budget requests, provided fiscal reports, contacted vendors and reviewed bids.

5. Assisted in formulation and requesting of reprogrammed funds from Federal Programs.

6. Provided assistance in finalization of project plans, timelines and material lists for congressional appropriations.

OFFICE OF PLANNING, BUDGET AND STATISTICS

The nomination of Mr. Mike Rody for the Directorship of OPBS was submitted to the Yap State Legislature for advice and consent. Mr. Charles Chieng was appointed Deputy Director. The Senior Project Engineer came on board in September and Administrative Officer Gertrude Gootinan was sponsored by OPBS to pursue a degree in Business Administration in a U.S. college.

The Energy section coordinated a Mathane Digester Study Project to be located at the Agriculture station and funding proposal at the national level. It assisted the Water Energy Research Institute (WERI) in conducting a survey of all Energy projects for compiling information to be disseminated to other islands and countries.

Completion of the Agreement on Internal Budget and Financial producers under the Compact of Free Association, a document signed by the FSM Chief Executives. Completion of a draft on regulations and guidelines for the implementation of the above agreement. The Chief of Budget Division participated in both of the above mentioned tasks.

The fiscal year closed with the Yap State Government having a budget surplus, as in the past four years. Exact amount will be verified in November after closing of the FY'85 books.

Major Objectives and Policies

The Division of Planning is responsible for ensuring the coordination, implementation, monitoring and updating the State Five Year Development Plan. The Division will be reorganized, as soon as funds are available, to establish the current staff under CIP Administration with technical capabilities in physical planning, engineering and contracts administration. A new section would be responsible for the economic planning functions of this department.

The Budget Division is responsible for the planning and coordination of the State's comprehensive budget process, administration of the allotment system and monitoring the budget's execution.

The Statistics Office ensures the availability and dissemination of adequate and reliable statistical information relevant to the policy and decision making process.

The Energy Planner monitors trends in applicable alternate energy technology, develops local interest and provides technical assistance in selecting, installing and maintaining systems.

Major Activities and Accomplishment

Vertical Construction: Renovation of the Yap State Legislature Building ($346,000) is 80% complete. A/E for airport terminal ($800,000) is under negotiation.

Horizontal Construction: Water and Sewer: The Gagil-Tomil Water System was completed and servicing about 20 households. The Southern Yap Water System ($2.1 million) is under construction by Black Micro Corporation and is 30% complete. Dalipebinaw Water System ($54,000) is adding two extension to the system. The Rural Sanitation Program ($1.4 million) is 40% complete. The State Water Development Program ($1.0 million) is still at the preliminary stage. The Sewer System Connection Project ($931,000) is 35% complete.

Roads: Road IV and sidewalks

($2.9 million) under Black Micro Corporation Contract is 90% complete. A/E of the seven mile roads to Loran Station is being advertised for bids under OICC Administration.

Neighboring Islands: Transportation Improvement Project is awaiting action of Outer Island Chiefs on priority listing.

Power System: Project Grant Agreement for Colonia power distribution is sent to the TTPI for signature.

Formulation of the FY'86 Compact level budget requests for operation and development was completed but not acted upon due to failure of Compact Legislation to pass all parties involved before the beginning of Fiscal Year 1986. Instead, an operations budget based on FY 1985 level was adopted.

Training was gained in assisting a solar-volt engineer correct solar refrigeration units in Palau. Repair on 13 such units in the outer islands of Yap await funding.

Planned Activities and Accomplishments

An engineer and a draftman will be hired to strengthen the in-house design capability. Another inspector may be hired to assist in outer island projects.

Water Resources Development: To provide a long term comprehensive plan for developing, expanding, connecting, and upgrading the island's water system.

Sewer System: Repairing and upgrading the lift stations built in the 1970's. Completion of the house-sewer connection project. Starting the Colonia household toilet facilities.

Road System: Development of the one mile stretch of road between new airport access road and old airport intersection as a testing strip for testing and comparing alternative paving designs. Completion of one and half miles of sidewalk in downtown Colonia. A/E for seven miles of roads from end of pavement near the hospital to Loran Station.

Airport: Completion of runway and grooving project, PMA site facilities and A/E for new permanent terminal.

Power System: Completion of ALCO generator units installation preparation and power plant modification to accommodate the new units.

Other Project: A/E for Administration Building Annex, Hospital Warehouse, Yap Fishing Authority Complex and individual projects under the Outer Islands Transportation Program.

Preparation for the FY'87 comprehensive budget in line with compact levels and budget procedures wherever possible; to integrate the budget process into the computerized accounting system; to formalize budget procedures.

Compilation of 1986 Statistical Year Book and Commercial Imports Statistics; to design Statistical Programs and begin use of a computer in statistical work.

Malfunctioning solar refrigeration units in Outer Islands will hopefully receive U.S. Department of Energy funds for repairs in FY'86; to install solar photovoltaic cells for at least five households in the remote villages of Yap Proper and Outer Islands; to construct a Taiwanese type methane digester ($8,000) at the Agriculture Station as a pilot project. This will be the second digester in Yap and is expected to be less costly and more efficient than the present one; to conduct research on a wood-fired power station or steam turbine suitable for Yap.

International and Regional Relations

OPBS coordinates activities requiring foreign aid and technical assistance from UNDP, DOI, etc. Correspondence with U.S., international or regional entities are channeled through the FSM Department of External Affairs. There are currently three UN volunteers in Resources and Development and one is expected this year for Health Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

This has been an important year of major accomplishments that support responsible government necessary for successful operations under the Compact of Free Association.

The major accomplishments during FY'85 are as follows:

1. A successful program of supporting local businesses resulted in ten orders to local suppliers for off-island markets;
2. tax revenue collections increased 10% during the year;
3. a cash management program earned $222,000 in interest on invested State funds.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES AND CONTRACTS

The Administration function of the Department of Public Utilities and Contracts is carried out by a staff consisting of the Director, Assistant Director, two accountants, supervising clerk, clerk typist, and a cleaning lady. The Administration provides technical assistance and administrative support to the divisions on Yap Proper as well as the division in Ulithi. As part of the overall economic goal, the administration also evaluates the entire operation to determine which functions can be performed effectively and economically by a private outfit. In addition, the administration implements provisions of the State Financial Management Act to safeguard all funds received.

Power Division

The Power Division throughout the year provided electricity for entire distribution system while at the same time maintaining all generator sets and equipment. The crew also completed a very good training course in testing, disassembly, assembly and parts ordering for the new ALCO generators that will be arriving in early 1986. During the year, the Division also received an oil testing equipment. The equipment has enabled the Division to test and either accept or reject contaminated lube oil which can create problems in the running engines. The testing equipment and the training course are parts of the massive preparation of receiving, installing, and operating the new ALCO Generators, at which time we will have to undergo transfer of power source from the old generators to the new ones.

During the year, the Division also completed overhaul two D-399 Caterpillars including their respective cam shafts. The crew successfully converted both D-399 cylinder heads from the old 1/2" diameter valve system and guide, to the new style 3/8" valve system and guide. Cylinder head and fuel system overhaul one each V-12 white superior engines were also completed.

Land Transportation

This Section is charged with the function of road construction and maintenance, and upkeep of public grounds. The newly paved roads has necessitated the need for a certain level of professionalism in the overall road maintenance program. The Section is also responsible for the servicing and maintaining of the heavy equipment under the department. In spite of financial and other limitations, the Section tries to ensure that all road maintenance equipment, power equipment, ship and boat engines, water and sewer pumps and motors are in working condition.

Sea Transportation

The Micro Spirit Vessel, operated by this Division, provides field trip services between the State Center and neighboring islands. It also provides similar services to other FSM States and Palau when needed but on a charter basis. In the interim and as the need arises, the vessel also conducts rescue missions as well as emergency medical runs. The vessel will be sent to drydock for possible modifications and engine check-up.

Water and Sewer Division

These two divisions are created by law as two separate divisions although functionally they operate as one, sharing personnel, equipment and materials as needed. The main function of the Water Division is to provide the Colonia area with potable water on a full time basis, and the Sewer Division's main function is to maintain a reliable sewer system which meets health and environmental standards.

In the Water Division, all the 4" and 6" piping at the Water Plant have been replaced by 8" ones. The plumbers are busy trying to correct all the leaks on the main water line, completing about 98% repair on the main line. They are now starting to replace old meters with new meters. Meter reading is still being carried out monthly and the readings handed over to the Billing Section of the Department for preparation and distribution.

The Sewer System utilizing special O&M funds, has completed the recommendations contained in the 1984 Sanitary Engineer dual reports. Few needed repairs remain as they await either replacement parts or suitable contractors. With the additional hook-ups already done by the House Sewer Connection Project, the flow has increased to 138,500 gallons per day.

Yap House Sewer Connection Project

Equipment and materials for the House Sewer Connection Project the bidding for which was held in February, began arriving Yap in early September.

A crew (a foreman, 2 equipment operators and 3 laborers) was hired to begin work on November 26, 1984. The first week was spent unloading loose cement and pipes, after which training and actual installation began. In February 1985, this crew borrowed from the Agriculture Department a mini-backhoe which has since proven invaluable in digging, installing and back-filling of laterals, inaccessible to the bidder John Deere Backhoe. Because of this need, permission was requested to bid our own mini-backhoe, with bids due October 15, 1985. Permission was obtained. Through September 30, 1985, this crew installed a total of 57 house connections.

YAP FISHING AUTHORITY

Objectives and Policies

Yap Fishing Authority is a legal entity to promote, develop and support commercial utilization of living marine resources with the State of Yap.

The work is divided into four main categories:

1. Small-scale fisheries development on Yap proper.
2. Outer island fisheries development.
3. Medium-size fisheries development in Yap State.
4. Large-scale fisheries development

in Yap State.

Major Accomplishments in 1985

In 1983 all major food stores on Yap proper sold imported frozen and low quality fish. Now, two year later, no more frozen fish is imported and Yap State has reached such a production of fish that regular export of fresh fish on ice has been going on for one year.

More boats are sold than ever and fishing offshore is rapidly growing, mainly due to SPC-design fish aggregation devices anchored off islands within the state. The harvest of yellowfin and shipjack tuna has reached such a quantity, these days, Yap now has to develop overseas markets or other means, such as canning, to market locally.

A pre-feasibility study funded by UNDP and conducted by an FFA expert for the establishment of a tuna cannery on Yap proper was done during FY'85 with promising results. A full-scale feasibility study will be made during FY'86.

During FY'85, a study tour to Levuka Tuna Cannery in Fiji was arranged by YFA, together with UNDP AND FFA-four Yap State Government officials participated.

Training

Seven employees participated in the following overseas training during the year:

1. 4-week bech-de-mer training in Fiji funded by UNDP/SPC--two participants.
2. 5-month fisheries training in New Zealand/Fiji funded by UNDP/SPC/-New Zealand Government--one participant.
3. 2-month boat building training in Kiribati funded by UNDP--one participant.
4. 3-week training in fish handling with Guam Fishermen's Coop funded by Yap Fishing Authority--one participant.
5. 3-month fishing training in South Korea funded by the Republic of Korea Government--one participant.
6. 4-year graduate course in fisheries at the University of PNG funded by the Government of Australia--one participant.

STATE OF POHNPEI

Additional Revenue to Municipalities

The new constitution of the state of Pohnpei appropriated to the local governments a 30% share of revenues collected in the State.

Population Census Conducted (1985)

Development Plans

The development plans of the State and Municipal governments were finalized.

Development Budget

The development budget was formulated and projected.

Division of Finance

The Division of Finance is now fully manned by Pohnpeians.

Economic Development

1. Fishing industry encourage by low interest boat and equipment loans through the Economic Development Authority (EDA).
2. Handicraft market on the increase.
3. Pohnpei pepper farmers increased acreage.

4. Palikir area prepared for development of FSM and CCM facilities.

5. Tourist industry showed great promise due to greater activity, more publicity, and greater development of local sites (old Japanese sugar mill, old German cemetary, etc).

6. Participation in training courses to upgrade skills: T³ (Trades, Training & Testing Program), Job Training and Partnership Act, and outside training provided through cooperating agencies (South Pacific Bureau of Economic Cooperation, South Pacific Commission, Pacific Studies Institute, etc).

7. Progress in development of utilities and roads.

8. Power plant for Tekehtik.

9. Hydroelectric plant planned for Nanpil River.

10. Circumferential road near completion--bridges yet to be completed.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Review of general economics in the Office of Planning and Statistics:

General Economic Situation

The overall performance of the economy during the years 1981-84 is shown by the national product estimates given in Table ___. There are no similar figures available for 1985. Based on the available evidence, however, it could be said that in 1985 overall performance of the economy was less satisfactory than in the previous year. The main reason for this conclusion is that while there was no noteworthy improvement in any other sector of the economy, income from copra declined and was accomplished by a slowing down of the tempo of activity in the construction industry.

Copra Production

The copra industry, which is the main source of cash income to the outer islands, still continues to be in the ailing situation in which it remained in the past three decades. During the year under consideration copra production hovered around the lowest level it reached (last year) since 1960. Total production in 1985 which was approximately 4,500 short tons was still at least 25 percent lower than the average for the period 1978-83.

Although the adverse impact of the drought experienced in 1983 is believed to have ended, recovery in production failed to occur due to other factors. One of these factors was the unattractiveness of copra prices, during most part of the year. Prices which ranged at rather high levels from $260 to $360 per short ton in the first five months declined drastically thereafter. Another factor discouraging production may have been inadequate transport services between Majuro and outer islands.

Looking at the behaviour of total income from copra in the year under consideration, the available information shows that income level followed closely the pattern of copra tonnage, improving in the first five months of the year and declining considerably thereafter.

Tables in the Statistical Annex show various aspects of the production of copra and the incomes derived. Although the rural population figures and the implicity used consumer price index are partly based upon estimates, the tables warrant the following conclusions:

1. Copra production in 1984 and 1985 was not significantly higher than in the early fifties.

2. Present per capita copra incomes in nominal dollars are higher than thirty year ago, but not substantially; the average annual income in the period 1981-85 is $63.20 against $45.60 in the period 1951-55. This corresponds to an average annual increase of 1.1 percent only.

3. When income are adjusted for inflation, the picture is even more disappointing. Expressed in 1985 dollars, the average annual income in the period 1981-85 is $69.00 while it was $201.40 in the period 1951-55. As a result, real per capita copra income at 3.5 percent per year. Current real copra income per head of the rural population is only one-third of the level in the early fifties.

The overall outer islands incomes may not have declined over these years. The reasons are as follows:

1. Spread of more cash income earning opportunities for some people in outer islands communities (teachers, health assistants, and others).

2. Increase of remittances and other transfers of income and commodities from the urban centers to the rural areas.

While the above factors may have assisted in increasing the cash incomes in the outer islands, such improvement has been at the cost of increasing the degree of dependency of these islands on Majuro and Kwajalein. This is not merely dependency normally associated with the breakdown of the traditional self-sufficient economy and the spread of the exchange economy. It is much more, in the sense that the dependence on grants and remittances from outside has increased. On the other hand, the capacity of outer islands communities to earn cash through development of their own resources probably decreased.

Rainfall in most outer islands was more abundant than in the previous year so that the harvest of food crops was higher, reducing the need for food assistance. Despite this more favorable situation, outer island communities are still unable to be self-sufficient in food due to many decades of neglect of the agricultural sector. Perhaps it may also be the case that continuing dependence on outside food aid has substantially decreased the incentive for local food production.

During the year, Majuro witnessed a high level of development activity. Although building activities were some water lower than in 1984, several retail operations were extended and renovated. A large hotel which has been struggling to complete in the past three years did not make much headway during the year under review. Scarcity of hotel rooms continued to be a major constraint arresting the speed of expansion in the tourist industry. An equally sever constraint was the lack of housing accommodation for government (especially expatriate) employees in Majuro.

In Ebeye, no major project was completed during the year, although various infrastructural facilities were under way.

The industrial sector did not show much expansion. The button factory, expected to start production in 1984, was still incomplete. A Japanese fish smoking operation started in the second half of the year. The dairy facility purchased by the government from Denmark to convert imported milk powder into liquid milk and ice cream was expected to arrive on the island by the end of November.

Although no statistical data are available, it is likely that employment and wage levels in the private as well as in the public sector did not improve more than marginally. The inflation rate as measured by the increase in the consumer price index was under three percent.

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS

The first Five-Year Development Plan (1985-89) was adopted by the Nitijela in December 1984 after a period of intensive plan preparation. Although 1985 was theoretically the first year for implementing the plan, only very modest progress was made in this respect. The reason for this was the fact that the Compact of Free Association for whose purpose the development plan was mainly written, and which was expected to be the main source of funding for the Plan was not approved by the U.S. Congress by November of the year under review.

The following progress was made in the Office of Planning and Statistics during the year.

Staff

In keeping with the objectives of the UNDP/government executed planning project currently being implemented, a Marshallese Assistant Chief Planner was appointed in May. The Assistant Chief Planner attend several training courses during the year.

A long felt need in the area of physical planning was fulfilled by the appointment in August of a Physical Planner from the United States. This position has been funded for two year by the U.S. Department of Interior.

A Marshallese Youth Planner was appointed in October.

In order to cope with the increased volume of activities created by the expansion of the Office a new position of clerk/typist was created at the end of the year.

Three youths sponsored by the Marshalls Community Action Agency were employed by the Office during the summer.

Activities

In addition to the work involving the revision of the Five Year Plan, the Office was able to accomplish the following:

1. With the assistance of Mr. K.C. Pillai, ESCAP Regional Adviser on National Accounting, National Income estimates for the Marshall Islands was prepared. These estimates covered the period 1981-84.

2. With assistance from Mr. Sjaak Bavelaar, UNFPA Deputy Representative in Suva, Dr. Michael Hartmann, South Pacific Commission Regional Adviser on Demography and Dr. Michael Levin, U.S. Bureau of Census, preliminary planning was made for a census of population to be conducted in September 1986. UNFPA has agreed to fund 80 percent of the cost of this project. The U.S. Department of Interior funded the visit by Dr. Levin and has agreed to fund further visits by the expert and the training course in census for the Assistant Chief Planner at the U.S. Bureau of Census.

3. A Statistical Yearbook was completed by collecting existing data on the various aspects of the Marshallese economy and society. This is the first issue of a collection of this nature, and is expected to be published annually.

4. A statistical Act and a Census Act were drafted with assistance from the former SPC Statistician Mr. Naibuka Navunisaravi. The Census Act was passed by the Nitijela in August and the Statistical Act is expected to be passed in December.

5. The Office was instrumental in

obtaining the assistance of two experts from the United Nations Centre For Transnational Corporations to make recommendations on appropriate legislation for offshore and retail banking in the Marshall Islands.

6. The Office prepared and recommended through the National Planning Committee a set of standard procedures for the formulation, evaluation and implementation of government projects. These procedures were adopted by the Cabinet.

7. The Office led by the Chief Planner assisted the government in the Compact hearings and negotiations during the year. The Chief Planner served as an adviser to the U.S. delegation at the Trusteeship Council hearings in May.

8. The Chief Planner presented a paper on the Impact of National Labour Policies on the youth and Technical Cooperation in labor and related fields in the Marshall Islands at the Tenth Conference of Asian and Pacific Labour Ministers in Melbourne in October.

9. The Chief Planner and the Assistant Chief Planner delivered addresses at several national training workshops and seminars which covered among other things such topics as population and development planning, development plan and the problems of youth.

PUBLIC FINANCE

During fiscal year 1985, the Government has initiated or completed several projects to improve its financial situation and financial management capabilities. With funding from the Department of the Interior, a cash management system has been implemented to ensure that the Government earns the maximum interest possible with its excess cash. A zero-balance checking account for government funds has been established and idle funds are invested in interest bearing accounts. Over $100,000 was earned in fiscal year 1985 due to the implementation of the cash management system.

New computerized financial management applications have been implemented during fiscal year 1985 and several more are under development. A fixed asset module has been installed and the Government's physical assets are now recorded. A computerized utility billing system has been developed providing the capability to generate monthly electric/water bills to all customers. Progress has been made on the development of new subsidiary applications, including the tax module. This system will be made operational on January 1, 1986. In addition to improving tax collections and compliance, the new system will generate useful statistics for national income accounting and for tracking imports.

In September, 1985, the Micronesian governments established the Western Pacific Computer Association to coordinate the development of new computer applications, exchange information on problems and new technologies, develop off-site storage and emergency processing plans, implement technical assistance and training programs, and negotiate master maintenance contracts with hardware, software, and supply vendors.

With technical assistance from the Department of the Interior, the Government initiated a program to develop financial procedures, regulations, and legislation in the areas of accounting, procurement and supply, receivables, and budgeting. It is the Government's objective to adopt model procedures and legislation in each of these areas.

The Government continued its program to generate additional domestic revenues. The Nitijela passed legislation to increase the income tax rates from six to eight percent on the first $11,000 earned and from 10 to 12 percent on earnings above $11,000. This measure yielded approximately $500,000 in additional revenue in fiscal year 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

The fiscal year 1985 showed the Department of Resources and Development severely restrained in its activities. This was due primarily to budgetary constraints, which the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands is experiencing as a whole. Very few projects were initiated by the Department in FY 1985, money was basically only available to maintain personnel and current activities. Major planned projects in agriculture, fisheries, and tourism received little funding, and until the Compact of Free Association is implemented, a "status quc" situation exists within the Department of Resources and Development. This year's funding was recently reduced by U.S. $73,500 which was transferred to Health Services for use by the hospital referral program, Transportation and Communication and Airline of the Marshall Islands, this is an almost year occurrence.

Each of the six divisions of the Department of Resources and Development, Agriculture, Marine Resources, Tourism, Outer Islands-Airstrip Construction, Lands and Surveys, and Employment Services, have reported their activities for FY 1985, each is present below.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

Copra Production

The total production for the year was 4,487.38 short tons, or a further reduction in output of 10% from FY 1984, Table 2. When compared to the average copra production for the period FY's 1979-1983, present levels are running about 24% lower than normal.

As reported by the Tobolar Processing Plant, total revenues generated by the copra industry in FY 1985 were, coconut oil, U.S. $3,821,115 and copra cake, U.S. $186,240. These figures include the processing of 3,316 short tons of copra from the Republic of Kiribati.

As was the case in 1984, the effects of the 1983 drought are still being felt by the copra industry. Although rainfall has been fairly constant in 1985, it is not known when, if ever, copra production will reach previous levels.

The small scale coconut replanting program, which began in 1984, has been continued this past year, with about 5,000 coconuts planted on about 32 hectares. All of this replanting has been in Majuro Atoll and consists of the Agro-forestry Section trying to keep up with the clearing activities of the Public Works Department. No funding is available for planting projects on the outer islands of the Republic to rehabilitate the coconut groves. The replanting effort consists of one full time employee, one employee borrowed from the Vegetable Section, and the Forest Service Advisor.

Several other planting programs continued in FY 1985, these included beautification plantings, fruit tree propagation, and the distribution of plants to private individuals. Overall about 10,000 plants were raised and distributed from the Agroforestry Section's tree nursery. A new program which began September is the beautification of the new Majuro Hospital, about 3000-4000 plants will be needed for the program. Over 1000 plants were also distributed for beautification of the two new Mormon Churches in Laura and Uliga Islands, Majuro Atoll. Another beautification assistance project is being conducted at the new

Gibson's Shopping Center.

Vegetable Production

The Taiwanese Agriculture and Trade Mission farm at Laura, Majuro Atoll, reported the following vegetable production in FY1985:

TABLE NO. 7

Chinese Cabbage	1,560 lbs.
Cucumber	2,579 lbs.
Sugar cane	150 lbs.
Papaya	1,020 lbs.
Pumpkin	1,020 lbs.
Cantaloupe	2,378 lbs.
Long beans	518 lbs.
Black pepper	1,130 lbs.
Watermelon	370 lbs.
Sweet corn	800 lbs.
Sweet potato	150 lbs.
Tomato	350 lbs.
	12,025 lbs.

This indicates an increase of over 73% in vegetable production since the last reporting period, FY 1984. This is due mainly to favorable weather conditions during the past year, the expansion of the fields, and increased production realized from locally adopted varieties of vegetables.

Livestock

A total of nine pigs are maintained for breeding purposes by the Livestock Section. A total of 79 piglets were distributed to local farmers, this is an increase of 44% over FY 1984's distribution of 55 piglets.

Under the UNDP Project RAS/79/027, Regional Livestock Development Program, one Agro-forestry Technician became a Livestock Specialist and attended a six month training in goat production, held in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia. A total of two bucks have been imported from the Republic of Kiribati and four does from Kosrae State, FSM. One of the females gave birth this past year, so the total goat herd size is seven head.

The Poultry Section is currently holding the following birds for breeding purposes:

Muscovy Ducks - - - - - - 37
Peking Ducks - - - - - - 31
Geese - - - - - - - - - - 19
87

A total of 200 ducks were distributed to local farmers for creation of private flocks. The 87 bird inventory represents an increase of 172% in duck stocks and a 90% in geese stocks.

Protection Services

The Agriculture Quarantine Section reported the confiscation of 130 pounds of vegetables and fruits. There were 54 cuttings confiscated and destroyed during the same period. A total of 558 airplane flights and 286 ships were inspected during FY1985.

Other duties of the Section include disease and insect pest control, over fifteen individuals were assisted with insect problems. A total of 110 Animal and Plant Permits were issued by the Section and inspections conducted on the imported plants or animals.

Integrated Atoll Development Project

During the year the UNDP began implementation of RAS/81/080, Integrated Atoll Development to Increase Self Sufficiency, on Maloelap Atoll. Mr. Rubin Rinon, U.N. Volunteer has begun the project with the full time assistance of an Agriculture Extension Agent, and logistical support from the Division of Agriculture. To date, no progress reports have been submitted to the Chief of Agriculture.

Job Training

The Agriculture Division participated in a job training program administrated by Marshalls Community Action Agency. Under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) sixteen youths were employed for eight weeks by the Division in vegetable farming, planting coconuts, and with Quarantine Inspectors. This brings the number of youths trained by the Agriculture Division to over 50, in the past five years. Other programs the Division was involved in previously included CETA, YCC, all U.S. Federal Programs. To date three of these young men have been hired to full-time positions with the Agriculture Division.

OUTER ISLAND AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

A total of two coral airstrips were constructed by the Department of Resources and Development's heavy equipment section, the Outer Island Division. These two airstrips, one in Namu Atoll and the other in Ailinglaplap Atoll, gives each atoll two airstrips, and brings the total number of airstrips to 25, serving twenty-two inhabited atolls of the Republic. Still to receive airstrip's are Ebon, Lib and Ujelang Atolls.

The five year plan of the Department of Resources and Development calls for the shifting of the Outer Islands Division duties from one of building, airstrips, to coconut lands rehabilitation. Unfortunately, this does not seem to be materializing, since both the airstrips constructed in 1985 were duplicates and a further five airstrips have been ordered built on atolls currently receiving air service. It has been estimated that each airstrip costs the Division about U.S. $30,000 to construct.

Other work performed by the Division included the maintenance of six airstrips on various atolls, road building on four atolls, and various demolition work, including one channel blasting in Arno Atoll and a bomb disposal mission to Kwajalein Atoll.

Also during the year a UNDP Small Engine Repair Clinic was co-sponsored by Outer Islands Division and Marshall Community Action Agency. The six month program visited three atolls, and was quite successful. The Chief of the Outer Islands Division is currently installing a recompression chamber in the new Majuro Hospital. This will hopefully aid the tourist industry by making the Republic a safer place to scuba dive. Two new ships will be arriving in Majuro shortly for use by the Outer Island Division's projects. The ships are termed Harbor Utility Craft (Y.F.U.) and were turned over to the Division by the U.S. Navy. Tobolar Copra Processing Plant will receive one ship, the other goes to Resource and Development. Tobolar funded over U.S. $80,000 for the refitting of the ships in Guam.

NATIONAL TRADES AND TESTING CENTER

Also begun in FY1984 was the UNDP Project RAS/82/006/F/01/11, Mobile Trade Training and Testing Scheme. Under the administration of the I.L.O. and the Department of Resources and Development, the project is aimed at developing a national trade training testing, and certification scheme.

The program was begun by two I.L.O. experts Mr. Frank Lunn, Senior Expert and Mr. Rusiate Raiwalui, Expert, in April of 1984. Mr. William Brown, Expert, is currently assigned to the Training Center. A noteworthy aspect of the program is the Training Center. A noteworthy aspect of the program is the training of local counterparts, who will eventually become proficient enough in their field to begin teaching.

During the first year of operation, the Trades Center trained and certified a total of forty persons in the fields of air conditioning and refrigeration, mechanics, construction, and electrical. New classes began on October 7th, 1985 and a total of thirteen students enrolled. Both private and governmental agencies are sending employees to receive certification, besides the training of new persons for the field.

MARINE RESOURCES

In April of 1984, the UNDP appointed Bob Carpenter to become Chief Fisheries Officer of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The Fisheries Project, TTP/84/004/13/01/99, is aimed at supporting the government's efforts to promote and develop the Republic's marine resources and to develop management and processing techniques to insure a constant supply of fish for local consumption and to reduce the importation of fish.

As with the rest of the Divisions of the Department of Resources and Development, the operating budget of the Marine Resources Division is wholely inadequate to achieve its stated goals. In search of funding, both the Governments of Japan and the United States have been approached for funding. Both Governments are currently conducting feasibility studies on the various proposed projects set out in the Fisheries Five Year Plan, which was developed by the Chief Fisheries Officer.

During FY 1985, the Government of Japan constructed a fishing dock in Majuro in support of their fishing fleet. Phase Two of the Grant-in-Aid, is the construction of a 500 m.t. frozen/cold storage facility. Contracts for the construction have been awarded and construction should commence shortly.

Several private companies have begun joint venture projects in the fisheries field. A Japanese sponsored Katsuobushi Plant recently began processing tuna caught by two locally based pole and line ships, local fishermen may also sell their catch to the plant. A 400 ton per year trochus processing plant will soon be in production. The factory will produce buttons. In Arno Atoll, a Black Pearl Mariculture Project is well underway. Recent reports have indicated that over 2,000 sprat have been collected from 50 adult oysters. Located at Kolalen Island, Majuro Atoll. Marshalls Community Action Agency (MCAA) received from Palau 2,000 small giant clams. they were planted on sandy bottom at Calalin Island and are growing successfully. They will be ready for harvest in four years.

A Hawaiian based fishing company recently request permission from the Government for the right to establish a base in Majuro for the purpose of exporting fish to markets in the mainland United States. The export product would be high quality sashimi in various forms.

The Chief of Fisheries has submitted a bill to the Legislature to create a Marine Resources Authority, to develop and to protect the Republic's marine resources. The bill has been drafted and submitted for consideration. Suggestion have also been drafted and circulated to the various Local Atoll Governments, to assist in developing their fisheries programs. Various fisheries projects designed to generate income were recommended, also included in the presentations were sample licenses or permits, a recommended table of fees, and sample ordinances.

A deep water, bottom fishing project was sponsored by the South Pacific Commission during FY1985. A master fisherman was assigned to the Marine Resources Division for the six month duration of the project. A total of 12 local fishermen were trained in improved techniques and in the tricks of bottom fishing. The project also assisted in locating prime fishing spots within easy reach of Majuro. Two such "hot spots" were located north of Arno Atoll.

TOURISM

A total of 1,791 tourists arrived in the Republic as reported by Immigration Department. This represents virtually no change from the FY1984 total of 1,882. While no records have been compiled for previous years, it can be seen from Table ____, (statistical annex) that Europeans are beginning to make up a significant percentage of tourists. This is in part due to the excellent record the Tourism Division has with its correspondence program. Over 120 letters were received by the Tourism Division in FY 1985 and answered providing information about the Republic.

No change in the number of hotel rooms or other tourist attractions can be reported for the year. Two airlines, South Pacific and Air Nauru, have both discontinued service to the Marshall Islands. Two new restaurants are under construction and one restaurant has opened during FY1985.

A report on tourism was prepared under RAS/83/002, Regional Tourism Development Planning and Training, of the UNDP and W.T.O. This report is very detailed and provides valuable information for the development of tourism in the Republic. In line with the various suggestions provided in the report, a tough new anti-litter law is being enforced in the Republic. Litterbugs are being ticketed by the Department of Public Safety and the Courts are fining offenders both monetarily and with community service projects, such as bringing to the Court several sacks of trash. As mentioned early, the Agriculture Division is involved with various beautification projects both in Majuro and Ebeye.

One new shopping center has opened in Majuro, capital of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The Gibson Shopping Center opened in December of 1984 and offers a wide range of goods and services. One new hotel will be opening soon, Robert Reimers Enterprises is currently constructing a combination 18 room hotel, commercial office space, and retail outlet complex in downtown Majuro. Congestion of the downtown area should be relieved by the construction of a large parking area adjacent to the commercial complex. The construction of the new Eastern Gateway Hotel, continues into its third year. It is not known when the hotel will be in operation.

DIVISION OF LANDS AND SURVEYS

The Division of Lands and Surveys was mainly involved in conducting private lands surveys during FY1985. A total of 28.2 hectares were mapped for the private sector. A further 18 hectares were surveyed for airport construction on the outer islands.

The Government of the Marshall Islands is currently leasing 83 hectares of private land. The various uses of this land by the Government are high schools, hospitals, and for government administration on Ebeye, Majuro, and Jaluit. Another 1.3 hectares is leased for the Laura Farm.

All land which was considered government land, has been, or is in the process of being returned to the traditional landowners. These lands had been condemned for government use by the previous Japanese, German, and U.S. Administration of the Republic.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OFFICE

The Employment Services Office has issued a total 357 Work and Entry permits for FY1985. The following is a list of those nationalities receiving permits:

TABLE NO. 8

Filipino - - - - - - - - - -	188
USA - - - - - - - - - - - -	68
Taiwanese - - - - - - - - -	58
Japanese - - - - - - - - - -	37

Australian	2
Malayssian	2
Kiribati	2
Fijian	1
Iranian	2
Tuvaluan	4
Italian	1
Sri Lankan	2
Total	367

The 367 total non-resident workers are mainly employed in the private sectors in skilled and semi-skilled trades, over 70 private sector businesses employ foreign nationals.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

1. Extension: Twenty six trips were performed throughout Palau by agriculture extension agents advising farmers on proper techniques of raising and caring of crops and livestock. Some 27,000 seedlings of trees of economic value, fruits, and onamentals were distributed.

   In conjunction with UNDP/FAO - SPC Project for strengthening Plant Protection and Root Crops Development in the South Pacific, an experimental plot of swamp taro (colocasia) with varieties known to be resistant to a disease devastating some local taro was established in one of the states.

2. Livestock: Under the on-going Livestock Development Project, a goat unit consisting of 15 females of local breeds and 2 exotic males was added. A total of 11 weaner cattle and 125 improved piglets were distributed during the year.

3. Forestry: A two-month Multi-Resource Forest Inventory conducted jointly by USDA Forest Service and Palau Forestry was completed in the summer of this year. This study would yield information on the harvestable volume of timber trees in Palau. It would also provide useful data for forest resource management plan.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

During Fiscal Year 1985, the Palau Housing Authority continued to assist Low-Income Families by providing low interest loans and grants. The authority made 30 low interest loans to individual families for repair of existing housing units. It also awarded 8 grants to Elderly Families for home renovation. The authority also assisted in the procurement of materials for each loanee, maintains record of expenditures of each loan and inspection of work during construction of the dwellings.

In August 1985, Mrs. Mildred Usijima from the Honolulu Office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development visited Palau to conduct annual physical and occupancy inspection of the section 8 Housing Assistance Program. Her report received on September 27, 1985 indicate a satisfactory condition of all the units both physical and occupancy.

A total of $36,000 was received from HUD as housing assistance payments for the 6 tenants living in the units. The funds was used for maintenance of the buildings, payments of utilities and for installments of the construction loan from the First American Savings and Loan Association.

In the area of community development, the authority continued to work on the design work for the Farm Road and Reforestation Project and the Harris Elementary School Cafeteria. Construction of these projects will begin as soon as the design work is completed.

An application for funding for

FY1985 has been submitted to HUD for continuation of the Farm Road and Reforestation Rehabilitation program. The total funding for fiscal year 1985 was $600,000. The application has been approved by the Trust Territory Government and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Funding is to be released soon.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Palau's first luxury resort hotel opened its doors to the public on December 10, 1984, Owned by the Tokyu Land Corporation and operated by Pacific Islands Development Corporation, this $20 million, 100 room structure occupies 17 acres of a 64 acre resort development site. Over 90% of the resort employees are local hires. Visitor arrivals to Palau is expected to double (from 8,000 to 16,000) by end of 1985 as the hotel itself is capable of handling 10,000 visitors per year.

Statistical Highlights

Employment: There are estimated to be 286 direct employment in the visitor industry in 1984. Out of these, Palauans hold 243 while aliens are placed in 43 positions only. There alos 54 indirect tourist jobs of which local employees account for 47 while aliens hold only 8.

Hotels: With the opening of the 100-room Palau Pacific Resort in late 1984, a total of 254 hotel/motel rooms were in operation in 1984:

Palau Pacific Resort - - - -	100 rooms
Nikko Hotel - - - - - - - - -	54 rooms
Palau Hotel - - - - - - - - -	38 rooms
New Koror Hotel- - - - - - -	19 rooms
Carp Hotel - - - - - - - - - -	6 rooms
WCTC Motel - - - - - - - - - -	9 units
D.W. Motel - - - - - - - - - -	8 units
Ngerchong Boat-Tel - - - - -	8 rooms
Bal-Bai Inn- - - - - - - - - -	4 units
Rock Island Motel- - - - - -	4 units
Wenty Inn - - - - - - - - - -	4 units
Total - - - - - - - - - -	254 rooms

Air Services: - Air Micronesia increased its services from four to seven weekly flights. Air Nauru has two flights per week. South Pacific Island Airways (SPIA) has resumed its operation (effective December 19, 1985) providing direct flights from Palau to Honolulu in addition to augmenting Air Micronesia's services between Palau and Guam. Preliminary review is underway to determine possibilities for SPIA to extend its services to cities such as Jakarta, Manila and Hong Kong via Palau.

Aside from regular air service schedules, the government of Palau awarded Japan Airlines (JAL) the provision of charter flights into Palau in 1984. All Nippon Airways, Japan domestic carrier, has expressed interest in proving flights services, pending negotiations.

Domestic Air Transport

As of reporting period, a new craft, Emerald Air, has succeeded Aero Belau in providing interisland taxi services.

A private firm based in San Francisco is currently undertaking a feasibility study to provide air services to the South West Islands group using sea planes.

Restaurants

Three new restaurants were opened in 1984 complementing to around 10 establishments that could service international clients. Another restaurant of good standard was opened in early 1985.

Marketing and Promotional Activities

As stated earlier, there were virtually no direct promotions and related programs undertaken by this Authority for 1984 due to lack of funds required to carry out such activities.

The Micronesian Regional Tourism Council (MRTC), a private, non-profit organization, composed by key government and industry representatives from Northern Marianas, Guam, Palau and FSM, played a significant role in exposing Palau and the rest of Micronesia in worldwide travel functions. The council serves as a coordinating agency for promotional and other tourist related activities for Micronesia. As such it produced and distributed over 10,000 travel literatures and hotel directories both in Japanese and English in 1984. The Council was also responsible for the visit of travel agents and travel writers to Micronesia from major markets throughout USA and Europe. The Council is presently investigating computer marketing procedures which will enable Micronesia (and Palau) to appear on all world travel computer screens. This means instant information on Palau can be readily available in many countries on a continuous basis.

Palau was directly represented by the Council in 1984 when representative from MRTC distributed literature and appeared on press interviews at the 34th PATA annual conference in Sri Lanka and during a travel trade show in Singapore.

The Council is also seeking application into PATA membership which will afford Micronesia's exposure on even a larger scale.

A number of indirect events took place in the private sector that assisted in familiarizing the traveling public worldwide with Palau:

1. The Palau Pacific Resort spent over $300,000 promoting the opening of the Resort in early 1985, including a promotional tour to Japan by the hotel's staff entertainer, weavers and demonstrations of crafts making were presented continuously for one week in one of Tokyo's busy districts on the grounds of a Tokyu Department Store. A staff of the Visitor Authority accompanied the group.
2. Over 50 television personnel from USA, Japan and Europe visited Palau in 1984. While some of the filming assignments were not tourism oriented, they did present Palau in major T.V. networks in this countries.
3. More than 70 journalists came to Palau on writing assignments.

Revenues

The tax law that went into effect in October 1984 requiring 10% hotel room tax, $3.00 airport tax per departing passenger and other tourist business taxes, realized $166,642.87 in direct revenues to the Republic of Palau for fiscal year 1984-85.

Present estimates of $85.00 per tourist per day in Palau indicate over 3.8 million that was generated in the economy during fiscal year 1984-85.

The industry also provides employment for over 340 individuals, 90% of whom are local hires.

Visitors Statistics

For the first time, in over 10 year since Palau realized its potential to develop tourism as an economic resource, tourism has become a leading industry, growing in numbers from 6,120 in FY1983 to 10,000 in FY1984.

Future Outlook

The future of tourist industry looks promising with visitor arrivals beginning to increase. The percentage increase of 52% may be attributed to increased accommodations and improved air transportation services in addition to the necessary capital improvements projects being completed or underway.

With improved air services and increased accommodations along with active promotional compaigns the visitor flow into Palau is anticipated to increase this year.

Due to the important role of the tourist industry in Palau's economy it is imperative that those in the policy making levels give the necessary attention and support to this activity. Attention is required in the areas of public safety, cleanliness, environmental protection, infrastructure development and positive attitude toward our guests. Continued support to these areas will ensure stability to the tourism industry in Palau.

LABOR DIVISION

Labor Division is composed of four member personnel and is headed by the Chief of Labor Division. Labor Division is currently funded by a DOI grant with budget amount of $54,394.19 for FY1986. The functions and responsibilities of the Labor Division are mandated by the protection of Resident Workers Act or 49TTC, as amended. Briefly they are as follow:

1. To assist employers who are seeking skilled workers and employees who are seeking work.

2. Enforce the provisions of 49TTC and the agreements which Labor Division enters into with employers concerning the employment of nonresident workers, including the performance of investigatory function as appropriate thereto;

3. Required that employers accept such agreements or conditions for the payment of wages or benefits to nonresident workers as the Labor Division shall determine to be necessary and consistent with the policy and purposes of this chapter and any such agreements or conditions agreed to by an employer which shall be legally enforceable in the courts of law of the Trust Territory, upon action taken by an agrieved employee or employer and/or on their behalf by the Chief.

   In any such action taken by the Chief on behalf of an aggrieved employee, or employer, the Chief shall be represented by the Office of the Attorney General.

4. Establish occupational categories for the occupations to which this chapter is applicable, and, when Labor deems it necessary or desirable, establish minimum standards or qualification procedures, and minimum wage requirements for workers in certain occupational categories.

For September 1984 to September 1985 a total of 530 employment permits were issued to nonresident workers. The increase from quarter to quarter varies depending on the projects. These projects were mostly small business constructions in the private sector. The figures reduces as each major project is completed. Unless another major project is initiated we expect that the employment in the private sector certainly will decrease and may cause some social restlessness especially with young unemployed people.

Resident and nonresident workers breakdowns by nationality.

TABLE NO. 9

Resident (T.T. citizens) - - - -	1,062
Canadians - - - - - - - - - - -	1
Chinese - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15
Dutch - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1
Filipinos- - - - - - - - - - - -	325
Germans - - - - - - - - - - - -	2
Italians - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1
Japanese - - - - - - - - - - - -	42

Koreans	38
New Zealander	1
Okinawans	2
Swiss	6
Taiwanese	2
Thailand	1
Americans	93

The approximate income of the above workers in the second quarter 1985 are (1) Resident $171,755.84 bi-weekly, and (2) nonresident workers $113,608.00.

Residents quarterly income $1,030,535.00; and nonresident workers quarterly income $681,648.00.

Residents per annum $4,122,140.00. Nonresident per annum $2,726,592.00.

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Division of Economic Development Office under the Bureau of Commerce within the Ministry of National Resources provides business advisory services in Palau. These are:

1. Specialized assistance in the formation and maintenance of cooperatives;
2. Development and promotions of credit unions and their services in Palau;
3. Provide technical support and assistance to promote private enterprises, and
4. Assist in promoting the tourism industry in Palau.

Cooperatives: The principals of cooperatives as preached by Economic Development Office is widely accepted by groups of people in Palau. There are now seven fishermen's cooperatives, three consumer's cooperatives, and two farmer's cooperatives in Palau. All of the seven fishermen's cooperatives are federated by Federation of Fishing Association, over-seen by Palau Fishing Authority. Since there are rooms for more improvements in the operation of cooperatives, while we are financially unable to recruit expertise, we look upon UNDP to send us experts to held use.

Credit Unions: The concept of credit union was first tried in Palau in 1959. In the same year, the first credit union seminar for Micornesia was held in Palau. By 1980, Palau had 20 chartered credit unions with total assets of one million dollars. By 1985, there are 23 credit unions in Palau with total assets of about two million dollars. Again, we look upon UNDP specialist to assist us in future planning, proper accounting, and general management of credit unions and cooperatives.

Businesses: In 1983, there were 38 foreign investment companies permitted to do business in Palau, with aggregate foreign capital investment of about 7 million dollars. In 1984, the foreign companies have increased to 42 with capital of 10 million dollars. In 1985, there are 14 foreign investment companies in Palau with capital of about $10,698,000.00 dollars.

During the year 1985, the National Government has issued 529 business licenses. These are business license to import, export, wholesale, construction, auto repair, airline, banking, baking, bakery, bar, dress shop, fishing, gas station, gift ship, fish market, laundromats, insurance, law practice, restaurants, shipping, space rental, taxi, tourism agency; etc.

Tourism: the Palau Tourism Authority is fully responsible for details and statistical report on tourism. The division of economic development have undertaken a number of meetings with group of visitors, showing them around, introducing them to local travel agencies, and arrange for them to receive brochures and related information on Palau. This division have sponsored one group of fishermen and fisherwomen who travelled to the Philippines for 8 days visiting fishermen's wharfs, fish processing, and marketing. They also visited saw mills, fish-farming and agriculture in the Philippines.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

POPULATION

The Commonwealth population continues to grow compared to the 1980 Census survey, both through natural increase and through immigration or importation of aliens of working age to supplement the labor force. The estimated population in 1984 was 19,635 with a projection of 20,350 by the end of 1985.

According to the actual births and deaths data reported in 1984, both live-births and deaths increased by 8.1% and 16.2% or 51 and 18 persons respectively, compared to 1983 vital statistics. The natural increase of live-births in 1984 was 31.4 live-births per every thousand persons in the Commonwealth and 5.5 deaths for every one thousand persons.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Commonwealth Government updates and conducts a periodic cost-of-living survey of four (40 major group items establishing the CNMI Consumer Price Index. The index for the third quarter of CY'1985 has increased substantially over the base period in 1978 by 104.24% under "All Items" category and an average increase of 5.1% over the same period in 1984. The increase in the third quarter during FY 1985 Consumer Price Index (CPI) attributed to three group items; food with 7.2%, apparel and upkeep with 7.1% and transportation with 7.0% increases over the same period in FY 1984. Housing and health and recreation slightly increased by 1.7% and 3.4% respectively over the same period in CY 1984.

The major contributing elements to the increase during CY 1985 CPI were largely due to the increase in the average prices of certain food stuffs, men's and women's apparel, and automobilies. For instance, the average cost of Armour Ham (3 lbs.) products in CY 1985 increased by 25.5% over the same period in 1984. The average cost of a man's shirt (Hawaiian print) and women's dresses went up by an average of 16.4% and 43% respectively during the third quarter of CY 1985 as compared to the same period in CY 1984.

CNMI BUSINESS INDUSTRY

The Commonwealth private business entrepreneurs continue to grow as the CNMI's economic base develops. In FY 1985, a total of 1,599 business establishments were conducting various types of businesses in the Northern Mariana Islands inclusive of Rota, Tinian and Saipan. In general, the number of business establishments has increase in FY 1985 in comparison to FY 1983. Construction, retailing and a wide range of services account for most of the private activities with 1,402 of the total establishments. Manufacturers and wholesalers slightly increased in FY 1985 with an average of 8.4% as compared to FY 1984.

In FY 1984, commercial and off-shore banks declined substantially due to the impact of the new CNMI Banking Code which established additional requirements for banks to operate. Two new hotels are currently under construction on Saipan for an additional 600 rooms capacity by 1987.

FISHERY DATA PROGRAM

The Fishery Data Collection Program was implemented during fiscal year 1985 as an ongoing project designed and initiated in the previous fiscal year. The objective of the project is to obtain reliable and accurate information relevant to the fishery industry in the CNMI on a timely basis. These information are to assist the Division of Fish and Wildlife towards proper management decisions for conservation, and protection of the CNMI fishery resources. Several data collection methods were employed to gather information from different fishery data sources.

Based on data collection during Fiscal Year 1985, the total commercial landing of domestic marine products in the CNMI amounted to 365,000 pounds valued at 497,000 dollars (ex-vessel price). These figures represents a decrease of 14 percent in quantity and 13 percent in value over the previous fiscal year. The number of individuals involved in commercial fishery this year has remain stable. The full time commercial fishermen accounts for over 50 percent of total landings.

SPORTFISH SECTION

The Division of Fish and Wildlife Sportfish Program was developed as an aid in making future management plans to enhance and conserve the Commonwealth fishery resources. The program is designed to collect ecological and biological data on reeffish, bottomfish, and pelagic fish. In addition, the program provides for review and input on projects which may impact on the marine or coastal environments of the Commonwealth. Funding for this program is provided through the Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act.

Collection of ecological and biological data on reef fish through the use of permanent transects has begun. This particular study is still in progress and will continue through Fiscal Year 1986. The objective of this study is to identify habitat, relative abundance, and distribution patterns of important reef fishes. Ecological and biological data collection on bottomfish and pelagic fish will begin as soon as a qualified fishery biologist fills in the present unfilled position.

The Sportfish Section reviewed and commented on project impacting on the Marine and Coastal environments of the Commonwealth. Projects included a flood control proposal, and a reservior construction.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Capital Improvement fundings for Rota agriculture equipment was never been appropriated to purchase machinery for the past 7 1/2 years. The Division of Plant Industry is extending disking and plowing services, giving technical advises such as crop varieties, pesticide control and fertilizer application and to enforce quarantine laws in preventing the spread of plant disease and other conveyances from foreign countries to prevent admission of diseased plants.

An Agriculturist is in charge of the overhaul of the operation to execute programs and activities, budget preparation, annual reports and reporting monthly accomplishment with the 19 employees.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The Department of Natural Resources is composed of the following divisions:

1. Plant Industry and Extension Services
2. Animal Health and Animal Industry
3. Fish and Wildlife
4. Lands and Surveys
5. Parks and Recreation

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY & EXTENSION SERVICES

The Division of Plant Industry and Extension Services oversees the following sections or areas of concern:

1. Agriculture Quarantine Service
2. Plant Protection Service
3. Agriculture Experiment Station
4. Kagman Commercial Farm Plots
5. Forestry Service
6. Extension Service
7. Farm Equipment Service

The Division administers programs in general agriculture. It provides services to subsistence and commercial farmers and ranchers. It provides technical assistance and advice to farmers and the general public in areas such as crop varieties, crop production, planting schedules, proper use of agriculture chemicals, control of insects and other plant pests, control of noxious weeds, irrigation practices and technologies, and disseminates information on modern methods of crop production and protection. It also maintains, protects, develops, and enhances the forest resources of the Commonwealth, and protects agriculture against invasion of foreign pests and diseases.

Agriculture Quarantine Service:

The Quarantine Section operates out of the airport and seaport facilities. It also periodically conducts inspection at the post office. While it is well known that plants and animals all over the world are attacked by pests and diseases, many of these pests and diseases do not occur in the Commonwealth. It is therefore, the function and responsibility of Agriculture Quarantine to prevent these pests and diseases from invading our islands through vigorous inspection of all incoming aircrafts and surface vessels, their cargoes, and passengers.

From October 1, 1984 through September 30, 1985, a total of 4,168 aircraft landed and were inspected at the Saipan International Airport and 265 surface vessels visited Saipan and their cargoes and passengers inspected. A total of 139,762 passengers were brought into Saipan, of which 6,323 arrived by surface vessels.

The cargoes brought in by aircrafts and surface vessels amounted to 52,209 tons, of which 2,270 tons were brought in by air. Prohibited agricultural materials intercepted and confiscated from passengers, aircraft, and surface vessels totaled 5,876 pounds. In addition, over 1,000 pieces of plant materials and 1,300 day-old chicken came into Saipan through the post office.

Periodic trainings to upgrade the Quarantine Inspectors capabilities were conducted. A workshop on selective baggage inspection was conducted in Saipan, attended by all Quarantine Inspectors and several Custom Inspectors from Saipan and one each Quarantine Inspector from Rota and Tinian. Two (2) Quarantine Inspectors from Saipan also attended a Plant Quarantine Workshop in Guam. Quarantine Inspectors in Saipan meet monthly to discuss various quarantine problems encountered during inspections.

Plant Protection Service:

This section includes Entomology and Plant Pathology. The first phase of the Melon Fly Eradication project in Rota using the "Male Annihilation" method was conducted throughout the year. This phase involves collection of data relative to population density, fluctuation, and locality concentration. This data are being analyzed and information will be used to set up the second phase, which is implementation of the control measure.

During the year three meetings were conducted between the USDA Agriculture Research Service, the CNMI Division of Environmental Quality, and the CNMI Department of Natural Resources. The project proposal was evaluated thoroughly for the purpose of requesting Experimental Use Permit (EUP) from the CNMI and the US/EPA for the chemicals to be used in the implementation of the control method. All requirements have been met and the permit is forthcoming from the CNMI. The next step is to submit the request for EUP from the US/EPA. All documents for the EUP have been completed as of September 1985 and ready for submission to the US/EPA. Implementation of the Control Method is anticipated to begin in January 1986.

During the year, a new insect pest invaded the CNMI. It has been tentatively identified as Heteropsylla sp. prob. incisa. This psyllid was first discovered in Saipan in May. It later appeared in Rota in July. As of July, the pest has become widely distributed in the Commonwealth. It's major host plant is Leucaena leucocephala and it also infests Desmanthus species. Leucaena is an important plant in the CNMI and it has varieties of uses. Ranchers use the foliage for animal feed. Farmers use the woody part for fence posts and trellasses for many crops. It is popularly used throughout the CNMI for firewood. Since this is a leguminous fixer. Leucaena (known locally as tangantangan) is the most prevalent plant in Saipan and Tinian and it grows from near sea level to the highest peak on Saipan. It is one of the major plants which holds the soil together thus preventing major erosion problems.

The USDA/APHIS/PPQ has been informed of the presence of the psyllid pest in the CNMI and information on control measures has been requested. A biological control agent, a lady beetle predator, which appears to be exerting a substantial control over the same psyllid pest in Hawaii is planned to be introduced into the CNMI for control of the psyllid.

The Spiraling Whitefly, Aleurodicus dispersus, which invaded Saipan in June 1983 continued to cause moderate to severe infestation on large numbers of plants, including fruit trees, ornamental plants, and other trees. The two biological control agents, a hymenopteran parasite and a lady beetle predator, which were introduced into Saipan from Guam in 1983 and 1984, respectively, do not seem to be doing much good. Further, work need to be conducted to find more effective control measures.

The tangan-tangan mealybug, Nipacocus vestator, remained under control by the hymenopteran parasite introduced from Hawaii and by a locally occurring species which is similar to the hymenopteron from Hawaii. A hymenopterous parasite, Podiobious foveolatus, was introduced into Saipan from Delaware in June 1985 for the control of the Philippine lady beetle, Epilachna philippinensis, a pest on solanaceous plants, particularly eggplants and tomatoes. A research proposal to study the effects of the parasite on the pest has been submitted to the Cooperative Agriculture Research Service for funding.

Kagman Agriculture Experiment Station:

The Experiment Station includes the Entomology Building, Extension Building, a Plant Nursery, and is surrounded by about 20 acres of land subdivided into experimental plots. Most of the plots are used for seasonal crop trials and experiments. Other plants are occupied by a Citrus Orchard, Fruit Tree Orchard, Banana Plot, Ornamental Plot and Biomass Plot. The other plots and orchards were continually maintained. Several fruit trees died and were later replanted. Experimental projects conducted by scientists from the University of Guam in cooperation with the Division of Plant Industry and Extension Services, CNMI, were completed last fiscal year and no new project was conducted during the present fiscal year.

A project on "Biological Control of the Philippine Lady Beetle (Epilachna philippinenesis)" was initiated during the latter part of the fiscal year. A tomato and an eggplant plot were planted for food source of laboratory reared lady beetles.

The Biomass (Leucaena and other fast growing trees experiment) plots continued to be maintained and data collected throughout the year. The Experiment Station Plant Nursery is used for propagation of ornamental plants, fruit trees, shade trees, and other plants needed for the Experiment Station and government agencies. Any surplus of these plants are put on sale for the public at minimal cost. Over 5,000 plants were propagated during the year. Most of these were distributed to various government agencies. Plant sales to the public amounted to a little over $1,500.

Kagman Commercial Farm Plot:

Over 70 acres of land around the Kagman Experiment Station are subdivided into 23 farm plots ranging from two-acre to eight-acre plots. These farm plots are made available to local farmers for a fee of $50 per acre per year. There are 17 farmers who are taking advantage of this program. Irrigation water is provided by the Station deep well; distribution lines are maintained by the Station staff; field pipings and sprinkling adapters are provided each farmer without charge; and equipment service are provided to farmer for a minimal fee (by the Division of Plant Industry and Extension Services).

During the year, the irrigation system expansion project was completed. This consist of the installation of 1,000 feet of 6" PVC pipes and a 7 1/2 horse power deep well pump. This expansion now provides the farmers with a more efficient irrigation system. The clearing of 100-acres of land to expand the Commercial farm plots were delayed because of lack of equipment. However, it is planned to begin clearing in the early part of next fiscal year.

Forestry

The Forestry Section was formally established in September 1982 with the hiring of a Forester through an IPA Agreement between the Commonwealth and the USDA forest Service. During FY-1985, the Luta Commonwealth Forest, (Rota Island) covering a large portion of Katan Afato, was designated by the Marianas Public Land Corporation (MPLC) at the request of the Department of Natural Resources. Additional land for the expansion of Magpi Commonwealth Forest in Saipan was also requested from MPLC. The Biomass plantation was continually maintained and measurements taken for analysis. The CNMI Energy Office support for biomass project was terminated at the need of FY-1985, thus two farm laborers under this funding were terminated.

The Forestry Resource Plan is still in draft form. Public comments have been received and encorporated into the draft. A forest use guidelines will also be encorporated into the plan. Forest Service grant of $19,800 was received for FY-1985; $45,000 is requested for FY-1986.

The Forestry Nursery produced approximately 4,000 trees which were used in the following projects: grassland conversion demonstration (1.5 acres); tangan-tangan diversification (3 acres); beach enhancement, community beautification projects, and wildlife habitat improvement (1.5 acres).

In February 1985, an aerial

photography project was initiated but not completed due to cloudy conditions. Continuation and completion of this project is scheduled for January-February 1986. This project resulted through cooperation and contribution from Coastal Resource Management Office, Division of Fish and Wildlife, Forestry Section, and the USDA Forest Service. Discussion on publication of Forest Pest Management leaflets was initiated during the year. this will be coordinated by the Division of Forestry and Soils, Guam Department of Agriculture. Funding has been received from the USDA Forest Service. Six (6) leaflets are anticipated to be published by June 1986.

Extension Service:

The Extension Service Section provides farmers and the general public information on agricultural methods and technologies. Technical assistance is provided through periodic farm visits. Extension Agents check farm for plant pests and diseases, to assess crop damages, and to assist farmers in identifying and subsequently resolving agricultural problems. Extension Agents also conduct demonstration on fertilizer and pesticide use, and tilling methods. Periodic crop production forecasts were conducted.

Leaflets and pamphlets on plant pests and diseases, pesticides safety and uses, growing of pineapples, vegetables, and staple crops were distributed to farmers. Weekly articles on different topics of agricultural nature were published in the local news paper. Several workshops were conducted by the Extension Agents, or with their assistance, including: pesticide use, rodent control, and soil conservation. The Extension Agent also attended one Extension Workshop in January.

The Annual Agricultural Fair was held in May 1985. Twenty farmers participated in the fair displaying about sixty (60) different kinds of fruits, vegetables, and staple crops. On a monthly basis, an average of forty (40) farmers were visited and approximately thirty (30) farmers get technical assistance.

The Extension Agents were also involved in Soil and Water Conservation Districts which was established by the passage of Public Law 4-44 in 1985.

Farm Equipment Services:

The Division provides farm equipment services to farmers and ranchers for a minimal fee. During the year only one D-6 bulldozer, one 4250JD Tractor (large), and two 78IH Tractor (medium) were operating. Farmer's demands for equipment service are still not being met completely. The equipment frequently breaks down and operator's absentism, although substantially reduced this year, is still relatively high. However, a new operator scheduling scheme was implemented to maximize the operating time of the equipment.

Also, during the latter part of the fiscal year, we were authorized to let our equipment operate during weekends and holidays to accommodate those service requests which could not be accommodated during regular working hours (this applied only to the D-6 bulldozer). Consequently, the number of farmers and farm acreage serviced increased slightly in spite of the decreased number of operating equipment. In FY 1984, two (2) D-6 dozers and six (6) farm tractors were operating; in FY 1985, only one (1) D-6 dozer and three (3) farm tractors were operating.

In FY 1984, about 400 acres of farmlands were cleared using two (2) D-6 Dozers; in FY 1985, about 484 acres were cleared using only one D-6 dozer and a large tractor with Rome disc. In addition, about 600 acres of previously cleared farmlands were provided tractor service with attachments such as disc, plow, mower, hole-digger, and cultivator. In total the Farm Equipment Service accommodated 528 requests and serviced over 1,000 acres of farmland.

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Highlights of Events for FY 1985:

1. Personnel Training: Four employees attended a 3-day workshop on "Human Relations" conducted jointly by the University of Guam and the CNMI Personnel Office. Three employees also attended a three-day workshop on agricultural quarantine inspection procedures and regulations conducted by Mr. Dale Rush, USDA-APHIS-PPQ District Director from Guam. Use of the Speed Reference Manual for the entry status determination and disposition of animal products was taught.

2. Saipan Slaughterhouse: A grant of inspection inaugurating the government slaughterhouse on Saipan was received from the Administrator of USDA-FSIS Meat and Poultry Inspection Operations on 9 April 1985. The slaughter operations began on 4 June following procurement of essential supplies and materials and required repairs done. As of 9/30/85, 1 bull, 1 cow, 1 heifer, 12 boars, 33 barrows, 6 sows, and 28 gilts were slaughtered. A total of 9,771 pounds of pork, on a hot carcass weight basis, and 1,469 pounds of beef were USDA inspected and passed. Six pieces of pork liver weighing 23 pounds and 17 pounds of pork trimmings were condemned. Except for two consecutive weeks, the slaughterhouse was in operation on a weekly basis, usually requiring only 1 day of slaughter. Although capable of handling goats, to date no goat has been slaughtered.

3. Animal Health and Quarantine Regulations: On 22 August 1985, Acting Governor Pedro A. Tenorio signed into law House Bill No. 184, establishing the "Animal Health Protection and Disease Control Act" for the protection of animal and human health in the Commonwealth. P/L 4-55 was deemed necessary by all concerned so that a more effective and well-defined system of animal quarantine, inspection procedures and disease control activities could be achieved and maintained. These are necessary in order to protect the agricultural and general well-being of the people of the Northern Marianas by preventing the introduction of costly and devastating diseases of animals and those of public health importance, especially rabies and tuberculosis. The new law is consistent with all applicable federal laws, is comprehensive, and should be very effective as it also carries a fairly stiff civil penality as well as criminal for violators of the law or regulations. It will also help us obtain a rabies-free certification from Guam and Hawaii sooner than it would otherwise be possible.

4. Additional Kennels: Two new kennels for dogs and cats are in the process of being completed. This addition is necessary in order for Hawaii to recognize the CNMI as a rabies-free area. Rabies-free certification would allow our animals free entry into Guam and Hawaii without the 120-day quarantine presently imposed.

5. Commonwealth Agricultural Fair: On 25 May the 6th Annual Commonwealth Agricultural Fair was held with tremendous success. Over 2,000 residents, tourists and visitors were on hand to witness the finest display of plants,

produced and animals.

DIVISION OF LANDS AND SURVEYS

The Division of Lands and Surveys is under the umbrella of the Department of Natural Resources. The general function of the Division is to survey, in the public interest, all public lands in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands. The Division is also charged with the management and disposition of public lands which are assigned or transferred to it by the Marianas Public Land Corporation. Further, the Division is mandated by Law to assist the Office of the Land Commission Agency to survey private lands in support of the Land Registration Program. Lastly, the Board of Professional Licensing is being provided full logistic support in accordance with applicable laws.

The Division completed the "As-built" survey of Rota Public Works compound, which will greatly facilitate the site renovation study of Public Works. It also completed the survey of 24.28 hectares and mapped on a final medium about 53.57 hectares of public and private lands requested from our office.

Records within the Division especially data pertaining to field survey are being continually reconstructed. It is anticipated that these records will soon be stored in the Wang VS-100 Computer.

DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Parks and Recreation Division is responsible for establishing landscapings and beautification projects. In addition, the Division is charged with the grounds maintenance of government facilities, public schools, community halls, recreational facilities in all village recreation centers, beach parks, athletic fields at civic center and the residence of both the Governor and Lt. Governor.

The maintenance of beach road, community halls, dispensaries, public beach parks, village recreation centers were performed more frequently this year.

The maintenance of the athletic field at civic center was performed weekly as a result of frequent use by Marianas High School Students. The maintenance of Mt. Carmel baseball field was performed daily because of the on-going softball league. The public schools grounds were maintained daily.

Since beautification is part of our goals, the division continues the planting of assorted trees and flowers. More than three hundred coconut seedlings were planted along the beach areas. About three hundred assorted flowers and trees were planted at the civic center office and athletic fields.

Aside from planting of assorted trees and flowers, the division has commenced another of its projects of trimming the trees along the beach road and the beach parks including American Memorial Park.

Due to limited funding, the Division of Parks and Recreation had to focus its attention on the performance of grounds maintenance for parks, beaches and recreation areas. Very little had been accomplished on landscaping, beautification, and improvement and development of parks, beaches and recreation areas.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

In 1985 the Wildlife Section continued the implementation of its research and management activities in CNMI. FY 1985 marked the third year of a 5-year program funded by the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act. The goal of this program is to gather sufficient biological information to make intelligent decisions regarding the utilization and conservation of the Commonwealth's wildlife resources.

The Wildlife Section was involved in 13 projects or studies in 1985 dealing with game mammals, game birds, nongame birds, endangered species, technical assistance, habitat improvement and game management. This past year has been major progress is understanding the status and biology of gamebirds, fruit bats, megapodes, seabirds, and feral animals. Research on one endangered specie, the Marianas Mallard was concluded. Surveys indicate that this specie is extinct and should be removed from the federal list of protected wildlife.

Biological data were implemented in a review of existing hunting regulations. The new recommendations, if adopted, will provide additional hunting opportunities and protect species that are rare or over-exploited. Progress has been made toward the development of a wildlife refuge/management area system on public lands.

Cooperative Extension Services

There were one hundred twenty-five (125) farmers including full time, part time and subsistence visited during Fiscal Year 1985. One hundred eight (108) acres of cultivated agricultural field has been planted and grow staple crops, fruits and vegetable. Thirty-nine point three percent (39.3%) of the total farmers were discouraged due to the inclement weather we had this year and the lack of equipment services. Also, there were a 16.0% reduction of produce mainly because of the melon flies infestation that is present on the island.

The Cooperative State Research Services is now going on its third trial, circular of the results will come out next year. As of this year, results, informations, datas accomplishment will be handed over to the Northern Marianas College, under the direction of Mr. Charles Frear, Assistant Professor and principle investigator for the project to disseminate over to us all information.

MARIANAS VISITORS BUREAU

The visitor industry, the leading sector of economic activity in the Northern Marianas, continues to see an increase in the number of tourists travelling to the Commonwealth. A total of 142,284 tourists visited the islands during Fiscal Year 1985 with estimated direct expenditures of over $76 million pumped into the local economy. This total entry figure represents an 8 percent growth over the previous period which registered a total of 131,823 visitors.

Travellers from Japan made up 76 percent of the total entries into the Northern Marianas representing an increase of 4 percent over last year's figure. The United States entries including Guam residents composed 18 percent of the total and registered a 17 percent increase. Visitors from other areas accounted for the remaining 6 percent. Arrivals from Taiwan and Hong Kong showed the most impressive percentage gains over last year's figure with 94 percent and 196 percent respectively. This was a result of the aggressive marketing campaign launched by the Bureau, Continental/Air Micronesia, and Guam Visitors Bureau in those two areas. Of the total number of entries in to the Northern Marianas, 94 percent of the travellers came in by air. Sea arrivals showed a significant growth of 41 percent. Each island's share of the total entries for the year in review are as follows: Saipan 94 percent; Rota 5 percent; and Tinian one percent.

The total room count in the Northern Marianas also increased to 983 at the close of the reporting year. An additional 762 rooms are under construction of which 442 are expected to open in 1986.

The Fiscal Year 1986 marketing plan included a diversity of promotional activities. The Bureau participated in major international trade shows, conducted numerous seminars and sales calls on travel agencies, and provided familiarization tours for travel writers and travel agents from Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the U.S., and Guam. Television also televised programs featuring the islands and thus, increasing the exposure of the Northern Marianas abroad. As mentioned above, the Bureau also joined Continental/Air Micronesia and Guam Visitors Bureau in launching a marketing campaign in Hong Hong and Taipei. To compete effectively in the European marketplace, a tour wholesaler in West Germany was retained jointly by the Bureau and the Guam Visitors Bureau to coordinate promotional activities directly in Europe.

The Bureau is a member of various key travel trade organizations in its effort to maintain its contacts in the travel industry and participate in forums focused on tourism issues. Such organizations include Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA), Travel Industry Association of America (TIA), and the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA). The CNMI was honored when the Bureau's Managing Director, J.M. Guerrero, was inducted into the PATA Board of Directors. This fiscal year, the Bureau also helped establish the PATA Micronesian Chapter with the objective of coordinating and undertaking regional promotion of tourism to the Micronesian region. This is important not only in maintaining economic and political rapport with the various political entities in Micronesia, but also in marketing the islands as a region which is more attractive especially to the non-Japanese market than selling a single state or island.

COMMONWEALTH ENERGY OFFICE

The Commonwealth Energy Office (CEO) is a division of the Governor's office with the Energy Administrator reporting to the Special Assistant for Administration. Its responsibilities include planning, administration and/or supervision of four federally funded programs--Energy, Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank, Institutional Conservation Program and Mass Transit. The Energy Administrator also serves as advisor on international and regional energy affairs to the Governor.

Energy

1. Funding: The energy program was started in 1979 with a planning grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to set up the Commonwealth Energy Office (CEO), which subsequently received grant awards for the State Energy Conservation Program (SECP), the Supplemental SECP, the Energy Extension Services (EES), and Appropriate Technology Transfer (ASTECH).

During this reporting period the office operated under two major grants, the SECP and the EES.

2. Personnel:

Administrator - - - - - - - - -	1
Planner - - - - - - - - - - - -	1
Technicians - - - - - - - - - -	2
Administrative Staff - - - - -	1

The Planner also serves as business manager, conducts conservation and public awareness programs, and handles the Solar Bank and ICP programs. The technicians conduct energy audits, field demonstrations of energy projects, and public awareness programs in the schools.

3. Program Objectives:

The general objectives of the

Consolidated Energy Program have evolved from the work of the past five years, and reflect the ultimate goal of energy self-sufficiency for CNMI within the next decade.

A. Demonstration projects on biogas biomass to evaluate the performance of small digesters, gasifiers, and charcoal kiln and the economics of their respective operations, including feedstocks, in order to provide useful data for design of bigger plants.

B. Demonstration and pilot projects on ethanol for the same purpose as described in (A) above, if technology becomes available.

C. Joint-ventures between local and off-island investors to invest in renewable energy plants and augment petroleum-operated ones. Ventures to improve production and lower cost of existing and proposed new generators using petroleum products.

D. Energy conservation and information programs to promote saving energy and utilization of renewable energy sources.

E. Waste heat recovery in power plants for heating heavy oil and water desalination; solar water heaters and heat pumps in the home for water heating.

F. Storage of heavy oil to meet CNMI needs and for sale to fishing fleets operating in the region.

G. Outreach program, including public education, for energy conservation and self-sufficiency in farms, isolated communities, commerce and industry and government operations.

4. Achievements: The major achievement during the year was the winning of a National Energy Award for the Northern Marianas Charcoal Kiln. The Northern Marianas was the only Pacific territory to win an award this year from the U.S. Department of Energy.

Conservation, Public Awareness & Energy Education:

1. Energy Policy Committee: Our Energy Policy Committee, consisting of Energy Conservation Officers from each government agency or department, and both houses of the Legislature, continues to meet quarterly and is the pipeline for dissemination of energy conservation program information to the government. The Conservation Officers are responsible for energy conservation activities and education in their own agencies as well as encouraging the use of thermal, lighting and procurement standards throughout the government.

2. Energy Audits: Energy audits of private residences continue to be available free of charge. Response has been moderate, because persons who do not have electric meters on their premises are suspicious of the program. The number of audits are increasing as they are being implemented in conjunction with the Solar Bank Program.

3. Public Information, Education and Awareness: The Energy Information Center was opened to the public, schools, and anyone needing information on energy matters. Usage of the center is increasing as the public becomes more aware of its existence. Conservation and awareness materials used by the CEO include 12 radio spots; six posters (four on conservation and two on renewable energy); stickers urging people to turn out lights, four television spots; a

bumper sticker; and four slide shows.

The CEO also participates in science fairs, conducts demonstrations and field trips, and prepares energy related materials. In 1984, the awareness program reached 200 teachers in Saipan and over 100 students in classrooms on Saipan, Tinian and Rota. Student field trips conducted by Energy Technicians continue regularly to biogas, biomass and photovoltaics projects.

An important part of the education/awareness program is the quarterly Energy Newsletter. In addition to summarizing Energy Office activities and giving tips on conservation, a special school supplement gives information on a different energy alternative each quarter, and includes puzzles and glossary relating to the particular energy alternative featured.

4. Energy Conservation Measures: A building and zoning code were developed by a private consultant under contract to the Energy Office. The codes are presently before the 4th Commonwealth Legislature for action.

5. Rate Study: A cost of service study for electric power was completed and distributed widely in the Commonwealth. The plan is to seek an increase in rates in 1986.

Demonstration Projects on Renewable Energy Sources:

1. The major achievement during the year was the winning of a national award for Energy Innovation granted by the Department of Energy for the Northern Marianas Charcoal Kiln.

The main goal of our demonstration project is to show to the people of the Northern Marianas some of the technologies that will enable them to utilize local energy resources in a decentralized manner, reduce energy consumption, and reduce importation of petroleum projects.

Demonstration Project

1. Digester: The As Lito Digester Project is located in the As Lito Agriculture Station in Saipan. The project treats the wastes from an existing piggery in an integrated livestock aguaculture and agriculture system. it has one 600 cubic food concrete digester built in 1979 and operating continuously since 1979, one fiberglass digester consisting of three 200 cubic foot modules, four two-foot deep algae tanks, four three-foot deep fish tanks, a 1500 square foot crop demonstration plot, a fish pond, a biogas generator and an air compressor.

The purpose of the project is to demonstrate that animal wastes are an important and valuable source of locally available energy that can be easily converted into a pressurized gas for domestic, farming and industrial purposes.

The effluent from the digester is used as fertilizer to stimulate the forth of aguatic plants and algae. The algae is used directly to feed the digester to improve biogas production, to produce ethanol by fermentation, or be harvested centrifugally in a small skimming machine and mixed with other ingredients to improve livestock feed. The aquatic plants are dried and chopped for animal feed and digester feed stock. The overflow from the algae tanks goes to fertilizer fish tanks and then the crops.

In 1984, this project won "special recognition" for Energy Innovation, the highest category of award granted by the U.S. Department of Energy.

2. Biogas Projects on Private Farms: There are four additional concrete digesters, two in Saipan and one in Tinian and Rota. Three are operational, one at a commercial piggery. One local resident has received a loan from the government loan fund to construct and operate an integrated farm fueled by a fiberglass digester.

   The aim of these projects is to show that isolated farms can produce their own fuel, feed and fertilizer from the wastes. The projects are used as demonstrations for farmers and school children.

3. Biomass Experiment: There are two small experimental plots of giant Leucaena at the Kagman Agricultural Station which are growing well and are being measured for growth data. One plot has reached a growth of 4 inches in diameter in five years, reaching a height of 30 feet.

4. Biomass Demonstration

   A. Biomass Plantation: In 1983, a 10-acre biomass plantation was established under the supervision of the CNMI Forester as a result of a cooperative agreement between the Energy Office and the Department of Natural Resources.

   Four areas were identified for study:

   a. spacing of Leucaena Leucocephala;

   b. the effects of wind on these various spacings;

   c. a species trial of promising biomass species;

   d. use of Casuarina as a windbreak.

Problems have occurred with weeding and herbiciding as well as from excessive rainfall and straying cattle. The plantation is providing valuable information which can be utilized to improve the efficiency of future endeavors to produce feedstock for biomass.

Gasifier: A small mobile 30 KW down draught gasifier run with wood as a source of fuel and being operated on a regular basis for demonstration and monitoring purposes. In an emergency this giant Leucaena fired gasifier would be available to generate power. It is shut down, pending receipt of parts.

Plans continue to establish a 300 KW wood-fired power plant in Rota or Saipan in cooperation with a private firm. As presently structured, the proposal calls for local farmers to grow the biomass and buy shares in the power plant.

1. Charcoal Kiln: A charcoal kiln project has been completed and trials were successful. The Energy Office has turned the kiln over to a local operator to make charcoal for his own use and to demonstrate the kiln to the public in hopes of encouraging development of local business through use of energy resources.

   The kiln consists of two interlocking steel cylinders, a conical cover, and 4 smoke stacks and is capable of producing up to one ton of charcoal a week from local tangantangan. The construction of the kiln in cylinders makes it easily transportable from one place to another and thus, simplifies the charcoal production process.

2. Algae: The Energy Office obtained a small compressor to blow algae into the algae basins to increase growth. Algae is a high protein animal feed that can be harvested every day.

3. Ethanol: The Energy Administrator was unable to come to an agreement with a local company to operate an ethanol still and so the project is in abeyance.

   A demonstration with a small home-made still was successful, and the plans were to test a small 100 cc per hour continuous commercial still, backed by a large distillery in Japan.

   The local company had been experimenting with sweet sorghum and sugar cane in Tinian, and was experimenting with various other tropical crops as feedstock for the still.

4. Wind Generators: The wind generator project did not get off the ground due to technical problems; the machine has been surveyed and transferred to the Guam Energy Office for use as spare parts.

   The wind pump installed to pump water at a Rota cattle farm was working well but blew down in a typhoon.

5. Photovoltaics: A photovoltaic system consisting of 14 solar lights, 7 solar ceiling fans, and two solar refrigerator units was tested preparatory to shipping to the Northern Mariana Islands for installation in private home and the dispensary. The panels and lights worked well; but fans have all burned up. The solar refrigerators arrived with parts broken (they have since been repaired with the help of NATAS). We have found it not feasible to install this equipment where is cannot be easily repaired. Some of the panels were installed at receiving stations in Saipan, Rota and Tinian. The bulk of the equipment went to Agrihan.

6. Solar Water Heaters: We installed one solar water heater at Marianas High School and one at Dr. Torres Hospital. The water heater at the High School is still working, but the one at the hospital has deteriorated and has been taken down. We are recommending commercial solar water heaters or heat pumps to local residents which can be subsidized by the Solar Bank Program.

Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank

1. Funding: Funding for the Solar Bank program in the amount of $296,200 has been received from HUD. The Bank has recaptured funds according to its regulation.

2. Personnel: Energy Officer personnel administer this program with the Planner working 20% and one Energy Technician and the Office Manager also providing about 20% input.

4. Program Objectives and Implementation: Under the Solar Bank program, funds are used to reimburse financial institutions up to specified limits for loans the financial institutions make to eligible recipients for eligible products and measures.

   The CNMI primary objective for the Solar Bank Program is to encourage the use of solar water heaters and storage tanks and other energy conservation measures by low and moderate income residents of the CNMI.

The program began in April 1984 and as of the end of the reporting period 34 energy audits had been conducted and 20 applicants had received loan subsidies for solar water heaters.

The Energy Office plans to expand the program to include solar space cooling as well as for commercial and agriculture buildings.

Institutional Conservation Program (ICP)

1. Funding: The Commonwealth became eligible for the Institutional Conservation Program during the year and an initial grant of $20,000 was awarded to start up the program. Annual grant awards are in the amount of approximately $200,000.
2. Personnel: The program is administered by the Energy Planner (25%) and one Energy Technician (50%).
3. Program Objectives and Implementation: The Institutional Conservation Program (ICP) is a grant program to assist educational and public health facilities save energy. It is authorized by Title III of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978. The ICP provides grants through state energy offices for detailed energy analyses and for installations of energy-saving capital improvement in eligible institutions.

   Energy Office staff working with a private consultant perform preliminary energy audits on eligible buildings and gathering data and information for the preparation of a state plan. The CNMI will be participating in Cycle VII of the program which begins in April 1985 and Cycle VIII which begins September 1985.

UMTA (Mass Transit)

1. Funding: A grant of $24,500 was received to develop a Mass Transit plan for Saipan. In 1985, $137,586 was received to implement a mass transit system.
2. Personnel: Administration of this program is carried out by CEO staff with costs mainly absorbed by the UMTA grant.
3. Program Objective and Implementation: Major efforts are focussed on providing transportation to the elderly and disadvantaged portions of the CNMI population through purchase of busses and operating a public transit system. A private nonprofit corporation will operate the public transit system.

MARIANA ISLANDS HOUSING AUTHORITY

The Mariana Islands Housing Authority (MIHA) is a public corporation charged with the responsibility of providing decent, safe and sanitary housing for persons of low-and moderate-income. In addition to its housing responsibility, MIHA has been designated as the lead agency for carrying out Federally assisted community development activities. This report summarizes MIHA's housing and community development activities from October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985.

HOUSING: Housing activities fall into three categories: the Direct Family Home Loan Program, Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Section 502 Loan Program, and the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program. Description of each program area and accomplishments are summarized below.

1. Direct Family Home Loan (DFHL): This program was first established in 1979 and was made possible by grant funds made available to the CNMI under Section 702(c) of the

Commonwealth Covenant. Loans are made available to families whose adjusted annual income does not exceed $15,000. Interest charged on these loans is 6 percent per annum at an amortized period of 33 years. During the period covered by this report, only 2 families were extended loans ranging from $5,000 to $6,500 for a total of $11,500.

2. FmHa Section 502: This program was made possible by the enactment of the Deed of Trust Act by the CNMI Legislature and the Memorandum of Understanding entered into by MIHA and FmHA. This loan program is intended to meet the housing needs of those who do not qualify for a loan from private lenders. A minimum of 1% and maximum of 10.625% interest is charged on loans under this program, depending on the borrower's income. Repayment terms on FmHA loans is 33 years. A total of 75 loans were approved during the period, ranging from $32,650 to $49,400. Total loans approved to-date is approximately $3.0 million.

3. Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program: Commonly referred to as "Section 8 housing", this program was authorized by the (U.S.) Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. CNMI's participation in this program began in 1976.

This program provides housing assistance payments to owners of eligible units occupied by lower-income families. Families participating in the program, pay the greater of 10 percent of their gross income or 30 percent of their adjusted income, toward rent.

The total federal contribution (rental subsidy payments) made for the period is approximately $1,057,669. The maximum annual payment expected for the 177 units is $1.0 million.

4. Community Development: As with the Section 8 housing program, the U.S. Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 extended Community Development Block Grant assistance to the CNMI. Grant funds, in varying amounts, are made available each year to the CNMI for a wide range of eligible community development activities. A total of $450,000 has been approved for program year 1985, which will be used for street improvement at the Koblerville Homestead Subdivision on Saipan.

COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Coastal Resources Management Program (CRMP) of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands was approved by the Office of Coastal Zone Management in 1980. The program is presently operating under its fourth federal financial assistance award from the U.S. Department of Commerce. Essentially, the CRMP is a plan for the wise and orderly management of coastal land and water resources. Activities of the CRMP Office attempt to balance the need for economic growth and development in the region with the need of conservation and protection of the Commonwealth's coastal resources. Equal importance is attributed to both sides of this balance.

A network of relevant CNMI government agencies make up a coastal permitting program under the CRMP. Projects located in designated "areas of particular concern" (e.g.: shoreline areas) and projects that have the potential to directly and significantly affect coastal water must receive a CRMP coastal permit prior to their initiation. The decision to deny, grant or conditionally grant a project permit is based on environmental, economic and social considerations. During this fiscal year, 78 applications for CRMP coastal permits were received. Of these, 65 were conditionally approved, one was denied and 12 remain under review.

In order to carry out its mission, the CRM program administers a variety of programs. A use-management plan for the Saipan Lagoon-a major resource and subject of much study--has been prepared and currently is being implemented. Coastal educational materials aimed at all levels of elementary and secondary schools in the CNMI have also been produced and distributed. Programs for beach erosion control, designation of underwater parks and registration of important historical sites in the Commonwealth are on-going. During 1985, the South Pacific Commission and the CRMO operated a training course on Saipan for coastal resource managers who must deal with the accelerating pace of development in the CNMI.

The program uses all available media to reach audiences ranging from island residents to the thousands of visiting Japanese tourists who make extensive use of coastal waters and other resources. Cable television, radio, newspapers and leaflets have all been used to promote program goals.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The primary responsibility of the Department of Public Works is the operation and maintenance of government facilities, equipment, roads, and utilities. In order to carry-out this responsibility the Department is comprised of four divisions: Administrative Services, Operation and Maintenance, Utilities, and Technical Services.

Administrative Services Division:

This division is charged with the responsibilities of payroll, personnel administration, procurement, travel, accounting, shop stores, security personnel, incoming and outgoing correspondence, budget preparation and control, and other services required for daily and emergency operations. A total of 33 employees are employed in this division.

Operation and Maintenance Division:

This division is separated into the following branches: Building Maintenance, Transportation/Equipment, Automotive/Heavy Equipment. The Building Maintenance Branch utilizes 56 employees in the maintenance of Government housing and buildings. The Transportation/Equipment Branch has 39 employees to maintain approximately 180 miles of paved and unpaved roads on Saipan. Charged with the mechanical and body work required on Government vehicles and equipment, the Automotive/Heavy Equipment Branch has 36 employees.

Utilities Division:

To effect the responsibilities of administering and providing all utility services this division is divided into the following branches: Saipan Utility Agency, Power Distribution, Power Generation, Water Services, Sewer Services, Refuse Services. The Saipan Utility Agency is responsible for meter reading, the preparation of utilities billings, processing new consumer applications, and daily administration of utilities accounts employing 14 employees. The Power Distribution Branch has 16 employees providing daily and emergency maintenance of power lines, transformers, new customer installations, disconnections, and construction of new power lines. The Power Generation Branch has 35 employees to operate and maintain the two power plants on Saipan. The Water Services Branch has 35 employees to maintain water wells, transmission and distribution water lines, emergency water leaks, new customer installations and construction of distribution lines when required. The Sewer Services Branch has 10 employees to maintain two (2) sewage treatment plants, 23 sewage lift stations, and emergency calls for plugged-up sewer lines. A crew of four (4) employees handles the duties of the solid Refuse Services Branch servicing Government facilities only.

Technical Services Division:

The Technical Services Division is composed of four branches: Construction/Inspection, Architecture/Design, Highway, and Accounting. This division oversees the design, construction, and inspection of various Capital Improvement and Federal Grant projects in the CNMI. Funding for these projects is separate from the department general operation accounts. Federal grants from the Federal Highway Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Economic Development Administration, Farmers Home Administration, and Department of the Interior provides the budget for these projects as well as the locally funded Capital Improvement Program. This division is currently staffed by 28 employees.

For detailed information please refer to the Statistical Annex.

Highway Construction

Completed Contracts:

1. Reconstruction of Beach Road, Phase VI. This project was finally completed and accepted on 3/28/85.
2. Pavement Marking/Signing, Phase I. This project complete on 2/26/85.
3. Tinian Village Road Sand Seal. Completed on 9/30/85.

Total contracts cost of the above Items 1 and 2 is $807,742.47.

Highway Branch:

Accomplishment for the last three (3) years:

The Highway Branch, within the Technical Services Division of the Department of Public Works, has the responsibility for three main functions. These three functions are:

1. Federally funded Highway Construction Projects.
2. Right-of-Way Review and Acquisition.
3. Highway Planning and Research.

Highway Construction Projects:

The primary function of the Highway Branch is to manage the design and construction of highway projects funded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). For Fiscal Year 1983 through 1985 the following FHWA funded highway projects were undertaken (or plan to be undertaken);

- Pavement Marking/Signing, Phase I
- Pavement Marking/Signing, Phase II
- Beach Road, Phase V Design
- Beach Road, Phase V Construction
- Beach Road, Phase VII Construction
- Beach Road, Phase VIII Construction
- Right-of-Way Survey of As Perdido Road
- Traffic Sign Installation - Tinian
- Traffic Sign Installation - Rota

Right-of-Way Review and Acquisition

All Government right-of-way needed for public roads and utilities are coordinated through the Highway Branch. Staff, working with the Division of Lands & Surveys and the Marianas Public Land Corporation, negotiates land exchanges, easements, and right-of-way acquisitions.

During the last three years staff from the Highway Branch have been responsible for clearing the right-of-way for all road construction projects listed previously, as well as many miles of overhead utility lines, waterlines, sewerlines, and drainage culverts.

Highway Planning and Research

The Highway Planning and Research (HPR) program is responsible for the on-going collection of information about the entire highway system, including its history of development, extent, dimensions and condition, use, economic, environmental and social effects, costs, and future needs.

During the last 3 years procedures have been developed and implemented for the following on-going activities.

1. Road Inventory
2. Mapping
3. Traffic Volume and Vehicle Classification Counts
4. Collection of Highway Statistics
    - Mileage
    - Motor Vehicles, No of Drivers and Fuel Consumption
    - Income and Expenditures
5. Accident Studies.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

Air transportation is still the only mode of transportation which links the three major island of Saipan, Rota and Tinian with the safest and most efficient mass transit service between the islands for many years to come. It is vitally essential for the social, health, and economic welfare of the people of the Commonwealth.

The people of the islands in general have enjoyed adequate air transportation service both on domestic and international travel. Domestic traffic has been served almost exclusively by six air-taxi operators namely South Pacific Island Airways (SPIA), Freedom Air, Maui Air Lines, Royal Hawaiian Air Lines, Mari Air and Mariana Commonwealth Wings, while Continental/Air Micronesia (U.S. flag carrier) and Japan Air Lines provide the international route between Saipan, Guam, Japan, Philippines, Taiwan, FSM, Palau, the Marshalls, the U.S. and various South Pacific Islands.

Continental-Air Micronesia operates four Boeing 727 and one DC-10 aircrafts; Japan Air Lines alternately flies with a Boeing 747 and a DC-10 wide-body aircrafts. There are two daily direct flights to Tokyo from Saipan and one daily flight to Nagoya, Japan. All these flights are served by CO/AM originating and terminating on Guam. In addition, CO/AM flies to FSM, Manila, Palau and Hawaii at least 3 times a week. Japan Air Lines provides scheduled wide-body aircraft service four times a week via Japan/Saipan/Guam and return.

Charter service to Saipan continues to be operated by Japan Air Lines and All Nippon Airways originating from Japan. As much as 9 charters were conducted by both carriers.

SEA TRANSPORTATION

Inter-island sea transportation has been limited to once a week service between Guam, Rota, Tinian and Saipan. A tug and barge serves the islands of Tinian and Saipan from Guam, usually transporting transhipment cargo from the mainland U.S. Two small 60-footer breakbulk cargo ship makes weekly calls to Rota from Guam and Saipan.

All improvements to the harbor at Rota were completed as of November 1985. These include deepening and widening of the channel, turning basin, and berthing area, construction of a new dock, repair of the old dock, erection of a new breakbulk cargo warehouse, small boat floating piers, and launching ramp.

Direct calls by various shipping lines from foreign countries and the U.S. have increased at Saipan harbor.

Tinian Harbor continues to accommodate tuna transhipment operations averaging over 15 ships a month. Total tonnage of tuna transhipment was in excess of 164,000 tons.

Agency Involvement:

The following is the list of organization and agencies which the Commonwealth Ports Authority is involved with:

1. U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
2. U.S. Army Corps of Engineering
3. U.S. Economic Development Administration
4. Airport Operations Council International
5. American Association of Port Authorities
6. South Pacific Commission
7. Association of Terminal Operators & Stevedoring Companies of Micronesia

AGRICULTURE, NMI

Introduction:

This report present a summary of data collected and information obtained by surveys of farms, hotels, and retail stores.

The health of our agriculture section remains extremely important to the Commonwealth's economy. Diversified agriculture continues to grow, an indication of the desire of our farmers to expand and achieve self-sufficiency. The Commonwealth contribution is apparent when one pauses long enough to see the food supplies, tax contributions, and other growth incentives that are generated from within the agricultural industry. Agriculture has and always will complement the beauty of our Commonwealth as it remains a great place in which to live or visit.

This Department recognizes and supports the need for a well-organized agriculture community. We welcome the opportunity to assist our farmers in achieving independence as they solve complex questions relating to new alternatives in a tropical environment.

Sampling Methods and Estimation:

The Department of Natural Resources uses a variety of sampling techniques to produce current agricultural statistics about crops, livestock, prices, and other information relating to the agricultural economy.

Data is collected, summarized and estimates are prepared. All data collection on Saipan are done by the Department of Natural Resources, data from Tinian and Rota are collected by our respective Agriculture Divisions. These datas are then sent to Department of Natural Resources on Saipan for compilation and analysis.

Objective Yield Surveys provides information from direct counts, measurement and weights of the crops and from plats in a prohibility section and sample field. A combination research/-

current forecast project uses this methods for forecasting cucumber and other crops yield three months in advance harvest in all areas in the Commonwealth.

Domestic Sales - Saipan

Vegetables: The total vegetables sales for FY'85 amounted to 839,927 lbs. with dollar value of $372,066.52 an increased of 9% in volume and 6% in value. Last year's sale amounted to 763,269 lbs, with dollar value of $346,150.28.

Fruits: Total sales of fruits for FY;85 amounted to 186,771 generating dollar value of $75,638.40. This year's sales increased by 7% in volume and decreased by 12% in value. Last year's sales amounted to 173,106 lbs, with dollar value of $86,177.44.

Staple Crops: Total staple crops for FY'85 was valued at $57,593.19 with pounds of 113,868 reflecting a decrease by 10% in dollar value but increased by 6% in volume. Last year's sale amounted to 106,032 pounds, dollar value of $64,664.25.

Fish: Sale for FY'85 amounted to 379,288 lbs, valued at $493,819.10 reflecting a decrease by 12% in volume and 8% in dollar value. Last year's sales amounted to 435,337 lbs, valued at $541,758.

Meat (Beef): Total beef sales for FY'85 amounted to 5,727 pounds, valued at $7,062.20, reflecting an increase by 32% in lbs and 16% in value. Last year's sales amounted 3,877 pounds, valued at $5,882.45.

Pork Sales: Total pork sales for FY'85 amounted to 1,784 pounds, dollar at $2,643.80. This year's sales decreased by 32% lbs. and 42% in value. Last year's sales amount to 2,634 lbs, valued at $4,637.01.

Eggs: Sales for FY'85 amounted to 67,241 dozens generating dollar value of $114,832.01, reflecting a decreased by 14% in dozen but increased by 14% in dollar value. Last year's sales amounted to 58,932 dozen with dollar value of $84,234.46.

Domestic Sales - Tinian

Vegetables: Total vegetable sales for FY'85 amounted to 162,865 pounds, valued at $112,091.65 reflecting an increase by 24.44% in volume and 70% in value.

Last year's sales amounted to 123,058 lbs. valued at $35,865.74.

Fruits and Staple Crops: Fruit sales for FY'85 amounted to 1,694 pounds, generating dollar value of $1,000.40, reflecting an increase of 81% in volume and 77% in value. Last year's sales amounted to 309 pounds, with dollar value of $229.75. Staple Crops for this year (FY'85) amounted to 3,594 pounds, with dollar value of $2,802.50 reflecting a decrease by 49% in volume and 21% in value. Last year's sales for staple crops amounted to 7,110 pounds, dollar value of $3,568.20.

Meat (Beef): Total domestic sales of beef meat from Tinian amounted to 77,322 lbs. generating dollar value of $99,680.41, reflecting an increase by 10% in volume and a decreased of 2% in dollar value over previous year. Last year's sales amounted to 69,314 lbs and $102,302.34 in value.

Fish: Total fish sales amounted to 3,946 pounds, with dollar value of $7,546.70, reflecting an increased of 50% in pounds and 53% in value over last year. Last year's sales amounted to 1,964 pounds, with dollar value of $3,517.82.

Milk: Total domestic sales of milk from Tinian amounted to 1,323,705 pounds and $237,640.20 in dollar value, reflecting an increased of 24% in volume and a decreased by .002% in dollar value. Last year's sales amounted to 1,005,033 pounds and $238,118.52 in dollar value.

Domestic Sales - Rota

Vegetables: Total domestic sales of vegetables on Rota for FY'85 amounted to 43,836, with dollar volume of $38,031.54, reflecting a decrease by 4% in volume and 8% in dollar value. Last year's sales amounted to 46,052 pounds, with dollar value of $41,339.02.

Fruit: Total fruits sales in FY'85 amounted to 14,587 pounds, generating a revenue of $11,602.00 dollars, reflecting a decrease of 51% in volume and 15% in value. Last year's sales amounted to 29,816 pounds, dollar value of $13,688.11.

Staples: Staple crops sales for FY'85 amounted to 14,629 pounds, generating a revenue of $11,683.95, reflecting an increase by 59% in volume and 38% in value. Last year's sales amounted to 5,928 lbs, valued at $7,173.45.

Fish: Total fish sales this year amounted to 17,583 pounds, valued at $37,430.16 reflecting an increase by 5% in lbs and 1% in dollar value. Last year's sales amounted to 16,700 pounds, valued at $37,026.62.

Meat (Beef & Pork: Beef sales this year amounted to 10,725 pounds, valued at 16,853.53 reflecting a decrease by 11% in lbs. and 7% in value. Last year's beef sales amounted to 12,905 lbs. valued at $18,297.85. Pork sales this year amounted to 207 pounds, revenue at $269.10, also reflecting a decreased by 59% in volume and 78% in value. Last year's sales on pork amount to 515 pounds valued at $1,255.20.

Export sales

All export agricultural products from the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas (CNM) originated from Saipan, Rota and Tinian. These products are sold to Guam Co-op on Guam.

Vegetables:

Total export sales this year on vegetables amount to 68,213 pounds, generating revenue of $18,411.65, reflecting a decrease by 43% in pounds and 30% in value. Last year's sales amounted to 120,420 lbs, valued at $120,420.

Fruits and Staple Crops:

Export sales on fruits amounted to 6,742 pounds, valued at $3,753.80, reflecting an increase by 78% in volume and 75% in dollar value. Staple export amounted to 2,669 lbs, valued at $1,489.50, reflecting a decrease in volume by 33% and 77% in value. Last year's sales in fruits amounted to 1,429 lbs, valued at $906.95, and staple crops sales last year's amounted to 3,995 pounds valued at $6,699.60.

Meat (Beef and Pork:

Export sales on beef amounted to 264,534 lbs. valued at $335, 524.64, reflecting a decrease in volume by 15% and 12% in value. Last year's sales on beef amounted to 312,817 pounds, revenue of about $384,151.14. Pork sales amounted to 751 pounds, valued at $976.30, also reflecting a decrease by 21% in volume and $27 in value. Last year's sales on pork amounted to 951 pounds, valued at $1,337.75.

Milk:

There was no export sales for milk this year.

1985 Livestock Summary:

The beef industry generated $459,120.78 in cash receipt for FY;85 reflecting a decrease over last year by 10% in valued. Inventory of all cattle in the Commonwealth as of September 30, 1985 was 9,420 heads compared with 7,392 from last year. Milk sales was recorded with cash receipt of $237,640.20 decreased by 24% over last year's production.

Commonwealth Agriculture 1985

Total sales value of the Commonwealth Agriculture in 1985 amounted to $2,060,560.34 reflecting a decreased by 3%. Adverse weather, a problem-plagued the Commonwealth Agriculture activities in 1985 agricultural sence.

Vegetables and Watermelon

Production in 1985 amounted to $1,324,635 pounds compared to 1,043,799 pounds over last year's. This year's production increased by 21% in volume from last year's.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

The principal fund source for the CNMI EDLF grant are the funds received by the Commonwealth pursuant to Section 702(c) of the Covenant, and from loan repayment of TTG-EDLF loan portfolio transferred to the CNMI. Interest earnings from investments and loans are additional source of revenue which are reverted back to the EDLF fund for loans, operating and administrative expenses of EDLF. There is no congressional appropriation to finance the administration and operate of EDLF from the general fund of the Commonwealth Government.

Pursuant to Section 702(c) of the Covenant, $500,000 is reserved each year for small loans to farmers, fishermen and to agricultural and marine cooperatives. An additional $250,000 is set aside each year for low interest housing loans for low income families and is administered by the Mariana Islands Housing Authority.

From Fiscal Year 1978 to Fiscal Year 1985 the fund has received $20,050,000 from the Covenant funding from the U.S. Government, representing the following drawdown:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	HOUSING
FY-1978 - $1,359,000	$227,000
FY-1979 - $2,167,000	$361,000
FY-1980 - $2,373,000	$394,000
FY-1981 - $2,616,000	$436,000
FY-1982 - $2,769,000	$462,000
FY-1983 - $2,929,000	$489,000
FY-1984 - $2,973,000	$495,000
FY-1985 - $2,864,000	$477,000

Purposes of the Economic Development Loan Fund are:

1. To initiate, stimulate, and facilitate development of the economy of the Commonwealth for the economic and social advancement of the people of the Commonwealth by making loans and giving financial, technical, and advisory assistance in its discretion to enterprises in the Northern Marianas.
2. To achieve the greatest possible return, in terms of economic development, on the funds.
3. To encourage the development of technical expertise in business and financial management by cooperating with government and private groups, and providing training services.
4. To assist in the identification, formulation and promotion of new projects.

Development Policy and Operating Principle:

The Board shall give preference in determining whether or not any assistance is to be given to any eligible enterprise, to enterprises which will:

1. Use locally available raw materials.

2. Make use of technologies to provide employment opportunity and training of local people.

3. Have a good potential for increasing exports and decreasing imports.

4. Lower cost within the Commonwealth and improve the efficiency or standards of goods and services within the Commonwealth.

In addition to the criteria mentioned above the Board shall have regard to the following considerations:

1. The prospects of the enterprise being successful, and the prospect of any money lent to it by the Board being repaid to the Fund.

2. The degree to which the enterprise is or will be or will remain owned or effectively controlled by persons who are citizens of the Northern Marianas, or U.S. citizens or nationals who are ordinarily residents in the Northern Marianas.

3. The extent to which the public interest of the Commonwealth will be served by assisting the enterprise.

In exercising its functions and powers, the Fund will give effect to the general economic policy of the Commonwealth Government.

Loan Profile:

The bulk of the total loans made from Covenant funds are in areas of general business other than marine or agriculture. The Board as of September 30, 1985 has approved loans for a total of $24,260,373 and has guaranteed 14 loans made by local financing institutions in the total amount of $797,500. Included in the direct loans were 46 loans to borrowers for agricultural development totalling $1,944,557 and 56 loans to borrowers for fishery development totalling $1,923,284.

Public Law No. 4-49 and Public Law 4-63 transferred the activities of the Economic Development Loan Fund (EDLF) to a newly created autonomous agency, Commonwealth Development Authority (CDA). The official transfer of EDLF activities to CDA was made on September 26, 1985. The CDA is considered one of the most powerful agency in terms of providing economic development projects, providing the necessary infrastructure development, technical assistance to private enterprises and being able to actively participate in the initial implementation of new development projects to protect local businesses in the Commonwealth. The CDA would be responsible to administer the funds provided for capital and economic developments in the new Covenant Agreement signed by U.S. representatives and the Commonwealth Representatives on July 10, 1985. This funding assistance would be used to leverage additional funding sources, to finance needed infrastructure and economic development projects. The CDA is authorized to float industrial revenue bonds and to seek technical and financial sources. The CDA Board will address to the great extend industrial bond financing to ensure that sufficient revenue will be generated to repay public debts.

The Board is presently organizing and addressing both the creation of CDA and the Covenant Agreement that was signed by the U.S. Representatives and the Northern Marianas.

The Board would set economic priority guidelines and blueprints for economic development for the Commonwealth. This would include specific economic projects and infrastructure development including action plan to achieve maximum development in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Development

Authority has two (2) Divisions; one is the Development Corporation Division which would deal with the private financing and assistance and the Banking Division which would deal in providing financial assistance to public projects such as water, power, road and other infrastructure development for the Commonwealth.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The duties and responsibilities charged to the Department of Finance include, but not limited to, the maintenance of official accounting records, tax and fee collections, disbursement of funds, the handling of customs activities, and the procurement of goods and services for all branches of the CNMI Government. An appointed Director, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Senate, heads the Department of Finance. The following offices presently fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Finance:

- Office of the Director
- Finance and Accounting Division
- Revenue and Taxation Division
- Procurement and Supply Division
- Customs Services Division
- Office of the Treasury
- Electronic Data Processing

Revenue and Taxation Division:

CNMI Public Law 4-24, as amended, provided a mirror image application of the Internal Revenue Code that became effective January 1, 1985. Its full application, however, did no repeal the Business Gross Revenue Tax of Title 4 of the Commonwealth Code or any of the other local taxes and fees.

Electronic Data Processing Division:

During August 1984, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands established the Electronic Data Processing Division and installed the WANG VS/100 computer system. The financial management software was provided by the Information Development Consultants (IDC). Prior to the CNMI acquiring its own computer, computer service was provided by the Trust Territory Government.

The system became fully operational on October 1, 1984, the beginning of Fiscal Year 1985. The initial applications were Financial Management System (DILOG), providing comprehensive account payable, purchasing system (CAPPS) and a payroll system. Other applications installed on the computer and now in production include the voter Registration System and the Utility Billing and Accounting system. In addition, several internal systems and control procedures were implemented to assure quality control and backup of files and programs for off-site storage.

Procurement and Supply Division:

Full implementation of the CNMI Procurement Regulations went into effect on August 1, 1985. The regulations were published in the Commonwealth Register Under Volume 7, Number 7.

The regulations are to provide public assurance that fair and equitable treatment is provided to those who deal with the procurement system of the Commonwealth. The regulations also are to provide broad-based competition within the fee enterprise system and provide safeguards for the maintenance of procurement system of quality and integrity.

Customs Service Division:

The Customs Services reported a record breaking year for taxed commodities entering the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

PART VI

Political Advancement

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

During the reporting period, the peoples of Micronesia furthered and refined the development of their political institutions under their respective constitutions. In Palau, the strength of constitutional government was sorely tested by the tragic death of President Haruo I. Remeliik. The Republic proved sufficiently stable to survive the assassination, to carry forward under the interim presidency of former Vice President Alfonso Oiterong, and to have a peaceful transition to the administration of the newly-elected President Lazarus Salii.

The U.S. Congress considered the Compact of Free Association for the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia during the year. The U.S. House of Representatives overwhelmingly approved a version of July that was severely criticized by the Governments of the FSM and Marshalls because of numerous amendments to the Compact that the governments felt they could not accept. The U.S. Senate still had the Compact under consideration at the end of the reporting year, but action was expected shortly. Since the Compact as approved by the Congress would be somewhat amended from the version originally approved by the constitutional governments, there will almost certainly be reconsideration of the final amended version by those governments. There was a possibility that the Compact for Palau would be provisionally included in the Congressional approval process: the Congress would approve the Palau Compact, provided the President certified to the Congress within a certain time that the two Governments had resolved the apparent inconsistency between the nuclear-free provisions of Palau's constitution and the U.S. security and defense obligations under the Compact of Free Association.

The Compact of Free Association would define the international legal status of the constitutional governments and their political relationships with the United States. Once they become effective, they will coexist with the locally drafted and approved constitutions of the freely associated states. Those constitutions have provided for full self-government, subject only to the Trusteeship Agreement, and applicable federal laws for some years. The United States, through the Compact of Free Association with the three constitutional governments, recognizes the sovereignty of the peoples of the Trust Territory and their right to create and maintain governments of their own choosing. The Compact describes the rights and responsibilities of the three governments, and specifies the obligation of the United States to defend the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau. Guaranteed economic assistance to each of the freely associated states is provided in amounts negotiated by and agreed to between the United States and the individual governments. The Compact, and the political status of free association, can be terminated at any time by the United States or by any of the three governments with respect to their bilateral relationship.

The Compact is based on the agreed concept of free association as a political status different from independence. This concept was enunciated in the Hilo Principles which were signed and promulgated by the four governments in April of 1978.

The administering authority reaffirms its intention to take up the question of termination of the Trusteeship Agreement at the appropriate time within the Trusteeship Council and the Security Council.

The Northern Mariana Islands has been operating under it own constitution since 1978 after approval of the Covenant to establish a Commonwealth was approved by popular vote in the 1975 and by the U.S. Congress in 1976. Under the Covenant, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas will be associated with the United States and the people will become United States citizens upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

The administration of the Marianas has been separated from the rest of the Trust Territory since final Covenant approval in 1976 and has been exercising considerable self government since that time.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The FSM Information Office was established by Presidential Order No. 1 in 1979 and continues to be responsible for dissemination of information via a bi-weekly newsletter, press releases, local radio stations and publication of brochures, handbooks and periodicals within and outside the FSM.

Press and Periodical

The FSM Constitution guarantees freedom of the press and citizens and other inhabitants are free to subscribe to any publication. Newspapers, magazines and other general periodicals, primarily from the mainland U.S., Hawaii, Guam and the South Pacific are widely circulated throughout the Federation. A limited number of more highly educated FSM citizens subscribe to technical and professional publications from Europe and the United States. No private newspaper exists in the FSM. There are four official publications in the Federation. They are the National Government's "National Union" (English); Yap State Government's "Mogethin" (English); Truk's "Us Me Aus" (Trukese/English); and Kosrae's "Kosrae State Newsletter (Kosraean/-English).

The Federated States of Micronesia Information Services, FSMIS, operated by the FSM Public Information Office, gathers and distributes a daily comprehensive report of FSM's news worthy events. The material is mailed daily to the four radio stations and newspapers in each state and to news outlets and FSM LNO office in Guam, Honolulu, Tokyo and the FSM Representative Office in Washington, DC, Trust Territory Headquarters in Saipan, President of the Republic of Palau and the Marshall Islands. Daily airmailed copies are provided to the press in Hawaii and Guam, as well as to international wire services through the FSM LNO's.

The Public Information Office publishes The National Union (circulation of 5,000), a 8-page bi-monthly publication covering matters of concern to all the Federation including coverage of developments in politics, culture, and economy.

STATE OF TRUK, FSM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

In the area of Public Affairs, the staff was able to account for 21,894 registered voters in the State. A more accurate general register is now maintained. In order to continue to update and maintain the General register, this Department has developed a standard form for the change of legal residence. All municipal governments have been advised of this new development in the registration of eligible voters.

This Department has provided very minimal technical assistance to the municipalities. As for Youth Program activities, the development of this area has been a failure. The continued lack of funding has made it difficult for this Department to develop Youth Programs and to make regular contact with the existing 75 troops for boys and girls. A request for funding of a Youth Program Coordinator was recently granted.

The major accomplishment in the Division of Public Information and Broadcast in this department is the acquisition of the wireless remote broadcast system. With this new system, events at a distance of 60 miles radius can be covered live. A request for additional equipment funding has already been submitted to the Legislature for action. With the $50,000 the Legislature appropriated for the voter education program for our draft constitution, the Con-Con Delegates were able to conduct the program throughout the State.

Under FSM PL No. 7-62, granting Truk State its Charter, the General election for the Governor, Lt. Governor and the Legislature shall be held on March 11, 1986. On October 4, 1985, Governor Aten signed into law a bill declaring 3/11/85 also the Referendum Day for the Truk Draft Constitution.

STATE OF POHNPEI, FSM

Constitutions Ratified

1. The first Pohnpei State Constitution was ratified and took effect on Thursday, November 8, 1984.
2. Out of the eleven municipalities of Pohnpei, eight (Madolenihmw, U, Kitti, Sokehs, Nett, Kolonia, Ngatik [Sapwuafik], and Pingelap) have adopted their own constitutions, leaving only three—Nukuoro, Kapingamarangi, and Mokil to complete theirs.

Additional Seats in Legislature

The increase in population resulted in the creation of three additional seats in the Pohnpei State Legislature--one seat each for municipalities of Madolenihmw, Kitti and Sokehs.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

In the matter of political advancement the Republic of the Marshall Islands is quite disappointed that the Compact of Free Association was not approved and implemented as expected on October 1, 1985. This expection was based on communications from the Administering Authority expressing its genuine desire to implement the Compact to terminate the Trusteeship expeditiously.

It is still the fervent hope of the government and people of the Republic of the Marshall Islands that the United States will expedite the approval of the Compact in a manner acceptable to all concerned.

Such a delay in the Compact approval process by the United States is viewed by the government and people of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to have an implication that the Trusteeship has become a deterrent, if continued, to its own principles and objectives as well as the achieving the intended self-rule and freedom for the people of the Trust Territory.

All local government (municipal councils) are now operating under their own local constitutions thus ending the first phase of the development of local governments within the Republic as mandated by the Local Government Act of 1980 as amended. The two Majuro local governments after a three year court disput have been amalgamated into one local government. Election of the Mayor and Council members for Majuro is scheduled for November 30, 1985.

The following statutes were enacted by the Nitijela during the reporting period and are considered significant to the political, economic, and social development of the Republic.

1. PL 1984-24 (Marshall Islands Development Authority Act 1984). This piece of legislation provides for the establishment of a Marshall Islands Development Authority as the business arm of the Government. Under Section 18 of the said Act, we find some of the primary functions of the authority. For example, the authority, among other things is (a) to investigate, study, develop and implement social and economic development programs and projects, alone or in conjunction with other governmental or private organizations or agencies, for the betterment of the economic and social conditions of the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands; and (b) to encourage and develop, and manage, business of economic or social importance to the Marshall Islands, such as tourism, poultry farming and piggeries.

2. PL 1984 (Marine Zones Declaration Act 1984). This piece of legislation makes provision in respect of the internal waters, the archipelagic waters, the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the contiguous zone of the Republic. This Act is considered to be very important since it reaffirms the sovereign power of the Republic under the rules of international law with regard to the above-mentioned waters as provided in the recent U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea.

3. PL 1984-27 (Board of Nurse Examiners Act 1984). This legislation seeks to provide for the establishment of a board of nurse examiners for the purpose of promoting a standard nursing service. Section 13 of the Act provides for some of the general objects of the board. For instance, inter alia, (a) to ensure the physical and mental health of the people, and (b) to render assistance, advice and guidance to the people to solve their health problems in the prevention and treatment of diseases.

4. PL 1984-31 (National Environmental Protection Act 1984). This legislation provides for the establishment of a National Environmental Protection Authority for the protection and management of the environment.

5. PL 1985-10 (Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority). This Act provides for the establishment of a Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority for the social and economic development of the Kwajalein Atoll.

6. PL 1985-8 (Government Borrowing Act 1985). This Act provides a more convenient procedure for the government to raise loans within and outside the Republic.

7. PL 1985-2 (Fireworks [Prohibition of Importation] Act 1985). This Act prohibits importation, sale, distribution and manufacture of fireworks into or in the Republic.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

DIVISION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Headed by a chief, the Division of Public Affairs under the Bureau of Domestic Affairs consists of eight other staff members with main responsibilities to gather and disseminate information to the public; as a legislative liaison office between the Olbiil Era Kelulau (Palau National Congress) and the executive Branch; conduct national elections; assist and administer state elections and also other state government functions; arrange field trips to the outer-lying islands of Palau; and others.

Within the reporting period, the Division of Public Affairs have conducted three special elections for national offices. One of the three elections was held on June 20, 1985 to choose a representative to represent the State of Kayangel in the House of Delegates of the Palau National Congress. The seat was vacated due to the death of the late Mr. Hank Takawo. Another of the three election, Mr. Lazarus E. Salii and Mr. Thomas O. Remengesau were elected to the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency, a seat in the Senate of the Olbiil Era Kelulau which he occupied became vacant. On October 17, 1985, another special election to choose a senator for the Sixth Senatorial District was held. Mr. Haruo Esang of Peleliu was then elected as its representative in the Senate.

Also responsible for the arrangements of field trips to the Southwestern states of Palau, the Division of Public Affairs arranged for two regular field trips to the islands of Sonsorol and Tobi. In these trips, the residents of these islands are supplied with private and government supplies of food and materials. There were also two special trips made for medical evacuation purposes. With no hospitals and no specialized medical persons on these islands, it is necessary for the patients to be transported to Koror for treatment.

There were fourteen bills enacted into law within this reporting period. These laws are as follows:

1. RPPL No. 1-69: To amend and repeal certain sections of Title 43 of the Trust Territory Code and Palau Public Law No. 7-3-22; to provide for voting at another polling place and the counting of ballots; to exempt election rules and regulations from RPPL No. 1-53; to appropriate additional funds for the November 30, 1984 general election, and for other purposes.

2. RPPL No. 1-70: To establish the State of Melekeok as the site of the permanent capital of the Republic of Palau, to establish the State of Ngatpang as an alternative site; to establish a Capital Relocation Commission; and for other purposes.

3. RPPL No. 1-71: To amend Section 8 of Republic of Palau Public Law no. 1-17 to repeal the last sentence thereof, and for other purposes.

4. RPPL No. 1-72: To rectify the improper withholding of taxes of national government and other employees for the pay period ending immediately proceeding October 1, 1984; to authorize and appropriate the sum of $55,000.00 for transportation, organization, and preparation expenses related to the participation of the Republic of Palau in the Fourth Festival Des Arts Du Pacifique in Noumea, New Caledonia; and for related purposes.

5. RPPL No. 1-73: To require connections to the sewer system, to set standards for the connections, to regulate the type and amount of waste that can be disposed of in a sewer system, to provide penalties, and for related purposes.

6. RPPL No. 1-74: To amend RPPL No. 1-37 to restore hazardous duty differential for employees of the Bureau of Public Safety.

7. RPPL No. 2-1: Authorize and appropriate funds for obligation or expenditure to various budget activities in the form of a unified national budget for Fiscal Year 1985, and for related purposes.

8. RPPL No. 2-2: To implement the provisions of Article VIII, Section II of the Constitution of the Republic of Palau and for other purposes.

9. RPPL No. 2-3: Relating to the revision, consolidation, compilation and codification of the general and permanent laws relating to and in force in the Republic of Palau, and to enact the "Republic of Palau National Code," and for other purposes.

10. RPPL No. 2-4: To authorize and appropriate funds in the form of a continuing resolution for the first one month of the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1986, and for other purposes.

11. RPPL No. 2-5: To create a Palau National Scholarship Board; to prescribe its powers, duties and responsibilities; to appropriate funds therefore; and for other purposes.

12. RPPL No. 2-6: To implement Article XII, Section 2, of the Constitution of the Republic of Palau which requires the Office of Public Auditor; to provide for auditing of the Government of the Republic of Palau and its agencies; to repeal conflicting auditing laws, and for other purposes.

13. RPPL No. 2-7: To create an Office of the Special Prosecutor, to provide for the appointments of the Special Prosecutor, to prescribe its powers, functions and duties, and for other purposes.

14. RPPL No. 2-8: To amend Section 102 of Chapter 1, and Sections 301, 302, 304 and 305 of Chapter III of RPPL No. 1-63 regarding the gross revenue tax on taxicab operators, farmers, fishermen and other small businessmen, and for other purposes.

THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The convening of the Second Northern Mariana Islands Constitutional Convention highlighted the Commonwealth's political development during the year 1985. A total of 44 amendments, including one which took away the rights of U.S. citizens to vote until after the termination of the Trusteeship, passed. The amendments were eventually ratified by the voters in a referendum.

CNMI negotiators successfully completed negotiation of $228 million for the next seven years under the Covenant with U.S. representatives. The agreement is currently before the U.S. Congress undergoing review.

The first native born attorney to be appointed to the bench of the Commonwealth Trial Court was sworn into office as Associate Judge. Jose S. Dela Cruz was appointed by Governor Pedro P. Tenorio and confirmed by the Senate of the Fourth Legislature.

The Fourth Legislature passed major legislations aimed at improving the economy of the Northern Marianas. They include the Commonwealth Development Authority Act; Commonwealth Utilities Corporation Act; and the Foreign Sales Corporation Incentives Act.

PART VII

Social Advancement

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social and Cultural diversity exists among districts, but increased contact and education have brought about adoption of new cultural forms and have created a more common pattern of social organization throughout the Territory.

The basic traditional units of social organization in the Carolines and the Marshalls are a number of lineages tracing descent matrilineally. In Truk, in the Central Carolines, the senior male of the lineage which first settled on a particular island possesses considerable status, and chiefs still enjoy traditional prestige and authority. The Polynesian islands of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro, Pohnpei State, support a similar level of social organization based on patrilineal descent.

On Pohnpei Island, in the Eastern Carolines, a complex social system of titles exists with most male adults holding titles in either of the two lines of nobility or in the line of commoners.

The traditional social organization of Kosrae has changed to a patrilineal system due to missionary influence.

A rather complex class system still exists in the Marshall Islands. At the low levels are the headman, alap, of families of common status, directing their affairs and speaking for them in larger councils. At the higher levels are the chiefs, iroij, of the families of "royal" status, of whom the highest are paramount chiefs. Between the royal and commoner leaders are chiefs and families of varying degrees of status.

In Palau, in the Western Carolines, hamlets were traditionally ruled by a council of 10 titled male chiefs and a parallel advisory staff of 10 females, each representing one of the ranking clans of the community. In addition to these two councils, both men and women were, and continue to be grouped in numerous societies for social and economic purposes. Palauan hamlets were loosely linked into village clusters constituting today's states. These village clusters in turn were linked in alliance to make up two great semistates, north and south, each headed by a high chief, the Reklai and Ibedul respectively. Due to rapid change in the traditional system, however, today's younger, educated people have been able to assume greater positions of prestige in the community.

Social stratification reached a peak in Yap where nine social classes, were recognized with the three low classes, as well as the Trukese-speaking outer islands, relegated to a subordinate status. A milder form of this class stratification still exists on Yap today.

Social and cultural diversity exists in the Northern Mariana Islands found between the predominant Chamorro and the Carolinian minority. Increased contact and education have, however, brought about adoption of new cultural forms throughout the islands.

In the Marianas, Western family structure has been adopted; the traditional social class structure of nobles and commoners of Chamorro society is completely gone. Within the Saipan area, however, the Central Carolinian communities still retain a more typically Micronesian matrilineal social organization.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Trust Territory inhabitants are guaranteed basic human rights and fundamental freedoms as set forth in the Constitutions of each of the national and state governments which now make up the Trust Territory, as well as those set forth in the Trust Territory Code. These are:

- Freedom of religion, speech, press, right of assembly, and petition;
- No slavery or involuntary servitude;
- Protection against unreasonable search and seizure;
- No deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;
- No ex-post facto law;
- Excessive bail, excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishment prohibited;
- No discrimination on account of race, sex, language, or religion;
- Freedom of migration and movement within the Territory;
- The maintenance of free elementary education;
- No imprisonment for failure to discharge contractual obligation;
- Writ of habeas corpus;
- No quartering of soldiers in private houses;
- Trade and property rights protected; and
- Due recognition of local customs.

The right of petition is used freely. Inhabitants have frequently petitioned the United Nations as well as the Administering Authority.

INDIGENOUS RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

Christianity has supplanted the earliest indigenous religious beliefs. Superstition, however, is still prevalent and a devout Christian may still cling firmly to beliefs in ghosts and spirits, good and evil.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES

Both Protestant and Catholic Missions operate in the Territory. In the Marshall Islands, one of the mission societies was founded more than 100 years ago. Elsewhere, missionary activity goes back as far as early Spanish exploration days.

The United Church Board of World Ministries and the Society of Jesus represent the predominant Protestant and Catholic Mission groups; the Lebenzell Mission, Seventh Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Assembly of God are also active. The Bishop of the Catholic Vicariate of the Marshall and Caroline Islands maintains headquarters at Truk. The Catholic missions of the Mariana Islands are within the Diocese of Chalan Kanoa, Saipan. Headquarters of the United Church Board are on Pohnpei Island.

New missionary organizations desiring to become established in the Territory must have the necessary means of support and accommodations and must meet other requirements as well.

STATUS OF WOMEN

Women in the Trust Territory are equal in law with men. Women have equal access to courts and equal rights to own property, control earnings, act as guardians, engage in business, hold public office, and to vote. Spouses are not responsible for each other's debts either in civil law or local custom. The strength of local custom may influence the exercise of these rights in varying degrees.

USDA FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Special Food Assistance Program continued to be in operation in selected islands in the Republic of the Marshall Islands during Fiscal Year 1985. These islands and their populations are as follows:

ISLANDS	POPULATION
Kili	733
Ejit	176
Enewetak/Ujelang	615
Utirik	411
Rongelap (Majetto)	228
Wotho	104
Lae	270
Ujae	349
Namorik	870
Namu	1,022
Total	4,778

During the middle of the reporting year, the inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll moved to the islands of Majetto in Kwajalein Atoll. The move was prompted by the Rongelap people's fear that radiation levels caused by the U.S. nuclear testing program many years ago were dangerously high on their island.

The Special Food Assistance Program is a program designed to provide basic staples from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to eligible needy families residing on the islands. The program does not fully replace the recipients' nutritional needs but does assist in supplementing available local resources to a level of acceptable nutritional adequacy.

Basic staples, such as rice, flour, evaporated milk, shortening, fruits, vegetables, juices and meat are shipped by USDA to Majuro on a quarterly basis. These are in turn disbursed by the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to the recipient islands as often as once a month. The value of the commodities distributed under this program during the year was $1,281,122. Aside from the commodity value, USDA also provided $106,222 for the administration of the program which includes costs for personnel, freight, handling and wharfage incurred in delivering the food to the islands.

The Drought Food Assistance Program which was in operation in the Marshalls for the three months in Fiscal Year 1984 was continued for another six months in Fiscal Year 1985. The islands which benefited from this assistance were islands/atolls that experienced food shortages as a result of the severe drought in 1982-1983, and which were not also recipients of the Special Food Assistance Program. The value of USDA commodities distributed to the drought affected islands during the year was $311,009.

Another USDA-sponsored food assistance program was implemented during the latter part of the year and will continue into Fiscal Year 1986 for some islands. This program was called the Disaster Food Assistance Program and was implemented in the outer islands of Truk, the islands of Nukuoro and Kapingamarangi in Pohnpei State, and the outer islands of Yap State. These islands suffered damage inflicted by Tropical Storms Fabian and Elsie and Typhoon Clara during the months of November, January and February of the reporting year. It is estimated that for the first six (6) months of the program, the value of USDA commodities distributed will be $427,367.

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM

During Fiscal Year 1985, the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) School Breakfast, School Lunch, School Commodity Distribution and Nutrition Education Programs were operating in the Trust Territory. The estimated combined expenditures for the above programs were $9,000,000 Trust Territory wide.

The estimated number of daily recipients for the first six (6) months were as follows:

School Breakfast - - - - -	17,580
School Lunch - - - - - - -	31,149

The School Breakfast Program operated in all areas except Kosrae, while the School Lunch Program operated in all states and local governments. The intestinal Parasite Education Program, as well as the Deworming Program started in Fiscal Year 1984, continued to be implemented in Fiscal Year 1985. In addition, a nutritional survey of school children in the Trust Territory was undertaken under the guidance of the TT Food Services Office in all states and local governments.

The FSM, Republic of the Marshalls and Palau Food Services Coordinators continued their role of School Food Authorities for their respective government for both public and private schools.

DIVISION ON AGING

The Trust Territory Division on Aging (TTDOA) continued to administer and manage the programs for the elderly in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau and Federated States of Micronesia. These programs for the elderly, funded by the U.S. Department of Human Services, (DHHS) and the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), are designed to provide supportive services, including multipurpose senior centers; nutrition services; and employment opportunities for the elderly.

In Fiscal Year 1985, projects providing supportive health services, home renovation, information and referral, nutrition education, congregate and home delivered meals, and employment for the elderly continued. Projects providing legal services and renovation of senior centers were also funded. TTDOA received a total of $1,670,352 from the U.S. DHHS for the supportive and nutrition services programs, and $449,780 from DOL to implement the community service employment program. In addition, it also received $23,560 for TT-Wide training. Approximately 3,357 elderly received services under the supportive services program; 3,143 were served by the congregate meals program; and 1,296 were provided home delivered meals. Under the Title V Senior Community Service Employment Program, a total of 286 elderly were employed on a part-time basis.

The major thrust of TTDOA was to develop and strengthen the capacity of the newly established Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) in the three governments to administer their programs and represent the elderly and their concerns. These agencies, which assumed prime responsibilities for the administration and management of programs for the elderly in their respective localities, are responsible for seeing that necessary services for the elderly become an integral part of the new government's structures and their delivery system upon the termination of the Trusteeship. They are the primary means of fulfilling the advocacy role of TTDOA.

The Trust Territory Division on Aging continued its effort to improve the management skills and abilities of the local AAA staff, including the service providers. Intensive on-site training and technical assistance, as well as short-term workshops on program management and assessment, advisory council, nutrition, and health were provided during this Fiscal Year.

OFFICE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Communicable Diseases Control

The Communicable Disease Control Branch is responsible for coordinating the surveillance of reportable diseases and the control of these reportable communicable diseases for which effective preventive and/or control measures are available, particularly childhood immunizable diseases and venereal diseases.

The Branch receives two Federally funded categorical grants: (1) a Venereal Disease Control grant which provides funding for diagnosis, treatment and contact investigation of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), and (2) a Childhood Immunization grant which provides direct assistance in the form of vaccines and financial assistance for ordering and shipment of vaccines, personnel, travel and supplies for control of vaccine-preventable childhood diseases including polio, measles, mumps, rubella, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus. Additionally, these two Federally-funded grants provided support for epidemiological activities to the TTPI constitutional governments during FY1984.

There is one staff member for the Branch, a CDC Coordinator, who is coordinating the two federally funded programs under the supervision of the Chief Division of Health Services.

Activities for each of the constitutional governments during FY1984 included:

1. Efforts to ensure compliance with each government's compulsory immunization laws for school entrants.
2. Programs to raise and maintain the immunization level for all children over two years of age and over to 90% against the seven vaccine preventable diseases.
3. Provision of health education materials to be used to increase awareness among parents of newborns regarding the need for immunizations for their children prior to their second year of life.
4. Providing epidemiology information/data in support of efforts to eliminate indigenous measles from the three governments.
5. Providing epidemiology training to Public Health staff in preparation for assuming responsibility for the control of communicable diseases within their own government.
6. Providing assistance to the governments for the control of venereal diseases by providing laboratory supplies needed for diagnosis of STD's, through provision of appropriate drugs for treatment of these diseases, and through coordination of interstate reciprocal notification of communicable diseases.

Federal Health Programs

Under the direct administration and general supervision of the Chief, Division of Health Services, each Federal health program manager coordinates special USPH/HHS health programs. This supervision includes provision of technical assistance and guidance; where required respecting Federal program laws and regulations. Where applicable, assistance is also given in the areas of research, development, implementation, evaluation and reporting requirements of the Federal programs and alignment of available Federal aid with existing local health program needs.

Each of the Division of Health Services professional staff administers at least one if not more of the Federal health programs awarded to the Trust Territory. These managers and their responsibilities include:

1. Public Health Statistician: the Special Project of Regional and National Significance (SPRANS--Mobile Outreach for Mothers and Children), and Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health grant, and family planning.
2. Health Training Coordinator: Continuing Education for Nurses grant, and Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant.
3. Health Planning Officer: Health Planning grant, and the Community Health Centers Block Grant.
4. Communicable Diseases Control Coordinator: Immunization and Venernal Disease Control grants.
5. Federal Programs Coordinator: Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.

Federal Public Health grants provide funds for general administrative services at the Headquarters level, as well as funds for implementation of public health programs in the three constitutional governments, mainly to improve, modernize, or expand services which are not generally available through or accommodated by regular Trust Territory funds. Federal grant funds supplement funding of programs in the areas of environmental health, general public health, tuberculosis and leprosy control, venereal disease control, diarrheal disease, health education, and staffing for immunization programs, maternal and child health services, family planning and health planning.

Professional health services obtained on behalf of the three constitutional governments through contracts with the University of Hawaii School of Medicine and other institutions are coordinated through the Division of Health Services. In addition, training programs for personnel from the three constitutional governments under the sponsorship of the World Health Organization and the Department of Health and Human Services are coordinated by the Division of Health Services. Other training programs sponsored by the South Pacific Commission are now handled by each of the constitutional governments, as they now have direct agreements with each other.

Dental Health

The Dental Health Services are charged with the task of planning, developing and implementing comprehensive dental health programs aimed at reducing the prevalence of dental caries and control of gum diseases. Emphasis is on dental health education, specifically directed at increasing the awareness of good oral hygiene and the importance of dental health in conjunction with general health.

Six central government-run dental clinics, one in each of the constitutional governments, exist. There are sub-clinics in Ebeye in the Marshall Islands and Ulithi in the State of Yap. There is one private clinic in Pohnpei State and one on Saipan, Mariana Islands. In the government-run clinics, the Chief Dental Officer supervises dental care programs and implements them according to the needs of his jurisdiction.

The school dental health program covers preschool and grade-school age children. In addition, the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant funds supplement programs by providing additional dental health services to expectant mothers. Good oral hygiene is emphasized to mothers, as well as their roles in good dental health for their children.

The former Dental Services Branch in the Office of Health Services closed in early 1981 and the constitutional governments have assumed responsibility in the planning, coordination and administration of their dental programs and services.

Medical Supply and Pharmacy Services

The area of Medical Supply has been transferred to the constitutional governments. Each government has assumed responsibility in direct procurement, stock control, inventory, etc.

The position of Chief Pharmacist at the Headquarters Office of Health Services was abolished in early FY1981, transferring all responsibilities in this area to the constitutional governments.

Health Education

The goal of health education as provided through the constitutional governments' Departments of Health is to help people achieve good health through their own actions and efforts. This goal is to be achieved through (a) change in individual or community knowledge, attitudes, and behavior or reinforcement of existing healthful behavior, and (b) the development in people of a sense of responsibility for their own health.

The Departments of Health provide health education through utilization of government-level health education, through patient education provided by clinical staff, through public health clinics, and through home visits conducted by public health and sanitation staffs, as well as through public media.

Most Departments of Health in the Trust Territory employ one or more health educators. There are none in Palau, Kosrae or Yap. Activities may vary slightly in different areas in Micronesia, but generally include:

1. Radio broadcasts of health education messages.
2. Production of teaching aids for use by Health Services clinical staff.
3. Provision of lectures to village groups during field trips to intermediate and outlying areas.
4. Work in conjunction with Head Start programs each year to develop and implement instruction of Head Start staff, children and parents in topics pertaining to good health.
5. Technical assistance to other Health Services divisions and other agencies in the community who provide health education services.

Health Planning and Resources Development Agency

The Office of Health Services was designated by the High Commissioner and the Secretary of Health and Human Services as the Territorial Health Planning and Development Agency, responsible for carrying out the functions of Public Law 93-641, as amended, the Health Planning and Resources Development Act. A Health Planning section has been created within the Division of Health Services to carry out the various health planning responsibilities. These include:

1. Conduct the health planning activities of the Trust Territory Office of Health Services.
2. Prepare all plans required under Public Law 93-641.
3. Carry out all health resources development activities mandated under Public Law 93-641.
4. Provide staff services to the Micronesia Health Coordinating Council and assist the Council in carrying out its responsibilities and functions under Section 1524 of the Law.
5. Review on a periodic basis institutional health services being offered in the Trust Territory.

Headquarters Health Planning is staffed by a professional health planner responsible for administration of the health planning grant, coordination of planning activities within the three constitutional governments, provision of training and technical assistance to planners stationed in the three governments. The Federated States of Micronesia have hired a professional health planner to direct their planning activities and to provide intensive on-the-job training for local counterparts. The Republic of Palau has hired a local person as their professional health planner, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands has a Marshallese individual currently in the M.P.H. program at University of Hawaii who will be their planner upon degree completion.

Environmental Protection and Sanitation

The Office of the Environmental Protection Board is staffed from the former Office of Health Services Division of Environmental Health. The Headquarters staff consists of the Executive Officer. There are a total of 60 Environmental Health staff throughout the Trust Territory. Local personnel include an Area Sanitarian in the Republic of Palau, an Environmental Health Coordinator in the FSM, and Chief Sanitarians in the FSM States of Kosrae, Pohnpei, Truk, Yap, and the Republics of Palau and the Marshall Islands.

The Headquarters staff serve as staff of the Trust Territory Environmental Protection Board. Similarly, the FSM State, Republic of Palau, and Republic of the Marshalls Environmental Health staff serve as staff for their respective Environmental Protection Advisory Boards.

The eight-member Trust Territory Environmental Protection Board is composed of one representative from each of the FSM States, the Republic of Palau and the Republic of the Marshalls, in additional to the Director of the Trust Territory Office of Capital Improvement Programs and the Chief of the Trust Territory Office of Health Services, who also serves as Chairman of the Board. The Environmental Protection Advisory Boards, which serve as agents of the Board at the local level, are composed of seven members each, one of whom is also a member of the independent TTEPB. The Advisory Boards are gradually being replaced by Environmental Boards constituted within the new governments.

The Environmental Protection Board is responsible for overall program planning, administration and enforcement in air, land, and water pollution control, safe drinking water, solid waste collection and disposal standards, hazardous waste storage and disposal, pesticides, and environmental education. The basic program responsibilities of the office are to prevent environmental degradation and to achieve and maintain the environmental quality necessary to promote health and welfare.

Accomplishments of the Office of the Environmental Protection Board for

FY1985 include:

1. Transfer of the Headquarters program authorities and responsibilities to the newly established FSM Environmental Protection Board, continued assistance to the Marshall Islands efforts to establish a Board.

2. Development of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plans for each State and National Government; the purpose of these plans is to control the importation, storage, use and disposal of such materials.

3. Initiation of a broad effort to improve drinking water supplies throughout the Territory through the Trust Territory water supply Initiative.

4. On-site training in oil spill and hazardous material clean-up.

Vital and Health Statistics and Medical Records

The Vital and Health Statistics and Medical Records Office of the Trust Territory Office of Health Services is presently staffed at Headquarters level by a Public Health Statistician. This person provides assistance, technical consultation, and general supervision and monitoring of the vital and health statistics reporting system for each of the constitutional governments in their efforts to improve the vital registration reporting system and medical records activities until they can organize their offices of vital statistics and medical records.

During FY1984 and in his communication to the Trust Territory Headquarters, the President of the Federated States of Micronesia informed the High Commissioner that the FSM Central Health Statistics Office was fully operational. All cabinets containing old and new birth, death and fetal death certificates, as well as other health-related confidential records for the FSM were organized by the Office of Health Services and shipped to the FSM in October 1984. The Republics of Palau and the Marshall Islands have not been able to identify a person to work with the Trust Territory Headquarters Public Health Statistician to go through the medical and statistical systems and identify those functions the governments can carry out. Major functions can be decentralized but there must be representatives from Palau and the Marshalls who can work with the Headquarters Public Health Statistician to review and organize files for shipment to the respective governments.

The Headquarters Public Health Statistician collects, compiles, analyzes and presents vital statistics and other health statistics data needed to evaluate trends of diseases. He also maintains confidential health information. Users of the Trust Territory health statistics include individuals studying TTPI health programs and problems, health planners, health administrators, other TTPI program administrators at both national and local government levels, the South Pacific Commission, the World Health Organization, the United Nations, and various U.S. Federal agencies.

During the year of review, the Public Health Statistician travelled to United States of America to attend two training courses conducted by the National Center for Vital and Health Statistics; Hyattsville, Maryland. The course (1) Vital Statistics Records and Their Administration (2) Vital Statistics Measurement and Production respectively. He also travelled to State of Hawaii and Guam to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors for the newly established Pacific Basin Maternal Child-Health Resources Center, which includes the American Samoa, Guam, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, Federated States of

Micronesia, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. He also travel to the State of Truk, Federated STates of Micronesia, to assist in conducting a training workshop in vital statistics for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands areas.

Vital Registration System

Registration of births, deaths and fetal deaths is a joint function of the constitutional governments and the TTPI Headquarters Office of Health Services. The legal basis for the system is Section 624, Trust Territory Code, and the Code of Public Health Regulations, Chapter 1, Vital Statistics.

Each constitutional government is responsible for establishing as deemed necessary the local reporting areas with a local reporting agent who collects reports of births, deaths and fetal deaths and forwards them to the area Director of Health Services. The Director is responsible for ensuring that a completed certificate is filed in the Office of the Clerk of Courts for each vital event that occurs in his area. The Clerk of Courts is responsible for indexing, filing and preserving the original certificates, and also for preparing certified copies on request and collecting payment of fees where required. A copy of each certificate is sent to the Office of Health Services, Headquarters, for statistical and administrative purposes. The Office of Health Services assists in establishing uniform practices and in ensuring completeness of coverage and improving quality of certification.

Registration of Births.

The provisional total of 3,917 resident live births were born in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau) excluding the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983. This number represents 27.5 percent more than the figure (3,066) for 1982.

The provisional crude birth rate for the Trust Territory is 29.2 per 1,000 population. The provisional fertility rate is 133 live births per 1,000 women of age 15-45 years. This rate is 16.4 percent higher than the corresponding rate for 1982.

The Republic of the Marshalls reported the highest provisional crude birth rate in calendar year 1983 with a rate of 39.7 live births per 1,000 population, followed by the State of Pohnpei with 30.8, the State of Yap with 29.4, the State of Truk with 27.1, the Republic of Palau with 18.5, and 8.0 for the State of Kosrae. The completeness of vital registration in the Trust Territory varies with a range from 20% to 90%. Cultural factors, geographic distances and other administrative problems make it difficult to obtain complete registration of vital events. Efforts to improve registration of vital events by educating the public through radio announcements about the importance and uses of the certificates have been taken in all governments by the Vital Registration staff with technical assistance from the Trust Territory Headquarters, Office of Health Services. The U.S. Public Health Service funded a Special Project of Regional and National Significance (SPRANS) for the State of Truk. The purpose of this special project is to improve the medical records system and vital statistics reporting in the State of Truk to attain the 90% level of completeness.

Infant Deaths.

The provisional infant mortality rate for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, excluding the Northern Mariana Islands, is 17.6 per 1,000 live births. The rate for 1982 was 21.5. The rates for the various areas in the Trust Territory are given below in decreasing order. The State of Yap infant mortality rate of 33.1 per 1,000 live births for 1983 was the highest recorded in the Trust Territory, followed by 24.4 for the Republic of the Marshall Islands, 23.0 for the Republic of Palau, 11.4 for the State of Pohnpei, and 9.4 for the State of Truk.

Prematurity remained first in rank order of causes of infant deaths in the Trust Territory.

Deaths of All Ages

A provisional total of 477 deaths were registered in the Trust Territory for 1983, compared to the provisional total of 474 in 1982. The total crude death rate for 1983 was 3.6 deaths per 1,000 population. The comparable crude death rate was 3.7 for 1982. The State of Yap continues to report the highest crude death rate this year, with a rate of 5.7 deaths per 1,000 population, followed by the Republic of Palau with 5.0%, the Republic of the Marshall Islands with 4.0, the State of Pohnpei with 3.9, Truk State with 2.3, and 1.9 for the State of Kosrae.

Of the 477 total deaths in 1983, 241 or 50.5% deaths were medically attended by physicians in the Trust Territory. The comparable percentage was 54.9 in 1982. Deaths of individuals in the 60 years and over age group accounted for 42.3% of the total deaths reported during 1983. The percentages in the other age groups are given in descending order below: infant deaths (under one year of age) 14.5, age group 50-59 8.4, age group 20-34 9.0, 35-49 with 11.7%, while age groups 1-4 and 5-19 have 6.7% and 7.3% respectively. The mortality rate was higher for males than it was for females for most of the leading causes of deaths in 1983.

Maternal Deaths

The provisional maternal mortality rate for all areas in the Trust Territory was 10.2 per 10,000 live births based on 4 deaths directly related to maternal causes in 1983. In 1982, the rate of Yap State was 6.5 and, again, zero in all other areas.

Leading Causes of Death

In the Trust Territory (exclusive of the Northern Mariana Islands) in calendar year 1983, diseases of the heart continued to rank first as a leading cause of death, followed by cancer. (See statistical annex).

Nursing

The sixth annual American Pacific Nurse Leadership Conference convened in Pohnpei for five days in July 1985. Nursing leaders from American Samoa, Hawaii, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and each State of the Federated States of Micronesia attended the Conference. Resource nursing consultants from Hawaii, Region IX, American Samoa, Guam also participated. Major problem areas discussed were manpower development and educational preparation, as well as interregional collaborative efforts to improve nursing services for all Pacific countries. Following this Conference, a grants management workshop was held and attended by the Continuing Education for Nurses Coordinators from the Trust Territory.

The Trust Territory Continuing Education for Nurses Grant began its second year (through 1986). Each grant coordinator utilizes local resource personnel, visiting WHO and National Health Service Corps consultants, vacationing physicians and audio-visual equipment and materials from health-related agencies such as the University of Guam. The C.E. classes are composed of mostly graduate nurses. Health assistants and practical nurses also attend.

The Community College of Micronesia School of Nursing will be relocated from Saipan to Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands. The relocation date has not yet been decided. The Community College received WASC (Western Association of Schools and Colleges) accreditation in 1979. The Nursing Program format offering an A.A. degree will continue.

All other aspects of nursing care have been assumed by the individual constitutional governments under the leadership of the governments' Director, Chief or Secretary of Health Services, as the case may be.

Nutrition

Nutritional conditions in children such as malnutrition, anemia, parasitism, diarrheas, including some kwashiorkor cases, are found in some government hospitals. Obesity, diabetes and gout are seen among some adults when they visit the various health clinics.

Specific activities in the area of nutrition are the responsibility of the three constitutional governments. The Headquarters-based Maternal and Child Health Block Grant and Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant provides limited support for some of the related activities.

Research

Medical research is carried out mainly through special projects sponsored by outside agencies. Each constitutional government now monitors these projects.

Medical Facilities

Medical care in the Trust Territory is provided through the government hospitals, including a 30-bed rehabilitation center in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and three hemodialysis centers--five units in Majuro, six in Pohnpei, and five in Palau. In addition to the government center hospitals, there is one sub-hospital (22-bed) in Ebeye, Marshall Islands. There are a total of 528 beds available to the Trust Territory population. In addition, there are 173 dispensaries in the outlying areas of the Trust Territory; the dispensaries provide health care to those people who do not have ready access to main hospital facilities. Outer islanders receive additional medical or public health services when regular government field trip ships visit their islands or by special field trips when emergencies arise.

More than 200 small radio stations outside of the government centers offer two-way communication systems for health workers, thus providing information to the government centers more readily, especially in case of medical emergencies. In addition to administrative vessels, the government health centers have access to small boats (mostly outboard motorboats) for use in the delivery of programs and services to the lagoon and other nearby outer islands on a more regular basis.

Public Health Programs

The Division of Health Services administers the following Federal Health Programs: 1) Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant; 2) Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant; 3) Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant; 4) Family Planning categorical grant; 5) SPRANS Project- Mobile Outreach Project for Mothers and Children in Truk State; 6) Continuing Education for Nurses categorical grant, and 7) others. All of these programs strengthen and support public health efforts on behalf of the children, adolescents, mothers and adults in Micronesia. They also provide for supporting personnel, training, workshops, and essential supplies and equipment.

The Republic of the Marshall

Islands' Division of Public Health, which administers the Federal health programs, is staffed with a Federal Health Program Coordinator-in-charge of the programs who has direct responsibility for management and overall supervision of the programs. The Federal Health Program Coordinator is assisted by Program Coordinators who are responsible for day-to-day activities. Working under the coordinator are nurses with specific assignments and who conduct program activities. There are 18 personnel under Federal health programs located in Majuro and Ebeye.

The Federated States of Micronesia's Division of Health Services, which administers the Federal health programs, is staffed with a FSM Program Coordinator who is located at the National Government. The Program Coordinator is responsible for the management and overall supervision of the programs in the States of Yap, Kosrae, Truk and Pohnpei. Within the Department of Health Services in each State is a State Program Coordinator who is responsible for day-to-day activities. This Coordinator reports to the State Director of Health Services through the Medical Officer-in-Charge of Public Health or the Public Health Administrator. The total personnel supported by the Federal health programs in the four States and National Government of the FSM is 51.

In the Republic of Palau, all Federal health programs are under the supervision of the Chief, Division of Public Health, who functions as the overall manager and supervisor of the programs. Under the Chief is the Program Coordinator who is responsible for day-to-day program activities. Working under the Coordinator are nurses who have specific assignments and who conduct program activities. There are 11 personnel under the Federal health programs located in Palau.

Some of the Trust Territory-wide Federal health programs include:

1. Provision of general services--newborn intensive care, specialized diagnostic treatment and referral, specialized restorative services, and specialty clinics for mothers, children and adults.
2. Programs of nutrition and education, dental health education, and general health education programs directed at both the community and professional staff.
3. Improvement of MCH programs and services to remote areas, including the outer islands.
4. General preventive health services--immunization, physical examination, school health programs, communicable diseases control, etc.
5. Alcohol, drug abuse and mental health consultation services, including management of patients and counseling.
6. Management of data collection, analysis and dissemination.
7. Family Planning services.
8. Hypertension services.
9. Specific projects, including Infant Care in Pohnpei, Intensive Infant Care in Palau, Dental Health for Children in Truk and Pohnpei, Adolescent programs in the Marshalls, and Cervical Cancer Detection programs in Palau and Pohnpei.
10. Crippled Children's Services.

The passage of immunization laws in FY1983 enhanced Public Health staff efforts to provide extensive immunization programs throughout the outer islands and atolls.

Greater efforts in management of high risk groups were conducted by the Public Health nursing staff. More home visits for those patients who could not come for public health clinics, field visits to islands and schools were performed in order to provide services, counseling and health education.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Division of Health Services is planning to hold the annual MCH Workshop in the State of Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, in the early part of November, 1985. The participants to this workshop will include all the MCH Coordinators from the three jurisdictions. Funding will be made possible through the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant. The purpose of the workshop will be to further improve fiscal management skills to the Program Coordinators to carry on the program activities which have been carried out by Headquarters staff, to address specific clinical training in maternal and child care, and discuss the problem of infant malnutrition and nutrition for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. Consultants to conduct the workshop will be brought from the State of Hawaii, Trust Territory Headquarters and Pohnpei State Health Department. The Division of Health Services continues to provide assistance to the Micronesia Dental Officers Association in the planning and provision of consultants for a Dental Epidemiological Workshop which was held in February 1985 and was attended by Dental Officers and Dental Nurses from the three governments.

Each now is responsible for screening, evaluation and referrals of all children who have crippling conditions. Each has also established its own CCS Medical Referral Policy and is responsible for making all referral arrangements with outside medical facilities and payment of medical costs. During FY1984, several consultants were brought in by the governments for screening, evaluation and treatment of children with crippling conditions.

During FY1985 the FSM National Government hired a psychiatrist. The Republic of Palau and the Marshalls continue to rely on the Doctors who have had some psychiatric training, these doctors are assisted by nurses who also have been trained in psychiatric counseling.

Micronesia Health Coordinating Council

One of the legislative mandates under U.S. Public Law 93-641, as amended (Section 1524), is the establishment of a "Statewide Health Coordinating Council". This Council must consist of no less than 16 members, a majority of whom must be health care consumers, who meet at least four times a year to carry out health planning activities. With decentralization of health planning functions, it proved more and more difficult for the "statewide" Territorial Council to carry out its functions and, in FY1982, a new organizational structure was implemented which decentralized the Council into smaller, local units responsive to the needs of their governments.

The Territorial Council is now composed of 16 members--four from Palau, four from the Marshall Islands, and eight from the Federated States of Micronesia. These members are organized into three subarea councils; they meet quarterly within each government with staff support provided by the national health planning staff. These subarea councils carry out all functions previously handled by the Territorial-wide body. Provisions are also explicitly made within each of the subarea council by-laws for formation of subarea committees within the States of the Federated States, and on Ebeye and Majuro in the Marshall Islands. These committees are formed at the discretion of the individual governments. When the TTPI Health Planing Agency terminates, these sub-area councils will function as autonomous health planning bodies. All Micronesian jurisdictions, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Republic of Palau, have passed legislation authorizing the formation and functioning of these bodies.

The functions of the 16-member Territorial Health Coordinating Council include:

1. Review at least triennially and update/revise as necessary a Territorial Five-Year Comprehensive Health Plan.
2. Conduct public hearings on the Territorial Health Plan and its revisions.
3. Review and comment each year on the Annual Implementation Plan for the Territory which indicates the activities during the year to be undertaken to achieve the goals of the Five-Year Plan.
4. Advise the Territorial Health Planning and Development Agency generally on the performance of its functions.
5. Review annually and recommend approval or disapproval of various program applications and State Plans submitted by the Trust Territory as prerequisites for receipt of Federal categorical grants for health. Programs to be reviewed by the Council are specified by Public Law 93-641 (as amended).
6. Review annually and approve or disapprove (as consistent with the Territorial Health Plan) the Medical Facilities Plan mandated by Public Law 93-641, as amended which indicates new medical facilities needing to be constructed and/or renovations required in existing facilities.
7. Review annually the budget of the Territory Health Planning and Development Agency.
8. Review and approve or disapprove any programs or projects for proposed use of Federal funds.

General Information

The Office of Health Services is administered by a Director and includes a Health Planning Officer, Public Health Programs Officer, and other support staff such as the Public Health Statistician, CDC Coordinator, and Health Manpower Training Coordinator.

With the emergence of the three constitutional governments in Micronesia, all provisions related to the coordination, administration and delivery of health care services have been transferred to the new governments. This leaves the Trust Territory Office of Health Services in a technical advisory status to the new governments. At the same time, and until the Federal laws are changed, the Office of Health Services will continue to be the recipient of, and coordinate with, the new governments' implementation of Federally funded programs. The Director, Office of Health Services, and his staff provide technical assistance, program assessment, funds control and general coordination of in- and out-of-Territory resources to each of the constitutional governments and, when applicable, to the Commonwealth.

The three new governments (Republic of Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia--Truk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap) remain the sole providers of comprehensive health services in the Trust Territory, although religious missions provide varying amounts of medication and care for their own personnel and students, and occasionally donate medicines to the government hospitals. Private dental practice exists in Pohnpei and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and private medical practice exists in the Marshall Islands, Pohnpei State and the Republic of Palau.

International Cooperation

The Trust Territory is affiliated with the World Health Organization (WHO), Western Pacific Region. The TTPI actively supports and subscribes to the International Sanitary Regulations and makes epidemiologic reports to WHO. WHO and the Health Section of the South Pacific Commission provide technical assistance upon request. Each of the constitutional governments now has an agreement with the South Pacific Commission, UNICEF and UNFPA to deal directly with those organizations.

The U.S. Public Health Services (USPHS/HHS), CDC and the Environmental Protection Agency cooperate with the Trust Territory in providing some laboratory services, special grant assistance, and environmental and epidemiological consultation. Each year a number of consultants are furnished by the USPHS/HHS, Energy Resources Development Agency, U.S. Federal agencies, WHO, South Pacific Commission, Tripler Army Medical Center, Letterman Hospital, Naval Regional Medical Center on Guam, School of Public Health, Nursing and School of Medicine of the University of Hawaii, and other institutions in the United States. These organizations continue to offer training opportunities through fellowships and in-service training seminars.

Board of Medical Licensure

The Trust Territory Code requires that all physicians, dentists, and other related health professionals who are involved with treatment of patients in the Trust Territory must be licensed to practice their specialities and healing arts.

The Code of Public Regulations, Release No. 3-72, established a Trust Territory Health Services Board of Licensure, whose function includes examining candidates and reviewing credentials of applicants for license to practice in the Trust Territory and making recommendations to the Director, Office of Health Services, for issuance of such licenses. This function has been transferred to each of the constitutional governments of the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

OFFICE OF ARCHIVES

During the year under review, the Archives Project completed an additional four hundred rolls of microfilm for a project total of 1900 rolls. Another 500 entries in the catalogue of Archives included 200 audio tapes (interviews, press conferences, important meetings and political education programs), over 1000 slides, about 50 rolls of movie film and 15 binders of print photographs. Over 20,000 photographs and negatives were nearly completed at the end of the fiscal year. Maps, charts and architectural drawings were also completed. A two week workshop was held in August for 22 participants from throughout the Territory. They represented land offices, education, libraries and public information personnel. The purpose of the workshop was to give hands on experience to persons who will be using the archives when the films are turned over to each government.

During the year under review, the Department of the Interior agreed to fund one complete set of microfilm for each of the four governments. In addition, the University of Hawaii agreed to provide, on a loan basis, a new film processor and camera to speed up the operations.

As in past years, the general public has made extensive use of the files already indexed.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

A. General

The Federated States of Micronesia Division of Health Services is responsible for the following:

- Administrative supply of health services nationwide
- Development of the FSM Health Plan
- Execution of contracts and agreements between States and outside agencies
- Coordination of consultative services
- Gathering of vital statistics and epidemiological services to the States
- Monitoring environmental health programs
- Providing technical assistance to the States
- Developing and administering national health policies and procedures.

B. Medical and Health Services

The Division of Health Services was able to expand its responsibilities and its capabilities in a number of ways during the year. The Division improved its medical manpower recruitment and training efforts. The Division was able to recruit several physicians and dentists for the State Health Services in Kosrae, Yap, Truk and Pohnpei through the United States National Health Services Corps and the United Nation Development Programs.

Several administrative changes have been accomplished which have given the Division of Health Services officials the resources needed for improving community services and preventive programs. A position statement has been submitted to the U.S. Government to amend all current federal health legislation and statutes in order to designate the Federated States of Micronesia as a direct grantee of Federal Grants. The Division maintained three block grants in Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children Services, Preventive and Health Services, and Mental Health and Drug Abuse grants. A National Office for all Title V grants has already been established and an Immunization Law and implementing regulations have been passed for all four FSM States. Advances in program development continued through the Division's efforts in establishing Crippled Children Services criteria for monitoring and tracking procedures. Family Planning Project has been approved for two years in the FSM, and a psychiatric consultant has been hired.

Renovation of all medical facilities that were in need of repairs have been completed. Plans for major improvements at the Pohnpei hospital facility were renewed in order to upgrade the facility's capability to handle medical referrals from other States. Implementation plans to renovate existing dispensaries in all the outer islands are now underway, including the Kosrae Public Health Annex.

State health services in Yap, Pohnpei, Truk and Kosrae received services from Guam Naval Hospital facility under a working agreement whereby eye doctors, surgeons, medical technicians, psychiatrists and urologists spent weeks providing services. Yap State Health Services received two Family Practitioner Physicians, one ENT specialist, a psychiatrist, an operation room technician, and a nurse. This team spent time in Colonia, Yap and later moved on for similar services in Ulithi and the outer islands. Two urologists visited

Pohnpei for one week.

The programs for mothers and children continued to be intergrated into the Public Health Services of each of the four FSM State. The health status of children through immunization programs were also taken care of by clinics and mobile outreach activities. Family Planning services also have become intergrated into other general Public Health activities.

UNICEF funded the following special health projects in the FSM states during the year under review: 1) an FSM-wide nutrition survey; 2) dispensaries and community water and sanitation projects for Truk State; 3) Primary Health Care projects for Kosrae and Pohnpei States, 4) Child Immunization Project for Yap State.

A health care structure, no matter how modern or well equipped, is useless if there are no skilled and dedicated professional manpower to make it work; so during the year, the Division of Health was able to arrange and receive specialists and consultants from several universities, international organizations (WHO, SPC) and private organizations from other states and territories, who visited the FSM States and provided specialized services in surgery, ophthalmology, neurology, and epidemiology.

Manpower training and development remains the top priority within the Division of Health Services. A total of sixty-seven health workers, from various fields in health, received training under the sponsorship of the World Health Organization and the South Pacific Commission during the year.

The FSM Congress has passed the Medical Practice Act for the FSM. This Act will provide standards of practice for health services in the Federated States of Micronesia. This is a major accomplishments and it will provide legal protection for our medical professionals from unnecessary lawsuits, etc.

The major thrust of Health Services at the present time is to direct, improve, and upgrade health care for outer islands and outlying village populations.

C. Organizations and Types of Assistance

1. World Health Organization

a. Projects/Programs

- Leprosy control program, 5 1/2-year period
- Fellowships
- Long term, one to five years
- Short term, one to nine months
- Local Workshops, 3 days to 4 weeks
- Out of state workshop and meeting
- Primary health care development/follow ups
- Consultation services
    Tuberculosis
    Leprosy
    Medical equipment repairs
    Vector Control
    Designs for rural wastewater/sanitation

2. South Pacific Commission

a. Projects/Programs

- Out of state workshops and meetings
- Consultation services, local gardening
- Nutrition survey assessment
- Educational materials

3. UNFPA

a. Projects/Programs

- Family Health and Planning Program - two years period
- Training, out of state - six weeks
- Local workshop, National
- Local workshop, States
- Consultation services, local

4. UNICEF

a. Projects/Programs

- BCG Program, Yap
- School and dispensary drinking water, Truk
- Primary health care, FSM
- Nutrition survey, FSM
- Health education, FSM

5. UNDP

a. Projects/Programs

- Out of state workshops
- Consultation services, local

6. IBFM

a. Out-of-state workshop

7. ILO

a. Projects/Programs

- Local workshops

8. Norweigan Assistance Program

a. Projects/Programs

- Drinking water catchment systems, Pohnpei and Kosrae

9. Direct U.S. Assistance Programs

a. U.S. Public Health and Department of Health and Human Services.

Projects/Programs

- Maternal and Child Health
- Family Planning
- Immunization
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse and Mental Health
- Public Health and Preventive
- SPRANS
- EPA
- Training
- Consultation services
- Clinical services through NHSC

b. Facilities for Outpatient and Inpatient Care

- Guam Navy Medical Center
- Guam Memorial Hospital
- Tripler Army Medical Center, Honolulu
- Letterman Medical Center, San Francisco
- Crippled Children Hospital, Honolulu

10. Countries in which trainings and out-of-state workshops and meetings took place:

- USA including Hawaii and Guam
- Fiji
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Japan
- New Caledonia
- Cook Islands
- Kiribati
- Malaysia and Singapore

Radio and Television

Preliminary estimates indicated that most homes throughout the Federated States of Micronesia have transitor radios and home videos and continually grow in awareness of the world that surrounds them.

The spiritual needs of the inhabitants are also served by radio programs, some locally produced, of each religious denomination.

Each station broadcasts local and state news in English and the vernacular of the area. All local and public services announcements are also broadcast in two or more languages, depending on population needs.

Freedom of the press is preserved in all locally produced programs. Because this broadcast policy has been strictly adhered to, the radios throughout the Federated have many eager listeners.

All four State-operated radio stations and one privately owned managers, newsmen, announcer, and translators received training in Kaula Lumpur, Malaysia, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea through the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) and Asia-Pacific Institute of Broadcasting Development (AIBD).

Yap State has the only State-run television station (WAAB TV), while Pohnpei has a private television and FM radio station KPON TV and KPON FM). KPON TV does not sell advertising, but it collects monthly TV user fees. Most homes in the state centers have home videos and receive U.S. produced entertainment and education program through rental of video cassettes from local vendors.

Motion Pictures

One or more movie theaters showning three or more films a week operated on each of the four main islands as private FSM enterprises. Various Education, Community Development, Health Services and other State administering components as well as local church related organization arrange special showing of films at various times.

Dissemination of U.N. Information:

Through the UN Information Centers in Tokyo and Sydney, the FSM Public Information Office continues to make widespread dissemination of information on the United Nations and its activities.

In addition, U.N. radio programs, including "Scope", "Perspectives", "This Week at the UN", "World Chroncile", "Asia Calling", and "WHO a Health Education Program" are broadcast regularly on all radio stations.

STATE OF TRUK, FSM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 2,739 patients were admitted to our hospital, and 38,151 were examined and treated. Another 12,631 visited our Public Health Clinic, and were given medical treatment. To date, we have a total of 90 referral cases, 899 births, and 33 deaths.

The Department experienced numerous problems so far as manpower, supplies, and equipment shortage. Two of our doctors under the United Nations Development Program left this year when their contracts expired. The remaining two will leave in October this year. Two of our National Health Services Corps doctors also left last June, and the remaining two will continue their services until sometime next year. Our Mortlock Super-dispensary on Satawan has been on a semi-operation status because of the shortage of supplies and materials necessary for full operation. Our two super-dispensaries on Ulul and in Faichuk have remained closed, due to the continued lack of funding necessary for the purchase of equipment, supplies and materials required for their full operation. Our island dispensaries have also encountered this same problem. The main hospital itself has been plagued by continuous leakage. The capital equipment in our hospital which is out of function has not been replaced.

Turning to the area of Dental Health Services, 7,224 patients were seen and treated both in the field and in the Central Dental Clinic. In addition, dental representatives were sent on ten regular field-trips to render dental services in the outer islands. The pre-natal clinic in which expectant mothers were examined and given the required dental treatment twice a week, continued, and 473 such mothers were seen and treated.

In the area of manpower training, a dental nurse on a WHO grant went to New Zealand to study dental nursing, and a dental officer was sent to the University of Sydney to take a post-graduate course in Public Health Dentistry. That Dental Nurse has returned following the completion of the training, but the Dental Officer is still in the course.

In the areas of Environmental Health and Sanitation, a total of 288 food establishments have been inspected. 1,055 house-visits were made, and 516 schools were also inspected. With the increases in the State's population and public facilities, the present number of Sanitarians is not sufficient to undertake the necessary environmental health and sanitary responsibilities of our State.

As for our Rural Sanitation Program (RSP), a total of 1,100 water catchment tanks, 3,600 water-sealed toilets, 75 solar water pump systems and 9 hand-pump wells have been completed under Phase I. Eighty percent of the supplies and materials for the 2,800 water catchment tanks and 1,000 water-sealed toilets to be constructed under Phase II have been received. Our program has been chartering field-trip vessels for the distribution of these supplies and materials in the outer islands.

AGING PROGRAM

With the continued assistance of

the U.S. Federal Government, we have been able to continue our Aging Program. In the State, at 12 different sites, a total of 1,000 elderly disadvantaged people have been receiving supplemental nutrition and balanced meals under the Nutrition Program. A total of 95 people in the same age bracket have been able to secure employment opportunities under the Senior Employment Program. Under the Geriatric Program, 20 people on a full-time employment basis have been able to provide in-home care services to the chronically sick elderly people throughout our State. The only in-kind contribution to the effectiveness of our aging programs is the use of our facilities during the course of administering the programs in our communities.

STATE OF YAP, FSM

HEALTH SERVICES

General

The Yap State Department of Health Services has continued to maintain existing programs. There has been an increase of DOI paid personnel over the past year. This increase in personnel while the availability of funds remains constant has caused some shortfalls in some areas. However, services vital to health care services have greatly been improved as a result.

Programs and Activities

Ongoing programs and activities in the area of preventive care through increased efforts in Primary Health Care and promotive health care steadily continued to get organized and active in addressing communicable diseases. Social problems do exist and are attributed primarily to Westernization of lifestyle causing tremendous deterioration of the social structure. Programs in mental health, alcohol and substance abuses education, and counseling that exist are targeted to several population groups in the community.

Curative health care programs and activities have progressed over the past year. In addition to the pediatrician from the year before, one internalist also from National Health Services Corps joined the medical staff, thereby bringing the number of medical staff to eight. A staff physician who is from Yap is expected to join the medical staff in November 1985. In addition an off-island Chief Nurse and two qualified shifts supervisors were hired. A UNV Laboratory technician has been recruited and is expected in Yap in November 1985. The number of medical staff could be considered adequate in comparison to the number in the past years.

Personnel in Nursing, Dental, Hospital Supportive Services, and Public Health Divisions remains inadequate in number and training. Most supportive services have not shown any signs of improvement in the quality of performance, management, and staffing. Equipment failure and inadequacy of supplies are constant problems.

An Assistant Director of Health Services, a State Health Planner, a State Health Educator, and a consultant on Nutrition and Health Education were hired during the year in efforts to promote the administrative quality of the department.

The Medical Referral Program continues to be a major expense in the departmental budget with a total expenditure, so far, of $341,762.00. An estimated sum of $80,000 in receivable bills for patients, some of which are still off-island and who were referred during the 1985 fiscal year, is still outstanding.

Routine inspections were done on food establishments, the sewer treatment plant and all water systems. Aircraft and ship clearances were also conducted when necessary.

Implementation for rural sanitary standards through municipal and village surveys and efforts towards improvement in the quality of drinking water, toilet facilities and general sanitary hygiene has been ongoing.

the third phase of the health assistance in-service training program which started in mid-1984 has been completed and the fourth and final phase will begin in January 1986. These health assistants are at their work sites in the villages and in the outer islands. There is effort made to further the in-service training relating to expansion and strengthening of immunization and Primary Health Care Programs.

Maintenance of high standard dental services has continued with emphasis on the preventive care for the younger population, in order to subdue the common oral diseases which are rampant on the present adult population.

The maintenance of the health facilities has always been to the extent of available funds. Dispensaries which now total 21 in the outer islands and Yap proper villages are poorly maintained due to very limited funding available.

Planned Activities

Given the shortfalls in available funds, inadequacy of supplies, poor management in hospital supportive services, understaffing in curative and reliable health care programs, the planned activities for FY1986 include the following:

1. Identify sources and request additional funding for programs which are understaffed and recruit management consultants.
2. Hire a third shift supervising nurse.
3. Increase in-service trainings for all personnel and off-island management trainings for supervisors.
4. Hire a full-time dietician, preferable from Yap State, who can work and communicate locally with the cooks as a means to improve the quality of food services to the inpatients at the central facility.
5. Improve and maintain a high level of health status of the people of the State of Yap in trying to reduce the morbidity and mortality rates, incidence of communicable diseases, and malnutrition through health education and primary health care programs, in coordination with Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health Care, and other programs.
6. Improve nursing care and other supportive services to help reduce the number of off-island medical referral cases.

Vocational Rehabilitation Services

1. Out of 84 possible clients on its master list, 33 cases were referred off-island for clinical services, and 28 referrals completed needed services and were eligible to receive rehabilitative services locally.
2. Fifteen clients were sent off-island for restoration services, while 30 referrals received successful services locally.
3. Equipment for the Yap State Therapy Program were ordered and should be installed at Yap Memorial Hospital by November 1986; and a physical therapist currently undertaking necessary trainings will be there to man the program.

FOOD SERVICES

Sanitarily certified program personnel continued preparing Type A mails for a total of 657 students at Yap High School, and Woleai Middle School during the school year.

STATE OF POHNPEI

1. Human rights and fundamental freedom: Pohnpei State Constitution came into effect November 8, 1984, Article 4 sets out the rights as follows:

   -Section 1--Freedom of Speech

   -Section 2--Freedom of Association and Petition

   -Section 3--Equal Rights

   -Section 4--Due Process of Law

   -Section 5--Contract Rights

   -Section 6--Imprisonment for Debt

   -Section 7--Ex-post Facto and Attender

   -Section 8--Searches and Seizuers

   -Section 9--Rights of the Accused

   -Section 10--Habeas Corpus

   -Section 11--Death Penalty

   -Section 12--Slavery and Involuntary Servitude

   -Section 13--Freedom of Movement

   -Section 14--Military Action

2. Freedom of Information: WSZD, the only radio broadcast station on Pohnpei (other than a small limited-range FM station) operates in the Kolonia area disseminating information to the general public. Being a government-owned facility, its freedom of speech and information are guaranteed by the State and National constitutions.

3. Status of Women: A women's division has been established under the Pohnpei Community Action Agency and support provided through the Pohnpei Legislature. Home gardening workshops have been conducted and assistance provided in the establishment of women's groups in the municipalities.

4. Missionary activities: The two major religious congregations on Pohnpei are Catholicism and United Church of Christ. Other small groups are: Morman, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist, Bahai, Assembly of God, and Jehovah's Witnesses.

Miscellaneous

Pohnpei State participated in the 4th Pacific Festival of Arts in Papeete, Tahiti.

Pohnpei Boy Scouts participated in the National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America in Virginia.

Youth organizations active: Sports Council, Aramas Kapw, Boy Scouts, and 4-H Club.

Health services improved--proposals granted and new administrator named.

Construction of water catchments continued (1983 drought brought problem to critical point).

Other Activities

- War Claims--action sought.
- United States Department of Agriculture emergency food assistance to Nukuoro and Kapingamarangi.

- Peace Corps active in marine resources, health, business, management, municipal development, and youth development.
- Pohnpei police personnel participated in first Micronesian Police Academy in Palau.
- Active participation of leadership in the lobbying of the passage of the Compact of Free Association.
- Under the terms of the new constitution, Johnny David was elected successor to Lt. Governor Strik Yoma who passed away September 2, 1984.

STATE OF KOSRAE, FSM

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The People of Kosrea under Article II of their Constitution set the following bases of their fundamental freedom:

- Freedom of expression, peaceable assembly, association or petition;
- No deprivation of life, or property, without due process of law, or be denied the equal protection of the laws;
- Equal protection of the laws may not be denied or impaired on account of sex, race, ancestry, national origin, language or social status;
- The rights of the people to be secured in their persons, houses, papers, and other possessions against unreasonable search, seizure or invasion of privacy may not be violated;
- Right for a speedy trial;
- No double jeopardy;
- Excessive bail may not be required;
- Capital punishment is prohibited;
- No slavery or involuntary servitude;
- No ex-post facto law may be passed;
- Imprisonment for debt is prohibited.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Bill of Rights guarantees the freedom of press and, the Kosreans are free to subscribe to any publications. Newspaper, magazines and other general periodicals from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii and Guam are widely circulated in the State of Kosrae.

Press

The Kosrae Public Information Office issues and distributes a monthly government newsletter called Kosrae Newsletter published in Kosraean vernacular. Department of Education just started a newsletter named Newsletter, published in both Kosraean and English on the activities of the Department of Education in the State.

Radio

The local radio station (WTFL) broadcasts news, entertainment, information, and education material a total of 79 hours per seven-day week. WTFL is a government-owned station and broadcasts both in English and Kosraeans.

Television

There is no television station in the State, but video tapes are widely used in the homes.

Missionary Activities

Kosrae is dominantly Protestant

with the Congregational Denomination. A few Kosraens are associated with Roman Catholicism, Bahai Faith, Baptist Church, or Jehovah Witness. The Lutheran Faith was recently introduced.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

HUMAN RIGHTS

All persons in the Republic of the Marshall Islands whether citizens or otherwise are guaranteed basic human rights and fundamental freedom as set forth in the Constitution of the Marshall Islands. These are:

- Freedom of religion, speech, press, right of peaceful assembly and association and the right to petition;
- No slavery or involuntary servitude;
- Protection against unreasonable search and seizure;
- No depriviation of life, liberty or property without due process of law and fair trial;
- No ex-post facto laws and bills of attainder;
- No discrimination on account of race, religion, gender, colour, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, place of birth, family status or descent;
- Writ of habeas corpus;
- Property rights protected and full recognition of customs and traditional practice;
- Right of health, education and legal services;
- Just compensation;
- No imprisonment for debt;
- No quartering of soldiers;
- Right to ethical government
- Access to judicial and electoral process.

HEALTH SERVICES

State of Health Care

Health Care Services in the Republic of the Marshall Islands is provided by two hospitals and 69 dispensaries. The two hospitals, one each in Majuro and Ebeye, provide primary and secondary care on an outpatient and inpatient basis. Other specific services provided by these hospitals include surgery, dentistry, limited dialysis, nursing, maternity well baby care, physical therapy and mental health services. The 69 dispensaries in the outer islands provide only rudimentory medical care. Patients requiring more sophisticated medical care are referred to Majuro and Ebeye.

Public Health Services at Majuro and Ebeye are provided in the Public Health Clinics of the two hospitals. Such services include immunization, infectious disease control, screening of chronic conditions, examination of school children, maternal and child care, family planning and monitoring of an environmental health program. The Majuro hospital also provides periodic dental services to expectant mothers and school children as part of the MCH program. Public Health Services in the outer islands is provided by health teams, mostly from Majuro hospital.

Both Majuro and Ebeye hospitals have dental clinics to provide preventive and curative dental service. When funds and staff are available dental teams make visits to the outer islands.

Progress in Combating Diseases

Progress made in combating common

diseases have been effective due to an active educational program which put emphasis on preventive health measures and due to an active sanitation department which monitors public drinking water, sewage disposal and public eating places. In cases of sexually transmittable diseases, the public health staff are waging a silent war which is made more complicated by the influx of outsiders. Nevertheless, the experienced staff have found ways for screening, tracking contacts and treating them.

The fact that chronic, instead of acute health conditions, such as cancer, and disease of the heart are among the leading causes of death and that they are increasing in number may be interpreted as a positive sign that the health standards of the population has been improving: as health conditions improve in the developing countries, people increasingly tend to live longer and die from chronic rather than acute illnesses. This is confirmed by the leading causes of death for the Republic for the year ending December 30, 1984 as shown in the following Table 10.

TABLE NO. 10

CAUSES OF DEATH
JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 30, 1985

Respiratory Diseases	55
Heart Diseases	37
Cancer	18
Diabetes	15
Gastroenterites	13
Prematurity	13
Accidents	7
Cerebro Vascular	7
Malnutrition	6
Senility	5

*The number of each case is not yet officially confirmed.

Other contributing factors to progress in general have been the addition to 2 doctors from the U.S. National Health Service Corps and a new management and health team from the Mercy International Health Services. These added manpower have improved the quality of services as well as creating a more cost effective management.

The reported cases of notifiable diseases at the Majuro hospital for this reporting period are shown below in Table 11.

TABLE NO. 11

REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
October 1, 1984 - September 30, 1085
MAJURO HOSPITAL

DISEASES	CASE
Amoebiasis	125
Meningitis, Meningococcal	1
Typhoid	10
Conjunctivities	394
Gonorrhea	152
Hepatitis, Viral Type A	4
Hepatitis, Viral Type B	4
Hepatitis, unspecified	19
Influenza	825
Leprosy	9
Meningitis, Bacterial (other than menincoccal)	4
Meningitis, Viral	1
Syphillis	88
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	14
Fish Poisoning	56
Chickpox	137
Strep throat	7
Gastroenteritis	1,476

Other Health Concerns

The incidence of diabetes in the Republic of the Marshall Islands is high. In fact almost every three out of four inpatient at the hospitals are diabetics. Statistics as of 1982 show that nearly 18% of population over 40 years of age are diabetics and diabetes is the leading cause of all medical complications and outpatient visits. Should a current census on the present number of diabetics, by age and sex, be made the percentage will be higher. More alarming is the fact that some young adults and even children have been diagnosed to be diabetics.

As an example, about 12%* of the population in Majuro are diabetics based on Majuro Hospital records for the period January 1, 1985 to September 30, 1985. See Table 12 .

TABLE NO. 12

POPULATION: OVER 12,000
MAJURO

MONTH	DIABETIC USERS OUTPATIENT
JANUARY	1,020
FEBRUARY	1,400
MARCH	1,307
APRIL	894
MAY	858
JUNE	1,152
JULY	1,272
AUGUST	526
SEPTEMBER	780

*Calculated based on February 1985 Figure.

Hypertension Program

The hypertension program, which is headed by a doctor and a medex, has recruited through blood pressure screening 564 patients, 190 in Ebeye and 374 in Majuro. Of these in Majuro 186 have now been stabilized (have normalized) and so are 97 in Ebeye. In addition, of the identified 7,869 high risk population, 6,344 have been screened and followed up. The remainders are mostly from the outer islands.

Birth Defects Infant Mortality and Population Morbidity

For this reporting period there has been only one case of birth defect, a cleft palate. This child was born at the Majuro Hospital. Data from Ebeye and the outer islands have not yet been gathered to determine the total number for the year.

Vital statistical data reported from all over the Republic for the year ending December 31st 1984 show that the infant mortality rate for the period is or 33.0 per 1000 live births.

The cause of infant death for 1984 are shown below in Table 13 .

TABLE NO. 13

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH
JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 1984

Respiratory Diseases	20
Prematurity	13
Gastroenteritis	4
Heart related disease	4
Malnutrition	2
Birth related conditions	1
Meningitis	1
Hemmorrhagis diseases, new born	1
	45

Respiratory diseases are the most common causes and they are related to environmental conditions and other socio-economic factors. Deaths due to prematurity have been related to an increase number of high risk pregnancies, especially among women under 20 years of age, and poor nutrition. The deaths due to diarrhea and intestinal diseases are often related to malnutrition: infants suffering from the latter are too weak to resist the former. Malnutrition seems to be the results of high ingestion of non nutritional western foods at the expense of traditional foods, and the switch from breast feeding to bottle feeding. Heart related diseases are mostly due to congenital malformation.

Morbidity among the population are respiratory diseases, diabetes, injuries, complications of delivery non infectious diseases, eye conditions, skin infections and infectious diseases of the G.I. tract.

Medical Referral Program

The ministry provides a special medical referral service from the outer islands. Under this service residents in need of medical treatment for life threatening injuries or illnesses are referred to the hospital on Majuro or Ebeye. The transportation cost to hospital is met by the government while the trip home is paid for by the patients. In cases where the hospitals in Majuro and Ebeye are unable to provide needed care, the patient are referred to hospitals in Honolulu or U.S.A.

Immunization

During the reporting period there were 6,059 people who received one or more type of immunization. The largest number have been children under 5 years of age or 51.3% of the age group in the population.

Although statistics show low percentage of immunization it must be understood that it only records the number of people who actually received some forms of immunization for the period. Other unrecorded people in the same age groups may have completed their immunization during the previous year. It must also be noted that insufficient funds and lack of vaccine have been the setback of the program during this period.

Outer Island Clinics

In the outer islands, the level of health care is low due to inadequate facilities and oftentimes medicine and supplies. To ameliorate the situation, the Ministry has hired a doctor who now oversees the outer island dispensaries. The program has its own budget and the outer islands are now supplied regularly and based on needs. In addition, Federal Grant monies will be used to provide refresher training for the outer island health assistants and to purchase SSB radios for emergencies and medical consultation.

Majuro New Hospital

Presently needed items for the new hospital are on order. Delivery is expected soon. These items include, linens, patient food delivery supplies (plates, trays, silverware), cafeteria equipment, cooking implements (pots, pans, baking sheets, etc.), alternating pressure pads, hypo-hyperthermia machine, bedpans, urinals, bath basins, portable sphymanometers, traction equipment and surgical instruments.

Twenty-five new positions have been identified for the new hospital in the base budget proposal for FY-1986. The supplementary budget proposal for FY-1986 contains funding for 47.5 positions.

Presently Mercy International Health Services (MIHS) has not received official word from CIP on the next completion date of the new hospital. Unofficially the estimate that MIHS has received from the construction group is December 15. At the quarterly meeting for Mercy International Health Services and Ministry of Health the transition plan was outlined and it was pointed out that the move into the new hospital will occur 45 days after completion of the construction. It was also agreed at the suggestion of Health Services Administrator that the 45 day training period not to start until January 1, 1986 to allow for high absenteeism during the holiday period. Considering his request the anticipated hospital move would occur in mid February if construction is completed by the end of 1985.

Staffing

The present total number of staff is 320. Of these 285 are being paid from the hospital regular budget and 35 are paid from Federal Grants. There are 15 administrative staff and 305 actual health providers.

Finally, it should be noted that gathering of statistical health data from Ebeye and all dispensaries has been a problem by itself due to the lack of coordination, transportation and communication. The office of Health Planning and the National Planning Office have developed a reporting system which will be implemented in a few weeks time.

Highlights

Some of the highlights of this reporting period can be summarized as follows:

1. The new 81 bed hospital will be in operation by February 1986. It will be fully equipped with modern equipment and appropriate technical support personnel.
2. A new doctor was hired to oversee the dispensaries in the outer islands. This doctor has made several trips to the nearby islands on this own boat to support the dispensaries, provide medical services and train the local health assistants.
3. Ebeye hospital renovation was completed during early part of 1984.
4. A midwife training has been an amalgamation of local traditional methods.
5. Two National Service Corps doctors were added to the staff.
6. A new management team from the Sisters of Mercy International has taken over the management of the Majuro hospital in July of this year.
7. Majuro hospital staff continue to receive WHO fellowship to upgrade their skills on the job.
8. The school of nursing in Saipan will be relocated to Majuro in the near future.
9. Under the CIP project a sewer system is under construction and the building of toilets, water catchments and dispensaries in the outer islands will soon be implemented, and
10. A proposal for an independent Community Health Center has been submitted to Region IX. If approved primary health care services will be integrated with nutrition and social services primarily to enhance the fact that more than 90 percent of existing diseases in the Republic of the Marshall Islands are preventable. In essence this program will upgrade the outpatient clinics in Majuro and Ebeye.

ALELE MUSEUM

The intention of the Marshall Islands Documentation of Historic Sites project as originally proposed and funded by the National Park Service was to develop a listing of historic properties among the islands which could prove eligible for the U.S. National Register of Historic Places. As the majority of sights (natural environmental features) can be identified through mythologies passed down over the years it is expected that the majority of these sites will be submitted to the Park Service under thematic nominations.

The oral histories and the oral literature which provides the basis of information about these sites is an intangible cultural resource in need of conservation in its own right. Thus the accomplishments of the recent Historic Sites project were two fold: 1) to record on audio and video tape the oral history and oral literature of the islands for the sake of posterity; and to disseminate these recordings, through the Department of Education and through Museum audio and video presentations and over radio programs to the population at large, in an attempt to stimulate interest in this living tradition of oratory skills. 2) to carefully document these recordings and specify their relationship to the growing list of historic properties identified. In addition, over the past year, the scope of the video and audio recordings was widened to include traditional and contemporary expressions of traditional music and dance as well as oral literature not specifically related to historic properties.

Needless to say, the fact that these resources are rapidly vanishing lends priority to this project over other necessary elements of a well rounded program of historic preservation in out island based setting. The project is equipment intensive and therefore costly. However, the recent Marshall Islands stamp issue commemorating this project speaks adequately for the respect and support this project receives from the local community. The museum's weekly radio program is undoubtedly the most popular program on the air, and the museum gallery is packed with students during the afternoon, after school hours.

Over the 12 month period ending September 30th a total of 213 historic sites were identified. Information concerning the history of each of these sites was documented from at least one but in most instances several orators. A total of 88 hours of oral history and literature were recorded on audio cassettes and 25 hours of oral history and literature were recorded on video cassettes. Copies of all these tapes were made for use by the Department of Education social studies program and for use by the Museum which plays them during the hours the museum is open for visitors.

In addition to the above, 60 hours of traditional music was copied and archived from WSZO Radio Station tapes and 25 hours of traditional music and dance was recorded live on both video and audio tapes simultaneously. These recordings were edited into esthetically pleasing programs of two hours each. Copies of these were provided to the Education Department for use in the schools, played at the museum and offered for sale and rental by the Museum to visitors and other locally interested persons.

A major form of community participation in the Historic Sites Project over the past year has been through the museum's weekly radio program. The program is recorded at the Museum recording studio which was completed with Historic Preservation. Fiscal year 1983 funding and is technically as well as stylistically superior to other programs on the air, and without doubt, one of the most popular. Stories by orators of the past and present, contemporary local music as well as recordings from the past and commentary by staff member Kanki Amlej (famous throughout the islands for his oratory skills) are blended together into a most interesting, ever exciting cultural activity for the whole family to enjoy.

DE BRUM GLASS PLATE NEGATIVE PROJECT

Historic Preservation grant assistance was provided to Alele Museum during the fiscal year 1982-1984 periods for a variety of purposes which lead to the development and documentation of the 2,230 glass plate negatives of the Joachim de Brum Collection.

The Joachim de Brum collection is unique in that it is the largest collection of its period throughout Oceania photographed and developed by a Pacific Islander. As the negatives were taken over a forty year period from 1890 to 1930 by an individual of incredible intellect characterized by ethnographic as well as historic instincts its significance to our understanding of the history of this period is all encompassing and irreplaceable.

COMMUNITY CENTER PROJECT

The Community Center Project has been a successful endeavor by any and all perspectives. The center is utilized on a daily basis by students involved in after school study, by the older crowd engaging each other in lively conversation, by people waiting for a court session or church service to begin and seven by children who apparently find it a unique place to sit, crawl and play. On two occasions in the past month it has been used in the evenings by government officials for public ceremonies -- on one occasion to swear in the new Peace Corps Volunteers and on the other to welcome the Board of Regents of the College of Micronesia. The area is scheduled for an art exhibition by a neighborhood group of artists this coming weekend. The area has received only the most positive comments, and it is very clear that it has made a significant contribution to the quality of life in the very highly populated, low income area in which it is located.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The Ministry of Social Services was organized under Presidential Executive Order No. 9, 1982 and is charged with the basic functions of providing education, health services, and other important services to the general public. It is under the administrative leadership and control of a Minister.

The functional organization of the ministry is comprised of three main bureaus; the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Health Services, and the Bureau of Community Services with various divisions in their respective jurisdictions. Also Belau National Museum and Area Agency on Aging fall within the Ministry for administrative purposes.

The office has been active in promoting quality health services as well as seeking ways to improve present services. The Minister has three supporting staffs: a. Security, an administrative officer, a Public information Officer.

BUREAU OF HEALTH SERVICES

This year was a productive one for the Bureau of Health Services. We were fortunate to have the continuing support of the World Health Organization for our Manpower Development Program. Eight Bureau of Health Services employees were awarded WHO Training Fellowships and many more had the opportunity to participate in short-term training programs as well as to attend conferences, Workshops and Meetings sponsored by the World Health Organization. We also strengthened our ties with UNICEF and UNFPA, and were very happy to receive funding for a Family Health Project from UNFPA. The Bureau of Health Services had numerous Consultants and Specialists visit Palau including many from WHO, UNDP AND UNFPA. Additionally, we welcomed clinical consultants in such areas as Urology, Reconstructive Surgery, Cardiology and Opthalmology.

We have included brief highlights of some of our major projects during this past year:

A major evaluation of the Trust Territory's Health Care Delivery System, which was funded by the U.S. Congress, continued throughout the year. Two major problems, faced by all of the island entities, were identified as (1) the difficulty in managing off island medical referral programs and (2) medical supply procurement inefficiencies. Both the U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Public Health Services have encouraged the island entities to seek regional solutions to these problems. We are interested in promoting regional cooperation to solve these problems and will continue to work on the project in 1986.

The Hospital Renovation Project continued throughout the year and should be completed by March, 1986. With the funds given to us by the U.S. Congress, we are renovating most of the hospital. The new areas are a vast improvement and have increased our efficiency in delivering health care services.

During the year, we continued to strengthen our health promotion program in several ways. Health education activities continued and improved, particularly in the areas of substance abuse. Funds were obtained to the delivery of outpatient care; and, a comprehensive primary care survey was conducted in one hamlet.

Other activities this year included: licensing of health care practitioners under Palau's new Health Professions Law; receiving four computers from a U.S. technical assistance grant; reclassifying all Bureau of Health Services employees so their pay is commensurate with their work; improving our accounting, billing and fee collection systems; and, strengthening our physical therapy program.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Community Education

This office has been conducting a public education through public radio broadcast.

The program deals with enhancement of economic development, fishing, farming, conservation and public safety.

Problems

Although, due to financial insufficiency, a full time programmer has not been hired. With that reason the program is not conducted efficiently as it should be.

Recreation

The Palau Major Baseball League: the All Stars have been playing games actively, not only in Palau: the games they played had expanded out to Guam.

The school olympics has been successfully conducted; with high schools and MOC students participating.

Adult baseball and youth basketball have been continuously played by active players and the Kasuals Concert was conducted which attracted hundreds of people.

Parks

This office is continually maintaining public park recreational facilities and social assemble hall/-civic center as well.

Problems

There is still a shortage of man-power and needy equipment.

DIVISION OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

State Preservation Act:

Melekeok State with the cooperation of the office of Cultural Affairs are continuously strenthening the state conceptual programs. Thus, this is the only state in this Republic to establish a Board of Historical and Cultural Preservation.

Archaeological Survey

In 1985 this office has completed survey of thirteen (13) projected areas: which most of them were proposed for road improvement. In duration of the project twenty-four (24) traditional and eighteen (18) historic site were identified.

The office of Cultural Affairs also conducted an intensive three month archaelogical survey at Melekeok State as proposed capital site of the Republic of Palau. Survey is almost completed, and preliminary report is expected in December 1985.

Palau Register/Historic Clearance

In 1985, a continuous transitional period of preservation functionals level to states had delayed the process of nomination to the registry. In another words, no historical properties had been fully documented into registry system, because of the the status of state programs.

This year about ten (10) historic clearances were granted to public improvement projects.

History and Culture Preservation

A volume I of Palauan version of codified histories and traditions is completed and ready for publication.

Two staff of the office of Cultural Affairs have attended historical preservation and conservation work-shop this year.

Special Training

Special training was organized for an operation supervisor of Palau preservation program. It was sponsored by Western Regional Office in San Francisco on September 1985.

AREA AGENCY ON AGING

Palau Area Agency on Aging is funded by and under the regulatory requirements: Policies covering the operation of the Area Plan under Title III of the Older American Art of 1965, as amended.

The primary purposes of all programs under the area plan are:

1. To secure and maintain maximum independence and dignity in a home environment for older persons capable of self-care with appropriate supportive services; and

2. To remove individual and social barriers to economic and personal independence for older persons, including the provision of opportunities for employment and volunteer activities in the communities where older people live.

All activities and services should assist and benefit low income and minority older persons throughout the planning and services area. The total population of elderly is approximately 1,500 and about 1/2 of the total elderly population reside in Koror.

Description of all programs

1. Area Agency Administration: is to plan, administer and evaluate all Aging Programs and provide supportive services.

   Lillian Nakamura started working as a Directory of Area Agency on Aging on April 1, 1985.

2. Micronesian Legal Services Corporation: will serve the elderly in legal matters, land disputes, marriage settlements, wills adoptions, and affidavits. These services are needed by elderly of Palau.

3. The Congregate Meal Program was mainly to serve the elderly of Koror and those other elderly of other areas who come to Koror for medical treatments or other personal matters for the last 3 years. We have began to expand the program to serve the elderly of other areas of Palau.

In other areas the meals are serve once a month due to limitation of fund so these meals are for Social Function. There are 19 employees currently working and being paid by this program.

All meals served at the other areas are catered. Meals serve in Koror are cooked at the Senior Center.

4. Home Delivery Program was concentrated in the areas outside of Koror only, but we have started to serve cooked meals to all Homebound elderly of Palau and meals are catered, too.

Personnel

1 Coordinator
1 Driver

5. Geriatric Home Health Care: has three staff nurses, one Health Assistance, on Chauffeur, one Boat Operator and one Information or Referral Escort. The Geriatric Nurses do home visitations as well as carry out treatments prescribed by doctors. They serve Koror elderly, but most of their service will be in areas outside of Koror, where access to medical facilities is scarce. The Aging boat is used to transport the nurses to various villages as well as transport elderly to Koror for medical attention. The nurses refer elderly patients medical examination or eye examination to McDonald Memorial Hospital or Private Clinics as desired by each elderly. The economically disadvantaged elderly are assisted by the program in paying $60.00 out of the total cost and $20.00 out of the total cost for Dental treatments.

6. Home Renovation Program: was suspended this year due to non compliance on Coordination, clients, payments system and other factors. It is very much needed and the elderly have expressed a need for this program. It may start in next year.

7. Information and Referral Program: was suspended in June this year due to some misunderstanding, but one of the employee of this Program was transferred to Geriatric Home Health so that the clients will continue to receive the needed assistance.

8. Title V Program is to assist elderly with little or no household income through production and employment.

Personnel

1 Coordinator
33 Enrollees on a part-time basis

9. Transportation Program: One 69 year old male was hired as a Program Manager. The purpose of this program is to monitor all aging vehicles and use of fuel. Elderly are transported to and from hospital and to and from Senior Center.

All programs are coordinated under the Director of Area Agency on Aging with help of elderly Advisory Council which is under the Ministry of Social Services. The Office of the Federal Grant Management and TT Office on Aging in Saipan provide Technical Assistance and Training Opportunities.

The Director on Area Agency on Aging is responsible in prepare and submitting all quarterly reports to TT Office on Aging in Saipan. The Area Plan is prepared every year by the Director of Area Agency and submitted to TTOA with approval of our Government.

10. Other Activities for Elderly:

a. Exercise Programs at Senior Center
b. Picnic and Christmas Parties
c. Celebration of May 5 every year (the Agency and elderly council members have been trying to have May 5th legalized.)
d. Annual Fair for selling of handicrafts (3-4 times a year)
e. Selling of foods and handicrafts every payday at Senior Center.
f. Title V handicraft sale.

BELAU NATIONAL MUSEUM

May - Storyboard project funded by NEA began and will be completed at the end of November. The products of the project will be exhibited in the first week of December.

July - John C. Wright, Museum Consultant, was at the Museum evaluating its facilities and technical operation. He also held a seminar with the staff on the subject of "today's standards of museum "operation" accepted by most museums around the world. He also worked with the staff members individually.

August - Implementation of the consultants' recommendations in the areas listed below began:

- collections documentation and care.

- general workflow within the existing facilities.

September - Photography of the collections began. (This is a part of collections documentation).

- Construction of the false roof on the Collections/Exhibit building. (This is a part of the collections care and conservation process).

- Library was transferred to the second floor of the Entomology building. (This was done to improve the general workflow of the museum's operation within the existing facilities).

- Two elders (male and female) started working at the museum under the auspicies of Old Age Program. They are the integral part of the oral tradition (chants and legends) recording.

- Students registered in Docent class for school year 1985-1986. This is a one period course offered by the Museum at Palau High School. The objective of the course is - learning history, natural science, etc., through the Palauan perspective.)

- The Museum staff took the storyboard projects participants to Ngeremlengui to visit and talk with some of the men who built the late museum Bai. (Present day storyboards are deeply rooted in bai construction and decorative designs.)

October - Pending details of the publication of the Field Guide to the Birds of Belau were finalized (Science Division in the Bureau of Education is funding and Fish and Wildlife in Honolulu, Hawaii is supervising the publication).

- Dark room (for photography processing) renovation and arrangements were completed. It is now in operation.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

General Organization

The Department of Public Health and Environmental Services consists of seven major divisions; Hospital Services, Public Health and Community Services, Medical and Professional

Services, Dental Health, Vocational Rehabilitation, Medical Assistance (Medicaid), and Environmental Health. In addition, there are three medical field service programs for the islands of Tinian, Rota and Northern Islands. The seven division chiefs report to the Director of Public Health and Environmental Services.

Private practice is limited to two dentists practicing under the auspices of Seventh Day Adventist, and two optometrists. At present there is no private medical practice; however, the policy will be to encourage private practice whenever it becomes economically feasible and the newly enacted Medical Profession Licensing Board is operational.

Hospital Services

The bulk of inpatient care in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas is provided at the Dr. Torres Hospital, a 62 bed facility. There are adequate facilities for primary care, but the degree of specialty treatment provided at the secondary care level varies with the background of the staff and available equipment. All patients requiring of tertiary care are sent to Guam, Hawaii or U.S. mainland facilities.

In fiscal year 1985 sixteen physicians including the Director of Public Health and Environmental Services (nine MD's and seven MO's) provided specialty coverage in Surgery, Internal Medicine, Orthopedics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pediatrics, and ENT. Three physician's extenders are designated as Medex, reflecting the program from which they graduated. A Clinical Psychologist is also providing services. A program where specialists from both civilian and military hospitals are brought in on scheduled basis and continued in 1984.

Nursing care at Dr. Torres Hospital is provided by a total of eighty-six nurses. Due to the inadequate number of nursing personnel for a hospital of this size, families of patients traditionally contribute non-professional services to the total nursing care delivered at the hospital. Services provided at Dr. Torres Hospital include: inpatient care, outpatient clinic, emergency services, pharmacy, laboratory, dietary, medical records, surgery, hemodialysis, X-ray, physical therapy, and morgue/embalming.

Due to inadequate facilities and lack of specialty diagnostic equipment and/or medical personnel, the medical referral program continues so that patients may be referred to Guam, Honolulu, or U.S. mainland medical care providers for further evaluation, diagnosis and treatment for more complicated secondary and all tertiary care.

The hospital consists of seven separate buildings connected by covered walkways. This configuration results in difficulties in maintenance, supervision, controlling the flow of patients and visitors, handling emergencies, maintaining security, and is a very real hazard during frequent typhoons. It is agreed that the present structure needs replacement. The outpatient facilities are awkward and constantly overcrowded. The new replacement facility is presently under construction and it is anticipated that the new hospital and public health center will be completed in 1986.

The construction of the new 74-bed replacement general/acute care hospital continues. It will have full ancillary services, extensive outpatient facilities and public health clinics and offices. The structure is located on gently sloping 16-acre site.

In response to local cultural and climatic constraints, the design of the new hospital incorporates readily available materials while recognizing the facility's remoteness from off-island sources of maintenance and supply.

The air conditioning system provides for dehumidification to prevent corrosion of medical and mechanical equipment. At the same time, the design of the building allows for natural ventilation of all interior spaces if the air conditioning should cease to function due to typhoons or in other emergency situations.

The design offers adaptability as functional requirements change: modular room sizes for interchangeability; swing beds on the nursing units for maximum staffing flexibility and patient assignment; and easy conversion of rooms from semi-private to private through the use of folding partitions and separate windows and doors to the corridor for each patient. The design permits the building to meet future health care needs of the people.

The facility will have open lobbies and interior courtyards, facade off-set and sunscreens. The horizontal design orientation will allow easy expansion of any department as required in the future, while reducing the institutional character of the structure and giving it human scale.

The Director of Public Health and Environmental Services appointed a Transition Committee to plan and implement the transfer of hospital operations from the old to the new facilities. The Committee has met regularly and developed a three step transition plan to assure an orderly operational start-up and to provide the framework for continued improvement in the quality of medical services provided to the people of the CNMI. It has also developed plans for training present employees in the proper use of the facilities and equipment in the new hospital. Steps have been taken to identify and recruit the personnel necessary to provide medical services to the CNMI residents in the new facility.

A new health center for Rota is also under construction and its completion is anticipated to be December, 1985. A full-time U.S. board-certified resident physician serves the island of Rota.

The Tinian health center was constructed and started providing service in October of 1985. The Tinian health center is an ambulatory care clinic and has a full-time resident physician. All complicated cases and patients requiring inpatient care are referred to Saipan.

The Department of Public Health and Environmental Services is fortunate to have the continued assistance of the following organizations: World Health Organization, South Pacific Commission, American Pacific Nurse Leaders Conference, the University of Hawaii, and the various federal programs from the Department of Health and Human Services.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

General Information

The Division of Public Health is an integral part of the Department of Health and Environmental Services. Its primary objective is to establish and provide a comprehensive health services program that will prevent diseases and disabilities, prolong the lives of our citizens, encourage good healthful habits and establish and maintain preventive care standards to keep our people physically and mentally healthy.

The Division is under the supervision of an administrator, who in turn is responsible directly to the Director of the Department of Public Health and Environmental Services. The staff consists of fifty-four (54) regular full-time personnel and four (4) "visiting" staff members who are regularly employed by the Dr. Torres Hospital.

The composition of this group is as follows:

- Administrator	1
- Administrative Staff	11
- Psycologist	1
- Registered Nurse	3
- Graduate Nurse	4
- Practical Nurse	13
- Health Educator	2
- Sanitarians	6
- Laboratory Technician	1
- Dental Nurse	1
- Dental Assistant	2
- Occupational Therapy	1
- Theraphy Technician	2
- Speech Clinician	1
- Education Specialist I	1
- Theraphy Aide	3
- Nutritionist	1
	54

The Division serves an estimated population of 18,000+.

Program, Problems and Plans

The Division of Public Health continues to provide as comprehensive health program as is expected by the general public. Provisional figures compiled to date indicate more people were provide with services this year as compared to fiscal year 1984. The enforcement of the "Education Act of 1983" in requiring all students to report to Public Health Center for their physical exams prior to entering the school system for the first time plus the extra efforts of our nurses and other supportive personnel in their outreach and home visits and the enforcement of Public Law 3066 "Nonresident Workers Act" on aliens arriving in the Commonwealth has played an important part in this year's public health activities. We also sponsored "World Health Week" and provide health information and outreach screening on hypertension. Also, "Catch Up" clinics were provided after working hours to all the villages on all children with delinquents immunizations. Total visits of 41,631 were recorded in the four village dispensaries and the Public Health Center in Chalan Kanoa. Visits made to the health center in Rota and Tinian are reported at 2,208 and 1,972 respectively. During the reporting period, two nurses were granted education-training to complete their nursing education at the Community College of the Northern Marianas. Several consultants visited our Handicapped Children Resource Center and provided training to our staff and parents involved in handling handicapped children.

1. Maternal and Child Health Services: In terms of funding, staffing, and public participation, this program is the largest under our jurisdiction. Simply stated, the goal of our MCH program is to improve preventive health care for mothers and children in our community so that each child will have a much better chance of developing both mentally and physically into a rich and healthy adulthood. In the implementation of this program many areas of involvement are actively pursued, our prenatal, baby clinic, crippled children, school health, handicapped resource center, activities. Again, all of our efforts are directed towards the improvement of health and prolonging of lives of our people.

   The following are the services rendered on the various MCH activities:

   a. Pre-natal Clinic Visits - 2,361

   b. Well-Baby Clinic Visits - 6,258

   c. Crippled Children Services Visit - 263

   d. School Health Visits - 5,916

   e. Handicapped Resource Center

Visits - 53

Crippled Children Services: Aside from the 263 CCS routine visits to the Center, 130 patients were seen by specialists here on Saipan and abroad as shown on the chart below:

Reporting of CCS patients who were seen by specialist here on Saipan and abroad from January to October 1985.

TABLE NO. 14

ORTHOPEDIC	GUAM	HAWAII	SAIPAN
65	0	0	65
NEUROLOGY	GUAM	HAWAII	SAIPAN
3	3	0	0
CARDIAC	GUAM	HAWAII	SAIPAN
0	0	0	0
OPHTHALMOLOGY	GUAM	HAWAII	SAIPAN
14	0	2	12
FACIAL DENTAL	GUAM	HAWAII	SAIPAN
8	0	0	8
ENT	GUAM	HAWAII	SAIPAN
40	0	0	40
130	3	2	125

Specialist Visits: Two Orthopedists, 1 Social Worker, 1 Physical Therapy, 1 Register Nurse, and 1 Photographic Technician.

School Health Program: Under this program, there is school health care. School health care consists of all health care services that are designed to maintain, protect, and promote the physical and mental health and well-being of the students and their families. These services include:

a. Immunization

b. Vision Screening

c. P.E. - Complete physical examinations

d. Laboratory works

e. Referrals

f. Follow-ups

The program reported providing medical services to a total of 5,916 students from the school level of 1st to 12th grades, pre-school and headstart.

Handicapped Children Resource Center: Handicapped Children Resource Center is at its third year of operation and federally funded under the Special Project of Regional and National Significance. The program function is early identification and intervention of handicapped or children with some degree of impairment. It served children ages 0-6 years in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. A total of 53 children were enrolled in this program.

Prenatal Clinic: From June 1984 to july 1985 there were 2,361 total pregnant women reported in the prenatal clinic. Of the total visits, 747 first visit and 1,614 return visit. This clinic is being conducted 3 days a week. Tuesday is for initial visits (walk in clinics) and doctor's appointment. Thursday and Friday are for routine prenatal check-up.

All women in the 3rd trimester, those high risk factors, maternal age of over 35 and teenage pregnancies were referred up to the hospital. A total of 471 referrals were made, of these 77 were high risk patients were recorded during this period. From 1st to 2nd trimester, these women were given a monthly appointment at Public Health Center.

Prenatal Nutrition screening was conducted on every prenatal clinic. Any evidence of weight gain were graphed. Any problems that were detected such as: Gestational diabetes, inadequate diet, hyperemesis, low birth babies etc: were referred to see the Nutritionist for further consultation.

Prenatal classes were also conducted by a Health Educator and the Nutritionist to teach pregnant women on what to expect during pregnancy and the type of food they should be eating. (Due to inadequate supply of educational film we are limited in our Teaching).

Services provided were:

a. Doctor's examination

b. Counseling on diet and breast feeding

c. Advise women on sex during pregnancy

d. Counseled on different contraceptive methods

e. Post Partum visits

f. Routine check-up by a nurse

g. Routine Laboratory like: VDRL, UA, HCT, RH factor, and Blood group.

All prenatal patients are encouraged to report to prenatal clinic in their first month of pregnancy and to attend prenatal classes conducted at the hospital. Classes were:

a. your health in pregnancy

b. Lamaze technique for labor

c. Breast feeding your baby

d. Planning your family

e. Prenatal exercises

Our prenatal nurse travelled to Suva, Fiji to attend the International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) workshop. The workshop was designed to enable the rest of the Pacific Islands nations to adopt a strengthened version of the International Code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes in order to protect and promote breatfeeding in our region.

We are trying to form a group of feeding mothers to help support the breast feeding campaign and to try to discouraged breast milk substitutes.

Well Baby Clinic: The purpose of the Well Baby Clinic is to provide a high and consistent standard of care for all children of the Commonwealth in a form that can be carried out by any designated health care provider who has experience in treating children.

The content of the WBC includes guidelines on when to screen children, what physical parameters to assess to each age, how to detect developmental delays, when to give vitamins, iron supplements and immunizations, what information to give parents about nutrition and safety. Total encounters for this period is 6,258.

B. Preventive Health Service: Most of the Public Health Program comprise this segment of the Environmental Service. One major program provides screening, counseling and treatment of hypertension and diabetes. Because cardiovascular diseases/-strokes contribute a high mortality rate in the Northern Marianas, this program has been intensified by extending clinic services to 4 hours, three times a week, specifically for those found to have high blood pressure and diabetes. For this Fiscal Year, 457 visits are made in hypertension/diabetic clinics. Out of these visits 83% are hypertensives, 42% diabetics and 25% for both hypertension and diabetes. Furthermore, 72% blood pressure readings are normal and 28% are elevated; 78% are treated, 50% are given diet supervision by Public Health Nutritionist.

Aside from the hypertension clinic provided to the center we also selected 4 days in the month of June and provide a reach-out on High Blood Pressure Screening on employees in both government and private sector as shown on the chart below:

Under this program, there is also a chest clinic and leprosy services. These services include:

1. PPD Screening
2. Chest X-ray
3. Laboratory and bacteriology works
4. Referrals
5. Follow-ups
6. Treatment

The chest and leprosy clients marked an increase in number during this reporting period. As a result of physical examination findings on the 4,800 registered alien workers and families, 16% are receiving prophylactic treatment to prevent the transmission of the disease to the uninfected persons.

The clinic reported providing services to a total of 14 active, 240 contacts, and 11 leprosy. Approximately 6,360 encounters are recorded during this reporting period.

C. Family Planning:

The overally purpose of the Family Planning Program shall be to provide family planning services to the population of the CNMI that are accessible and of high quality. These services will include not only the prescription of contraceptive methods but also counseling and educational services for both patients and the community as a whole, and screening and preventive measures. The goal of the program is not to limit family size but merely to space the desired number of children in the family.

Family planning visits for this period of time totaled 1,890. This shows a marked increase compared to the previous. The "pill" remained the most widely acceptable method of contraception. This year we began dispensing ovettee (mini-pill) to nursing mothers in the post partum clinic. As a consequence, the use of IUD has decreased in popularity by 1.5% IUD's are mainly inserted in Saipan.

Although natural family planning and the barrier methods remained unpopular, the use of condoms have significantly increased to 8.0% this year.

Only 11 males had vasectomies. Seventy-seven bilateral tubal ligations were performed on women between 21-40 years old.

For the second year, the Governor proclaimed April 7 World Health Day in the CNMI. In celebrating this proclamation, the Health Services personnel, the Department of Public Safety, Health Planning, Vocational Rehabilitation, Handicapped Children's Resource Center and the CCM School of Nursing held a health awareness/information fair, which was conducted in the Nauru Building in Susupe. Each program set up booths where health information were dissiminated. The one week affair was a big success. The Health Services Department plans to continue to make this an annual event.

From January to May, Public Health was fortunate to have 3 nurse aide trainees from Marianas High School. The students were rotated throughout the various Public Health clinics. They undertook basic nursing functions and performed clerical work. As a result of this cooperative agreement, two of the students are interested in pursuing a nursing career.

The post partum patient follow-up was rescheduled from 4 to 6 weeks to improve attendance and offer early family planning services. Visit made to the clinic total 218. However, these figures reflect data collected from Saipan only. Post partum clinic is conducted in the family planning facility on Thursday morning only. A printed instruction sheet was issue to each patient at the time of post partum discharge, which includes information on family planning, when to resume having sexual intercourse, post partum appointment, etc.

In July, the Public Health physician and family planning project coordinator traveled to Tinian and Rota (1 1/2 days each) to provide family planning services (especially IUD's), prenatal care, including ultrasound examination, assessment of family planning program, and in-service training for family planning personnel.

A Public Health Nurse Supervisor, a staff nurse and a physician during the World Health Week conducted three health and sex education sessions at Marianas High School. This was an opportunity to discuss family planning with the students.

The family planning clinic adopted the minimum requirements for routine contraceptive management. We have adjusted lab testing to comply with this guideline. This allowed conservation of costs of supplies and materials. In addition, it allowed completion of lab testing at one patient visit. Because of decreased funding this year, pregnancy testing was not available in the clinic. Urine request forms were issued and patients were directed to Dr. Torres Hospital to get the test there.

We have updated the patient information handout describing all methods of family planning available in the clinic, including fertility awareness method and voluntary sterilization.

With the assistance of the Public Health Physician, we have an evaluation measure whereby charts were reviewed for completeness (including presence of consent forms). We have yet to develop and implement an organized quality assurance mechanism.

One thousand two (1002) pap smears were obtained in family planning, post partum and prenatal clinics. Class II, III, and IV smears were sent to Guam for verification by a licensed pathologist. Only 3 smears were detected as abnormal - resulted on a hysterectomy. Follow-up care was provided at the hospital.

The inter-department/inter-island referral form for the entire CNMI was revised for better follow-up and documentation. The follow through will facilitate effective patient care and continuity of services.

D. Immunization: The Public Health Division of the Department of Public Health and Environmental Services continues to provide immunization to the CNMI children under a federally funded program to prevent vaccine preventable disease. Under this program, we are able to provide systemic immunization of susceptible children to school entry to reach a 95% level against measles, mumps, rubella, polio, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus. Daily immunization clinic for children enter school succeeds in completely immunizing 88% of the total 1309 children transfer and new enrollees to pre-school, elementary and secondary schools. One-hundred percent of these children are immunized with measles, mumps and rubella.

The Immunization Program continues its effort in improving immunization status for children two years of age and new admissions five year old and under. To currently monitor immunization status for these children the program reviewed 100 samples of records every month. In addition, tickler cards for tracking system is established for all new admissions. A combined program to implement immunization to six to eight week-old infants and post-partum examination was initiated early this year. The result of this program is successful in increasing response of both post-partum mother and immunization of six to eight week-old infants. Total children encounters from 0 - 21 years of age for this project year is 6,258 of which 1,482 are admissions. The immunization status for two year old children is as follow: DPT - 83%, Polio - 63%, MMR - 73%. The total two year old children actively served under this program is 533 of which 63% is completely immunized.

With an exception of mumps which occur sporadically throughout the year, we are able to maintain zero morbidity rate in the Northern Marianas. Although, our health facility is not well equipped to properly diagnose vaccine preventable disease, prompt reporting and investigation of clinical manifestations of suspect cases is effective in our surveillance system.

A special immunization clinic is provided annually. This project year, an island-wide immunization was conducted for one month. Night clinics were held at every village on the island in an effort to immunize the individuals who were unable to come to Public Health Center during clinic hours. We extended this service not solely for the group interests of society but rather because it is also the individual's interest. With the assistance of our health educators, the program will continue to remained and educate the parents on the benefits of immunization. This catch-up drive managed to completely immunized 238 children out of the 332 total encounters of children between five months to 15 years of age. Forty-nine children were immunized for the first time and were admitted to the program for follow-up.

E. Sexually Transmitted Diseases:

The sexually transmitted diseases (STD) control program served the community the essential health need in screening at age level of 15 to 35 in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The clinic organizes services in a way that maximized convenience and decreases physical and economic barriers on patients seeking STD care. The clinic arrangements are structured to meet the needs of the population. The clinic is open Monday through Friday as the need for services indicate. This service is also available at the outpatient section of Dr. Torres Hospital. The symptomatic patient is accepted as a walk-in patient at any day of the week and will receive STD care. Approximately 88 cases and 103 contacts examined and treated were recorded for this year's report. About 98% of symptomatic cases were examined and treated at the Out-patient of Dr. Torres Hospital and 99% of contacts investigation and follow-up were examined and treated at Public Health Center.

F. Health Education:

Although the hiring of two local health educators is a recent attempt of the Division of Public Health, health education is not a new priority in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). Both of them had earned their masters in public health (MPH) degree, at the School of Public Health in Hawaii, in 1983 and 1984 respectively. Their type of schooling and training, specializing in health education, will create a vital link in the chain of health promotion and prevention programs.

The overall goal of the health education is as follows:

The CNMI residents will have the necessary knowledge, skills, capacity and opportunity to improve and maintain individual, family and community health: use preventives appropriately: understand and participate, where feasible, in decision-making concerning their health care: understand and carry out prescribed medical instructions; and participate in community health decision-making.

The focus will be the integration of health education services. This requires a health educator to work with health administrative and professional personnel to formulate an overall health education plan of goals and objectives for the CNMI that addresses health concerns of the community.

Also, presently in the CNMI, there is no formal program for basic health education on the school system. If implemented, it will serve as an effective means of teaching youth, (and thus future citizens and leaders of the CNMI). The following are several key areas which a health educator needed to address:

1. School Health Education
    - a. personal and community hygiene and sanitation.
    - b. healthful nutrition.
    - c. alcohol and other substance abuses.
    - d. basic knowledge of the body and its function.
    - e. education and preventing common diseases found in the CNMI.

According to the health education annual report, their accomplishments over a one year period included the following:

1. Provided lectures, exercise programs and audio-visual presentations to the Senior citizens on a bi-monthly basis.
2. Established a weekly public service announcement (PSA) on KSAI and KCNM Radio, about health related issue and prevention.
3. Contacted Saipan Cable Television on special occasions for PSA, i.e., during hepatitis and diarrhea epidemics.
4. Completed hepatitis and immunization brochures in the vernacular and helped distribution to Rota, and Tinian and Saipan.
5. Lectures about hepatitis and diarrhea were conducted for elementary and high school in Rota, Tinian and Saipan.
6. Helped administration personnel to write out goals and objectives for health education in venereal disease Control, immunization, preventive and MCH grant proposals.
7. Involved as trainers for CNMI first and middle-line supervisors in "Basic and Advance Supervisoral Management" training course.

G. Community Sanitation:

The goal of this branch is to improve the environmental sanitary conditions throughout the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

With the growing population and increased tourist influx into our islands, particularly Saipan, more hotels, apartments, housing, schools, food and drink establishments and other miscellaneous businesses are located here. Sanitation is very active in conducting inspections on the afore-mentioned establishments with great emphasis on food and drink facilities to prevent food-poisoning outbreaks and to protect the health of the consuming public.

Daily inspection and health education is conducted in the villages to promote premises sanitation and personal hygiene, rodent and insect control, proper refuse disposal, public facilities, wholesome water supply and proper waste-disposal system. Sanitation reduced the incidences of hepatitis through frequent sanitary inspection of private dwellings, schools, and drinking water supply and mass health education capaigns by means of the new media, in the schools, church sermons and brochures and pamphlet dissemination in the community.

Vigorous inspection and surveillance of ships from foreign ports entering our waters are made to prevent the introduction and entry of communicable and quarantinable diseases, rodents and insects of public health significance.

This branch has progressed in upgrading the services it renders in the community by extending vigorous and frequent inspection and grading of 122 food and drink establishments (restaurants, bars, and snack bars) and the regular dissemination of their inspection and grading results to the Public Information Officer for the news media. Also, regular inspections are conducted on 102 Retail Merchandise Stores and on 129 Miscellaneous Businesses.

Sanitation is initiating the milk sanitation program, make regulations pertaining to milk and milk products, dairy farms, dairy processing plant and inspection procedures in order to ensure safe and wholesome milk production at our only existing Tinian Dairy Processing Plant here in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and to protect public health and prevent the spread of communicable diseases through milk.

There will be continuity in providing good services to the community to better promote public health and clean environment.

H. Health Program for the Elderly:

The program is geared to reach all citizens over the age of 55 in our community. Public health nurses were assigned to visit the Senior Citizen Center twice a week for those elderly that come to the center. They also provide visits to those that are unable to come to the center and to the bed ridden elderly at their homes. Total home visits for the aged for this program year is 5,728.

Other Public Health Clinic Visits:

During this program year we have encountered the following visits for the other public health activities:

TABLE NO. 15

Resident Physical - - - - - - -	253
Alient Physical - - - - - - - -	2,148
Pre-Employment Physical - - - -	140
Student Physical- - - - - - - -	115
Pre-Marital Physical- - - - - -	60
Foodhandler Physical- - - - - -	748
Pre-School Immunization - - - -	786
School Immunization Certificated- - - - - - - -	1,411
Well Child Conference (Blood Drawn) - - - - - - - -	4,025
Others (in-mate, scuba diving & miscellaneous visits) - - -	1,747
TOTAL VISITS - - - - - - - - - -	11,433

Conclusion:

For fiscal year 1985, the total appropriation for the Division of Public Health is $870,749.00. Of this total $171,800 or about 19.7% is from local appropriation and the remaining 80.3% or $698,949 is from the United States of America under the federal grant sources. The continuity of funding from both governments will enable us to continue to tackle our daily activities in the prevention measures in all communicable but preventable diseases.

DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH

The Division of Mental Health provided the essential services otherwise expected of a community mental health center that is also responsible for day treatment and partial hospitalization of patients in a neuropsychiatric ward. These services included the following:

1. Responding to referrals for psychological consultations from nonpsychiatric physicians at Dr. Torres Hospital.
2. Recreational therapy for the chronically mentally ill at the hospital and in the community.
3. Screening of patients being considered for temporary or permanent commitment as dangerously mentally ill in cooperation with the Office of the Attorney General and the Department of Public Safety.
4. Treatment of psychotropic medication and brief psychotherapy.
5. Psychological assessment of intelligence, testing of person-

ality and for brain damage, as requested by other Commonwealth Government agencies and for the purpose of determining individual eligibility for benefits from federal and local programs.

6. Marital counseling to couples experiencing personal disruptions, and guidance to parents to difficult and exceptional children.

7. Performance of psychiatric and psychological examinations as ordered by the Commonwealth Trial Court.

8. Crisis intervention for suicide attempters and psychotic substance abusers.

9. Educational activities to the Department of Education and individual schools concerning mental health and substance abuse for youth.

During 1985 the program was principally funded through an Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services (ADMS) Block Grant awarded to the Department of Public Health and Environmental Services for FY84 which amounted to $28,000. Program activities and one-half the salary of the psychologist were supported by the ADMS Block Grant, while Commonwealth Government funds accounted for the entire salary of the paraprofessional social worker.

The Division of Mental Health personnel for FY 1985 included the following:

1. One full-time Ph.D who is specialist in clinical and educational psychology with additional certification in alcohol and drug abuse, who served as Chief.

2. One part-time Medical Officer from the staff of Dr. Torres Hospital with additional training in psychiatry, who acted as Physician in Charge of the neuropsychiatric ward.

3. One full-time paraprofessional Mental Health Social Worker who handled a schedule of recreational therapy and home visits on behalf of the chronically mentally ill.

Objectives:

Within the limits of available manpower and federal and local funding, the Division of Mental Health had pursued overall program objectives derived from the recent Five Year Health Plan, 1983 to 1987, "Planning for Health in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas", submitted by the Commonwealth Health Planning and Development Agency. In terms of patient objectives, mental health personnel reacted promptly and flexibly to psychiatric emergencies called to their attention, stablized life-endangering and self-destructive behaviors, completed psychiatric and psychological examinations ordered by the Commonwealth Trial Court or requested by other Commonwealth Government agencies and individuals, engaged in follow-up case management, and maintained therapeutic activities for psychiatric inpatients. The Division of Mental Health also purchased films and reading materials on alcohol abuse as part of its educational services. In line with its administrative objectives, the division applied for more federal funding and leased with other social service agencies for the purpose of implementing an efficient referral system. In addition, a survey of inmates with the Division of Corrections was conducted, and a general personality inventory was standardized for use with that specific population.

More than 480 individual files are maintained by the Division of Mental Health, and the psychologist and paraprofessional social worker together had an active case load of almost 90 patients.

The Division of Mental Health hopes to achieve the following goals during FY 1986:

1. Continuing outpatient services of the psychologist and physician in Charge of the neuropsychiatric ward at Dr. Torres Hospital;
2. Upgrading patient screening services through the contracting of a Board certified psychiatrist for several visits to Saipan, and through the enactment of a legislation outlining procedures for short-term commitment of the dangerously mentally ill;
3. Disseminating more simple literature to schools and community organizations on mental health and substance abuse problems, especially alcohol education, and to initiate an Antabuse treatment program for alcohol abusers;
4. Collecting data on the incidence and prevalence of mental health and substance abuse problems in the Northern Mariana Islands, with particular emphasis on the youth population.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act established by the Congress of the United States of America extends to all the states and possessions, including the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. This Act allows the Commonwealth to participate in the joint programs designed to extend direct services to handicapped and disabled individuals so that they may assume a useful role in society by engaging in productive employment. To be eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation Services, an individual must be of employable age and have a physical or mental handicap that limits or prevents him from working. Eligibility for Vocational Rehabilitation service is based upon:

1. The presence of a physical or mental disability which for the individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment; and
2. A reasonable expectation that Vocational Rehabilitation Services may benefit the individual in terms of employability.

The long range goal of the program is to extend a program of rehabilitation services to all citizens of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands of employable age who process either physical or mental disability which is determined to be vocational limiting. Our major objective is to ensure that every disabled and handicapped individual has the opportunity to pursue a program of rehabilitation service geared to their specific needs.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has registered a total of five hundred five (505) handicapped individuals; an increased of eighty-five handicapped individuals this year. Not all of these people will meet the eligibility criteria for Vocational Rehabilitation Service but a great majority will receive some type of rehabilitation service that might benefit them in terms of employability.

The type of services being provided to these handicapped individuals include the following:

1. Transportation
2. Medical treatment
3. Prosthesis/Orthosis
4. Wheelchair
5. Hearing Aide
6. Tools and Supplies
7. Physical Therapy
8. Occupational Therapy
9. Crutches, Cane
10. Eyeglasses
11. On-the-job-training

12. Job Placement
13. Evaluation
14. Surgery
15. Psychological testing
16. Counseling and Guidance

After the close of fiscal year 1985, a total of twenty (20) persons have reach status 26 (Rehabilitated) and were removed from dependent status to self-care and some were placed into jobs. Status 26 means the individual has completed the Rehabilitation Program and is now considered rehabilitated (employable) or able to take care of himself/herself independently.

In the past, the University of Guam Vocational Rehabilitation Training Program (VRTP) has been providing In-service training for our Counselors and Staffs. This was changed when the Vocational Rehabilitation Training Program grant expired in January of 1984. During fiscal years 1984 and 1985, the San Diego State University have been providing us with In-service training. San Diego State University again will be providing training for Fiscal Year 1986.

The major problem faced by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation during the latter part of fiscal year 1985 was lack of staff to administer the program effectively. Counselor's position was critically needed during the latter part of the fiscal year.

Another difficult problem faced by the Agency was placement of handicapped individuals into competitive labor market both public and private sectors. The problem was lack of resources, also, the majority of handicapped individuals have low education level making it difficult in placing them on the job. The government as well as private sector should provide the opportunity and encourage the hiring of qualified handicapped individuals.

NURSING SERVICES

The Division of Nursing within the Department of Public Health and Environmental Services, is responsible for the nursing services provided to the people of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Nursing services are provided for ambulatory and hospitalized patients at Dr. Torres Hospital and Outpatient Clinics on Saipan, Tinian and Rota. Public Health nurses are active at the Public Health Centers and village dispensaries on these islands.

TABLE NO. 16

Categories and numbers of nurses employed in the Commonwealth health system are enumerated as follows:

Dr. Torres Hospital/OPS:

U.S. Registered Nurse - - - - - - - -	10
Foreign Registered Nurse - - - - - -	12
Graduate Nurses - - - - - - - - - - -	48
Practical Nurses- - - - - - - - - - -	16

Rota Hospital:

U.S. Registered Nurse - - - - - - - -	1
Foreign Registered Nurse - - - - - -	2
Graduate Nurses - - - - - - - - - - -	3
Practical Nurses- - - - - - - - - - -	4

Tinian Dispensary:

U.S. Registered Nurse - - - - - - - -	0
Foreign Registered Nurse - - - - - -	0
Graduate Nurses - - - - - - - - - - -	2
Practical Nurses- - - - - - - - - - -	4

Public Health Clinic:

U.S. Registered Nurse - - - - - - - -	3
Foreign Registered Nurse - - - - - -	0
Graduate Nurses - - - - - - - - - - -	5
Practical Nurses- - - - - - - - - - -	15

Since the last report, two additional nurses have successfully taken and passed their Registered Nurse (RN) U.S. Guam state board examination.

The Division of Nursing is staffed

with Clinical Coordinators for the Operating Room, Recovery Room, Central Supply and Med/Surg.

The Division has devoted considerable time and effort to upgrade nursing personnel in preparation for the transition from Dr. Torres Hospital to the new Commonwealth Health Center. A U.S. educated RN directs the Continuing Education program. Educational and training resources have been developed, centered on Saipan, for increased opportunities for both formal, credentialed course and job-related classes. BRN California CE Provider Accreditation has been approved, making the Commonwealth CE Department the only U.S. certified program in Micronesia. Courses offered in series included: emergency room nursing, pharmacology, code practice, med/surg review, drug calculation, cardiac emergency room, neonatal intensive care, operating room, recovery room, rythm strip interpretation and on-going nursing assessment and charting.

There is a cooperative exchange of resources between the Division of Nursing and the College of Micronesia School of Nursing. A work-study program for nursing students has been initiated. Students spend their clinical hours on the wards and in OPD clinics as well as in the Public Health setting. Charge nurses are responsible for these student nurses during their work-study program.

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Board of Nurse Examiners is presently reviewing all nurse applications and will be issuing licenses to qualifying nurses by the end of this year. Our goals and objectives pursuant to nurses and the status of nurses practicing in the CNMI are:

1. To increase the number of local nurses with U.S. standard RN credentials.
2. To increase the number of local nurses with advanced academic credentials (AA, BSN, MSN, nurse-practitioner).
3. To recruit more CNMI citizens into health careers.
4. To involve all nurses in Continuing Education activities.
5. To respond to the increasing sophistication of medical technologies and our nurses' capacities to effectively manage them.
6. To increase leadership skills and managerial abilities of nurse supervisors and head nurses.

DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The dental health division of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands is a division of the Department of Public Health and Environmental Services, with a division chief who is directly responsible to the Director of the Department. The general function of the division is to provide dental health care to the people of the Commonwealth. The main objective of the division is to develop programs and activities that will be controled and reduce the current prevalence of dental caries, periodontal diseases and other dento-oral diseases and deficiencies.

Activities

In the Commonwealth, there are three government-operated dental clinics:

1. Chalan Kanoa Dental Clinic
2. Tinian Dental Clinic
3. Rota Dental Clinic

The Chalan Kanoa Dental Clinic is the main office where dental health care is available to patients needing routine or emergency services on a daily basis, 40 hours a week. Additional care is available on emergency basis after working hours and on weekends by alternating dentists, assigned to stand-by duty.

Services offered include all types of restoration, prosthetic, oral surgery, root canal therapy and oral prophylaxis.

Prothetic includes services such as fixed bridge, removable partials, full dentures, and crowns.

Oral surgery includes routine extractions of non-restorable teeth, gingivectomy, immobilization of simple fiscal fractures, and surgival removal of impacted teeth

The school dental health program continues to be our top priority since its inception in the early 1960s. Approximately four thousand children from headstart ages, through grade five in elementary level, are treated in the program annually. On Saipan the team is composed of dental nurses and assistants, with a supervising dentist. On Rota and Tinian the teams are made up of the respective resident dental nurses and assistants. Concentration of the program is focused on prevention of dental caries and other oral diseases. Prophylaxis and fluoride treatments in topical mouth-rinse and tablet modalities are the primary modes of preventive care. Depending on logistics, clinical services (fillings and extractions), are conducted by the team on school sites or in the central clinics. Additionally, one dental nurse is assigned to render dental care to a special group within the school population (including those who are grouped under crippled-children and special education programs), these children are handicapped by some physical or mental deformity. The division also renders dental health care under the MCH/CCS federal program to expectant women and post-natal mothers and children, through cooperative referral from respective clinics in the Public Health Division. An average of approximately 300 patients are provided dental health care through this program.

Rota and Tinian

The dental facilities on both islands can handle all types of dental services. Both clinics are manned by one dental nurse and one dental assistant. Preventive services and other routine clinical care are available to the community. Complicated cases needing a dentist's attention are referred to Saipan.

One dentist and a dental laboratory technician visit these clinics every six months for prosthetic and other services that may require a dentist.

Facilities and Staff:

Saipan Facility

- Six operatories
- One X-ray room with wall-mounted X-ray unit, and an adjoining dark
- One staff lounge
- One library/conference room
- Three doctors' offices
- One record-file room
- One comfort room and janitorial store room combined
- One laboratory space for two technicians
- One store room

Rota Facility

- Two operatories, with only one dental unit-chair
- One store room

- One reception/waiting room, jointly used by public health

Tinian Facility

- One operatory spacious enough for two dental units-chairs
- One small record room
- One reception/waiting room jointly used by public health

Staff

- 4 dentists
- 4 dental nurses, 2 on Saipan and 1 each on Tinian and Rota
- 1 dental nurse on our staff is under the headstart program
- 2 dental technicians
- 8 dental assistants
- 1 clerk-typist/receptionist

Objective of the Division:

The goals of this division are consistent with the general goals and objectives of the Department of Health, in striving to improve and maintain the optimum physical, mental, social well-being, and health of our population. In particular, this division will perpetually strive to achieve the following:

Reduction in prevalence of oral and dental diseases, and controlling the high prevalence of dental caries among our youth. Dissemination of public awareness of the importance of healthful habits toward the upkeep or oral health as a necessary component of total health. Continued improvement of available resources toward maintenance or oral and dental health care for the population.

MEDICAL SUPPLY AND PHARMACY SERVICES

Medical Supply Services procures, receives, stores, and distributes all classes of medical supplies from its offices and medical warehouse located at Dr. Torres Hospital on Saipan. The Medical Supply Officer/Supervisor reports directly to the Hospital Administrator. Our medical supply system supports all medical supply requirements for all health facilities with the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Pharmacy service for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands is supervised by a Chief Pharmacist with offices at Dr. Torres Hospital, Rota Health Center, and Tinian Health Center. The Pharmacist provides drug information to the medical staff, is responsible for the proper dispensing of all medications and drug products, and acts as a consultant to the Department of Public Health and Environmental Services, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. The Chief Pharmacist is a graduate of a U.S. school of Pharmacy. The Pharmacist reports to the Hospital Administrator, Dr. Torres Hospital.

MEDICAID PROGRAM

Description and Objective:

Title XIX of the Social Security Act, enacted in 19865, authorized Federal grants to States for medical assistance to certain low-income individuals and families. This program is known as Medicaid. It is jointly financed by Federal and State (CNMI) funds and administered by the State (CNMI). Within broad Federal requirements and guidelines, each state determines eligible groups, types and range of services, payment level for services, and administrative and operating procedures.

The primary objective of the Medicaid Program is to provide medical assistance to those groups or categories of people who are eligible to receive cash payments under one of the existing welfare programs established under the Social Security Act; that is Title IV, the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)* or Title XVI, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program for persons 65 years old or over, blind, and disabled. In addition, the CNMI Provides Medicaid services to the "Medically Needy", that is, to people who fit into (linked to) one of the categories of persons covered by the cash welfare programs for the aged, blind, or disabled individuals, or members of families with dependent children, when one or both parents are absent, incapacitated, or unemployed, who have enough income to pay for their basic living expenses (and so are not recipients of welfare) but not enough to pay for their medical care. It is important to note that Medicaid does not provide medical assistance to all of the poor. Low-income is only one test of eligibility. Resources are also tested and taken into consideration, but most important, one must belong or be linked to one of the cash assisted groups indicated above for eligibility coverage under the Medicaid Program.

Activities:

1. The number of Medicaid enrollees for the period being reported totals 1,774: 310 of which were new enrollees and 1,464 were renewed for continued eligibility. There is a 61% growth rate in the number of Medicaid clientele as compared to FY-84. The percentage of Medicaid enrollees by categorical grouping are as follow: Aged 58%, Blind .1%, Disabled 16% and and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC): Adult 16% and Children 45%. The monthly average of eligibility intake conducted was 148.

2. Federal reimbursements for FY-85 (October 1, 1984 thru September 30, 1985) totals to: $465,613 or 85% of the authorized ceiling level for the following program breakdown: Medical Assistance Payments (MP) $418,616 and $46,997 for Administration and Training (A&T).

   The total number of Medicaid eligible individuals referred off-island during FY-85 was 41. About 43% of these individuals had received follow-up treatments during the same fiscal year. The type and number of referral cases are as follows:

Urology - - - - - - - - - - -	12
Cancer - - - - - - - - - - -	6
Respiratory - - - - - - - -	4
Cardiac - - - - - - - - - - -	4
Pulmunary - - - - - - - - - -	2
Orthopedic - - - - - - - - -	4
Respiratory/Cardiac - - - - -	2
ENT - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2
OB - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3
Ophthamology - - - - - - - -	1
Neuphrotic Syndrome - - - - -	1

3. Due to existing similarities between the CNMI's health care delivery system with that of American Samoa, the CNMI has initiated efforts in looking at the type of Medicaid program being provided by the Government of American Samoa. The program in American Samoa is based on presumptive eligibility versus the traditional Medicaid program where eligibility under the Medicaid program is linked to eligibility under other cash assistance programs. The Northern Marianas Commission on Federal Laws is providing technical assistance in obtaining similar waivers for the Medicaid Program like the ones granted to the Government of American Samoa.

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Following the establishment of the constitutional agreement of the

Northern Mariana Islands in January 1978, the environmental health program for the Northern Marianas was placed within the Department of Public Health and Environmental Services. The Division of Environmental Quality is responsible for administering Federal grants for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and enforcing law pertaining to protection of the environment. Public Law 3-23 gives the Division authority to promulgate regulations which will ensure a healthful environment for the people.

The Division of Environmental Quality is administered by the Chief, DEQ. The functions and program of the Division include management, surveillance and monitoring of the following:

1. Safe Drinking Water
2. Marine and Fresh Water Quality
3. Solid and Hazardous Waste Disposal
4. Pesticide Use, Distribution, Disposal
5. Air Pollution Control
6. Wastewater Treatment and Disposal

During the year under review, the Division employed 10 persons to carry out these functions. Among the major activities for FY-85 were the following:

1. Safe Drinking Water Program continued to hold a high priority during the past year. Emphasis was placed on reducing incidences of microbiological maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations in the public water supply systems. The Saipan PWSS was classified as a persistent violator, having been in violation of the CNMI Safe Drinking Water Regulations for 11 of the 12 months of FY-1985. Significant improvement in water quality occurred during the last quarter, as the disinfection program became more effective. Most areas of Saipan now enjoy 24-hour service.

   The U.S. Geological Survey has nearly completed a ground water interpretive report on Saipan. This 2 year project was aimed at locating additional well sites and aiding in the ground water management program. A Water Resources Task Force was appointed by the Governor, DEQ serves as vice chairman to the Task Force, who responsibility is to establish a water resources management plan for the CNMI.

   The Water Quality Laboratory, established with U.S. EPA funding, conducts a weekly monitoring program of the bacteriological quality of drinking water in the Commonwealth. The Laboratory also monitors chemical and physical characteristics of water from all active wells on a monthly basis in an attempt to identify seasonal variations and optimum pumping rates.

2. The marine monitoring program was implemented during FY-1985. The addition of a marine biologist to the staff of DEQ has allowed this program to achieve the goal of developing effective monitoring of the marine environment in the CNMI. The Water Quality Laboratory continued to monitor the quality of recreational water in the lagoons of Saipan. Water from all swimming beaches near the Garapan and Agingan sewer treatment plant outfalls were also monitored monthly.

3. A facilities plan for a wastewater treatment facility for Rota was completed in early FY-1985. The design phase of a treatment system utilizing large septic tanks with

an ocean outfall was approved and a NPDES permit from the U.S. EPA for the discharge has been applied for. An update of the Saipan Facility Plan was also approved and improvements to the Garapan and the Agingan Point Sewage Treatment Plants will begin in FY-86. The sewage lift station will also be renovated on Saipan in FY-86.

4. The Division of Environmental Quality continues to act in an advisory capacity in the planning phases of a solid waste management program. Several possible sites were selected for a sanitary landfill which will eventually replace the one remaining open dump on Saipan. The design phase will follow as soon as permanent site is selected.

5. The pesticides program in the CNMI includes training and certification courses for commercial and private applicators, use inspections, pesticides inventories of distributors and import inspections/enforcement. During FY-85, 52 persons including farmers were certified (or recertified) for private application. The Division of Environmental Quality conducted 38 use inspections and remove non-EPA registered pesticides from the shelves of retailers when found.

NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (NAP)

The Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP) for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands is designed to promote the general welfare and to safeguard the health and well-being of the Commonwealth's population by raising the levels of nutrition among low income families. In addition, the NAP seeks to stimulate the local economy by earmarking 25 percent of the food stamp allotment solely for the purchase of food grown, raised, caught, or processed in the CNMI as a finished food product.

The Nutrition Assistance Program also emphasizes work incentives for able-bodied recipients in coordination with the Department of Commerce & Labor (DCL). Though only 20 percent of 379 recipients referred to DCL for FY-85 were hired, it is an encouraging sign since most of the referrals are unskilled workers.

The program is administered in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding executed between the United States Department of Agriculture and the CNMI Government.

The gross dollar amount of NAP benefits issued to participating recipients in FY-85 was $2,546,777, compared to the FY-84 figure of $2,756,454. The average monthly number of individual recipients decreased from 5,525 in FY-84 to 4,170 in FY-85. The decrease in number of NAP recipients is a reflection of the improvement of the CNMI economy during FY-85.

The following are recommendations to enhance future NAP operations:

1. Increase the percentage of food stamp coupons allotment for purchase of local produce in order to encourage more local food production.

2. Stress nutrition education and consumer awareness so NAP recipients would derive more from their NAP benefits.

3. Coordinate with other social services agencies such as Catholic Social Services, Child & Family Service, etc., so that comprehensive client assistance could be delivered more efficiently and effectively.

The program is hopeful that as the standard of living in the CNMI goes up, less individuals would depend on public assistance programs such as NAP. But while the need exists, the NAP and its staff will continue to meet the need particularly as it relates to nutrition among low income families.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN THE CNMI

The unemployment rate in Saipan, Rota, and Tinian areas combined was 8.6 percent in July 1985.

Based on the results of this survey, the total civilian non-institutional population for Saipan, Rota and Tinian in July 1985 was approximately 20,350. Of the total, it was estimated that 60 percent, or 10,440 persons, were 16 years of age and older. The labor force consisted of 5,967 people who were employed and those who were actively looking for employment with the survey period.

Employment: The total employment figure for July 1985 was 5,384 workers in CNMI. Of the total employed in that period, there were 5,016 adult men and women working. Employment among teens, who age ranged from 16 through 19 year old, totalled approximately 368. The survey covered only CNMI and U.S. citizens, including permanent resident aliens. Non-immigrant alien workers were excluded in the enumeration.

Unemployment: Total unemployment for July 1985 was 592, or 8.6 percent of the total labor force. There were 440 adult persons unemployed in that period. As a group, 29.2 percent of the teenagers were unemployed in July 1985; specifically, one hundred Fifty-two (152) teenagers attempted but failed to find work during the early part of the summer.

Not in the Labor Force: There were 4,464 persons, or approximately 43 percent of those 16 years and older, not actively seeking employment in July 1985. Persons in this category included teens taking summer vacation and adult persons who were either not actively pursuing a job or remained unavailable for employment during the survey period.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Department of Community and Cultural Affairs over functions of social services funded in whole or in part by federal funds and shall consult and coordinate its activities with the mayors of Saipan, Tinian, Rota and islands north of Saipan when administering those functions.

These includes historic preservation, aging program and division of youth services.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The Division of Historic Preservation applied for and received $119,544 in federal funding to support historic preservation work in the Commonwealth. It also collected and translated primary historical documents from the Japanese administration of the Northern Marianas, made an underwater survey of Tanapag Harbor to locate and identify submerged historic properties.

The division also collected traditional Carolinian oral historical accounts from traditional story tellers on Puluwat Atoll. Particular attention was given to collecting accounts relating to Carolinian voyaging to the islands of the Northern Marianas prior to the end of the German administration.

The division also undertook archeological research project at the Unai Bapot Latte site on Saipan. The project mapped the latte structures, defined site boundaries and examined its subsurface component. The Unai Bapot project is one of the most important archeological sites in the Commonwealth.

On Tinian a similar project was done at Tachognya Latte Site, as was an archeological data recovery project on Rota. The division also supervised the annual Japanese bone collecting mission to ensure that the remains of non-Japanese individuals were not collected by accident. It acquired rare photographs of Saipan and Rota during the German administration, film footages showing the loading of atomic bombs on B-29 bombers on Tinian during the World War II, published a book entitled "Home of the Superfort: An Historical and Archeological Survey of Isley Field."

The Division made preliminary arrangements with a group in England to reconstruct the Flying Proa, the traditional sailing canoe of ancient Chamorros. It also completed a major historic preservation assessment on the proposed Hotel Nikko at Marpi Area, and provided technical assistance in the reconstruction of the pre-war Japanese Shinto Shrine in Garapan.

AGING PROGRAM

The Division continued to provide basic services to the elderly, serving a total of 29,072 meals to participants who congrate at the senior centers while 49,591 meals were delivered to homes for those who cannot come to the center. The center also provided health care at home to the elderly. Some of them were referred to Dr. Torres Hospital for further treatment. The center also provided transportation to stores, postal services and banks. The staff referred elderly to numerous public assistance agencies such as Food Stamps, Medicaid, Social Security, Retirement, and Low-Income Energy Assistance Program.

The Center employed 51 elderly on Saipan, Tinian and Rota. They taught courses in arts and cultures of the Northern Marianas at various public schools and headstart programs.

VETERANS AFFAIRS OFFICE

The Veterans Affairs Office is currently assisting CNMI Vietnam veterans secure loans from the Veterans Housing Guaranteed Loan agency. The VA officer tried to make financial arrangements with the local banking institutions but the response was not encouraging. Efforts continued to be made so that the local veterans can receive the full benefits they are entitled to. The office keeps in touch with the regional offices in Honolulu getting information on numerous benefits for Vietnam veterans.

Also, the office assisted in coordination of visits of World War II Veterans that came to Saipan January 21-22 and September 16. "Return to the Marianas" is a Special Pacific Tour Program, organized to offer to those of the United States Marine Corps, United States Army Air Forces, Sea Bees, and United States Army as a personal kind of retrospective on their individual experiences, under World War II battle conditions on those battle sites where they helped begin the final assaults on Japanese forces.

The establishment of this agency is a step towards the realization of the long awaited opportunities and previleges for armed forces veterans who have in one way or another contributed towards the continuing peace and tranquillity nationwide.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Northern Mariana Islands Social Security System was established January 1, 1976, in accordance with Section 606(a) of the Covenant. The System was created by transferring to the Treasury of the United States, that portion of the Trust Territory Social Security Retirement Fund attributable to the Northern Mariana Islands. On

April 13, 1977, a comprehensive Northern Mariana Islands Social Security Act was enacted into law.

The Northern Marianas System is administered by the United States Social Security Administration and is based upon the social security laws of the Trust Territory in effect at the time of the transfer of funds. The Northern Marianas Government is authorized to modify the System but only in a manner which does not create additional difference between it and the United States System since, upon termination of Trusteeship, the United States System will become applicable to the Northern Mariana Islands as it is applicable to the Territory of Guam.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1985, 28,000 wage earners were enrolled in the System. Revenue for the fiscal year is estimated at $5.5 million and the Trust Fund balance is estimated at $28 million.

The program is funded by a 5.1% employee deduction and a matching contribution by the employer. Self-employed persons contribute at a rate of 7.3%. In 1985, the maximum amount of earnings an individual is taxed on for social security purposes is $22,900.

Basic benefits provided are retirement, disability, and surviving spouse and surviving children's benefits. In January 1985 dependents of retired and disabled workers became eligible for social security payments. For the fiscal year, over $1.2 million in benefit payments were made.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal public assistance program financed by general revenue of the Administering Authority and administered by the U.S. Social Security Administration.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1985, SSI payments were being made to 596 residents of the NMI at a rate of about $156,616 per month -- about 318 of the recipients were 65 years of age or older; about 278 were disabled or blind.

The United States Social Security Administration has a full-time Resident Representative on Saipan who takes new applications, responds to general inquiries, and handles other U.S. social security matters. Monthly visits are made to the Islands of Tinian and Rota.

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES

The Division of Youth Services was established within the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs. At the establishment of the Division in two (2) years period after it became in existence, strengthening the services of the Division became necessary thus enabling the passage of Public Law 3-67 on August 16, 1983.

The Division recognizes its limitations and makes no pretentions at being a psychological treatment center or a public health clinic. Individuals needing such services are referred to appropriate agencies and DYS supports them in their dealings with these agencies.

The Division also views the Commonwealth as a multi-cultural community. Although the Chamorro and Carolinian cultures are prevalent and noticeable to services delivered, many other ethic groups are served in significant numbers, and are not limited by the Division's services.

The Division: Identified and opened an emergency shelter for abused spouses, runaway and homeless children, and victims of abuse and neglect.

It finalized and effectuated an inter-agency agreement between Catholic

Social Services and Department of Community and Cultural Affairs with regards to the use of the emergency shelter.

It completed two (2) training programs, centering on broadening the case workers investigative and reporting perspectives and in advancing their skills in the areas of communication and casework management.

It continued public education orientation in both public and private agencies in the identification and reporting of victims of abuse and neglect.

It gained the Youth Advisory Council's approval of federal subgrants catering to the partial (16 pay periods only) cost of four (4) Juvenile Corrections Program personnel.

It developed some community-based programs for probationers and delinquents as positive alternatives to encarceration.

It gained additional staff members in both casework sections of the Division as a result of the new Consolidation of Grants under the authority of Social Services Block Grant - Title XX.

Provided psychological treatment and counseling session to parents of sexual molestation victims, and to sexual abuse victims.

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

The Child and Family Services was established in 1980 based on the availability of funding from federal government for services of CAN. The program was administratively lodged in the Department of Health and Environmental Services for lack of statutory provisions addressing children, youth and families social services needs.

The program was implemented on a voluntary basis for there was no authority to intervene in child abuse and neglect referrals. The focuses of the program were needs assessment, training, and setting up logistics. During the program's developmental stage, a law (PL 2-18) was passed designating the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs (DCCA) to be the responsible agency to provide services to youth. The program was then transferred to DCCA. The turn-over in management was high thus affecting services to the Community.

In 1982, the personnel of the programs was stabilized and efforts were concentrated on statutory provisions necessary to structure service delivery. On July 1982, the child abuse and neglect (CAN) law was passed. The law provided the authority to intervene in child abuse and neglect cases, required certain professionals to report and, defined abuse and neglect of children.

The year concentrated on training social workers on intervention skills, and formulating policies and procedures for structured services. The year also concentrated in defining the organization structure of the services. The number of referrals began to rise as public awareness activities increased. The demand for trained social workers was increased.

Statistics were systematically collected and analysis were made with cautions on their implications and usages.

Statutory provisions were broadened and sexual abuse, exploitation and pornography were defined. These changes were followed with extensive training investigations, mediation and short-time counseling skills. A psychiatrist was made available on a periodic basis for evaluation and treatment.

From 1983 - 1984, focus of services was directed toward intervention of referrals. The increase had over-loaded the three social workers responding to referrals from three most populated islands, Rota, Saipan and Tinian. In addition to child abuse and neglect, the agency was also inundated with referrals of family violence, child support, adoption and custody litigation. With these types of referrals it was clear that the agency needed to expand its services to include foster care, emergency shelter and child support assistance.

In 1985, the Department decided to consolidate its social services funds under the Authority of Social Services Block Grant - Title XX. This has allowed funding flexibility and reduce paper work requirements. The consolidation was a major break through to increase staff and allowed the agency to establish support services at a fairly adequate level. It has also allowed the Department to consolidate social services under its jurisdiction for better coordination.

The year also saw the opening of the Parent Education Center catering to parents in need of better parenting skills.

The vaccination program of Health Services extends to remote outer islands in Truk State, FSM. Routine Field trip services include personnel to provide health care.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

Activity as a State Educational Agency

As in immediately preceding years, the principal responsibility of the Trust Territory Division of Education (informally called "Headquarters Education") was to serve as the official "State Educational Agency" (SEA) for the Territory in order to fulfill requirements of Federal law and regulations covering supplemental educational grants received from the United States Department of Education. Total funding received through these supplemental programs during this reporting year amounted to about $12 million U.S.

As in previous years personnel at Headquarters Education worked closely with education staff members from the three constitutional governments to formulate an Insular Area Consolidated (IAC) grant proposal for supplementary education programs to be implemented in the local school agencies during fiscal year 1986. Headquarters staff also collaborated with local agency staff in drafting a continuation proposal for activities under the Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Program (TTTAP). And Vocational Rehabilitation Services (VRS) staff at Headquarters Education again worked closely with VRS personnel in the local agencies to draw up a three-year VRS "state plan". Finally, Special Education personnel from Headquarters and one of the local agencies wrote a grant application in support of activities under the Early Childhood Handicapped Education. All of these plans and proposals were submitted by the Trust Territory Division of Education to the U.S. Department of Education as applications for Federal funding in support of general and special education and of vocational rehabilitation programs throughout the Territory.

By year's end grants in the amount of $12,578,000 had been received from the U.S. Department of Education to support all of these education programs during the coming year. This included $930,000 to carry out activities under the Territorial Teaching Training Assistance Program, the largest amount received under TTTAP since the first year of that important program.

Beside the programs just mentioned, these funds will also support aid to disadvantaged children, curriculum development, teacher training, staff development, evaluation and testing activities, salaries for teachers and teacher-aides, repair and renovation of school facilities, health education, vocational education, education of handicapped children, school safety programs, computer literacy programs, community involvement programs, and others. Headquarters Education is the agency in the Territory responsible for assuring the proper administration and implementation of these programs in the local areas.

Headquarters Sponsored Staff Development

During this reporting year Headquarters Education also sponsored, or cooperated in sponsoring, several activities in support of local staff development. Among these activities the following are notable.

1. The Trust territory Division of Education arranged for thirteen elementary or secondary principals from schools in the six local governments of the Territory to attend two six-week graduate-level classes on educational leadership. Classes were held at the Northern Marianas College on Saipan, and were taught by two professors from American Samoa Community College and one instructor from Northwest Regional Education Laboratory. For the thirteen participants Headquarters Education covered costs of registration and tuition, textbooks, air transportation to and from Saipan, along with board and room and ground transportation while attending the courses. Questionnaires filled out by the participants indicated the training to have been much appreciated.

2. Headquarters Education also helped to sponsor the annual Pacific Islands Bilingual Bicultural Association (PIBBA) meeting which was held this year in Truk. Living costs and round trip airfare were provided for thirty Trust Territory school personnel to attend the meeting at which bilingual language policies and issues were discussed by people from several Pacific Island territories. After the main PIBBA meeting, bilingual language arts specialists conducted week-long workshops for the participants. The TTPI Division of Education provided funding for two of these specialists.

3. The second annual meeting of the Pacific Region Education Program (PREP) was held this year on Saipan. The Trust Territory Division of Education was a co-sponsor of this large regional meeting along with the Departments of Education in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands and the Northern Marianas College. The Headquarters office provided roundtrip airfare and living expenses for staff members from all of the local Department of Education to participate in this meeting which brought together close to five hundred educators from several areas of the Pacific Basin to discuss effective schooling.

4. During the summer of this reporting year Headquarters Education arranged for six weeks of specialized training at the Micronesian Occupational College in Palau for twenty-one vocational education teachers of business practices. Each vocational teachers was provided with roundtrip airfare to the training site, living accommodations, textbooks, and a small daily stipend for personal expenses while away from home.

5. Headquarters Education sponsored a Territory-wide conference in Palau on the Micronesian Achievement Test Series (MATS), the only series of tests normed for Micronesian students. Transportation and living costs were provided for over thirty school personnel to attend this week-long conference. Testing experts from four agencies in the United States worked with the participants to resolve issues dealing with the MATS. It is hoped that a follow-up meeting can be held early next year to finalize the work of this meeting.

6. During the course of the year the TTPI Division of Education's Federal Programs Accountant responded to five requests for assistance from local educational agencies. Traveling to local

educational agency, he spent between a week and ten days on their Federal Program accounts.

7. Headquarters Education nominated a senior staff member from one of the Trust Territory LEAs for an educational leadership training program sponsored by the Council of Chief State School Officers and the Institute for Educational Leadership. This was the first time the Trust Territory was able to compete for one of the ten slots available across the United States. The nomination was accepted, and Headquarters Education shared in the training cost for this indigenous educator. Training included six weeks in the U.S. Department of Education working with senior program managers, a site visit to an SEA in the states, attendance at three national leadership conferences, training in network building, and training in electronic communication systems.

8. The Vocational Rehabilitation Services (VRS) section of the Division of Education coordinated the following training for indigenous personnel from the Territory. All training was done by staff from the Rehabilitation Continuing Education Program out of San Diego State University.

   a. Training of VRS counsellor in the evaluation of disabled workers. Training conducted for three days on Guam.

   b. Training for VRS Coordinators in the development of VRS facilities. Training conducted for five days on Saipan.

   c. Training of VRS Coordinators and Counsellors in administrative procodures and case management. Training conducted for one week in Palau.

   Headquarters Education also sponsored two meetings for all LEA VRS Coordinators to work with Headquarters staff on the three-year state plan for Vocational Rehabilitation Services in the Territory.

9. The Education for the Handicapped specialist at Headquarters Education coordinated funding from the Western Pacific Special Education Consortium and the Western Regional Resource Center to sponsor a Summer Institute for fifty-six teachers of handicapped children from all local areas of the Territory. The Institute was held for eight weeks at the Community College of Micronesia in Pohnpei, and consisted of both academic courses and special projects. For three hours every morning the teachers attended two three-credit-hour courses, and in the afternoons they worked on special projects.

   One of the special projects resulted in the completion of a Personnel Manual for Special Education which provides a comprehensive listing of all educational background, and types of specialized services which each person is capable of providing.

   Also completed in the afternoon sessions was a revision of curricula for the severely handicapped. This was the culmination of three summers of work for this pilot program. Although further revisions of this work may be necessary, it has already received commendations from the Pacific region as well as the national level.

   The Summer Institute also began training personnel from Multi-Sensory and Mental Health programs. Done in cooperation with Health Services in the Federated

States of Micronesia, this training is a first step toward addressing problems of substance abuse in Micronesia.

Advocacy Program

The Special Education Office in the U.S. Department of Education has been lobbying for increased funding for education of the handicapped in the outlying areas. An Organization of Exceptional State Education Agencies (OESEA) has been set up to represent the interest of the Insular Areas in matters concerning education of the handicapped.

Communications

Late in the reporting year the ATS-1 (PEACESAT) satellite became inoperative thus depriving all segments of the educational system in the Territory of a daily means of easy (and free!) communication among themselves and with other educational organizations and institutions of higher education in the Pacific Basin. At year's end Headquarters Education had ordered intermediate frequency single side band equipment as an interim substitute for this valuable communication link. The Administering Authority has been requested to authorize use of this equipment on special radio frequencies by health and educational agencies in the northern Pacific.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

It is the policy of the National Government of the Federated States of Micronesia to provide for an educational system which will enable its citizens to participate fully in the progressive development of the FSM States and to become familiar with neighboring Pacific communities and the world. To this end, the purpose of education in the Federated States of Micronesia is to develop the nation's human resources in order to prepare its people to participate in economic, social, and political developments' to bring to the people a knowledge of their islands, their economy, their government, their fellow inhabitants of the Federated States of Micronesia; and to encourage excellence in the development of professional, vocational, social, and political skills.

General

The administrative responsibilities for education in the Federated States of Micronesia are based upon the Constitution, which provides for concurrent power between National and State Governments.

The State governments are responsible for the actual provision of education, instruction on the primary and secondary levels, education development planning, curriculum development, testing and evaluation, teacher training and developing activities for parental and community involvement in education.

The responsibility of the National Government is primarily that of supporting and coordinating the education services in the Nation. The National Government works with the State in (1) reviewing, updating, and developing educational policies and regulations; (2) education development planning; (3) coordinating and monitoring educational programs; (4) developing and establishing FSM minimum curricula standards and standardized testing; (5) providing services to overseas students; (6) administering a National Student Loan Program and initiating and executing contracts and agreements between states and outside agencies providing technical assistance, and (7) collecting data on the condition and progress of education.

At the National level, the Division of Education is one of two divisions within the Department of Social

Services. A proposal to reorganize the Department of Social Services by creating separate offices for the two divisions has been introduced in the FSM Congress. If implemented, the FSM Chief of Education will be directly responsible to the President of the FSM.

Each State Department of Education is headed by a Director who is a member of the State cabinet. Organizational structures of the department vary from State to State, reflecting the functions of the department and the sources of funding.

The FSM Division of Education and the State Department of Education are supported in their activities by the FSM Board of Education, advises the National Government with respect to National functions in the field of education. The State Boards advise the State governments.

Educational highlights from October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985 included:

1. Meeting with the Republic of Kiribati Director of Save the Children Program for possible programmatic participation.
2. Participation in the College of Micronesia Board of Regents meetings.
3. Participation in the development of the FSM National Plan.
4. Development of the Program for Education Against Substance Abuse.
5. Dissemination of information to State Department of Education regarding the International Youth of the Year Conference.
6. Monitoring and evaluation of reports for two FSM Congressional programs: the FY'84 Aid to Non-public schools funds program and the Vocational agriculture grant program.
7. Development of a Community College of Micronesia course outlining Introductory Theology, in response to a technical assistance request.
8. Issuance of loan awards to FSM post-secondary students in the amount of more than $300,000 from FY'85 FSM Congressional funding.
9. Coordination of FSM Chapter I and II, Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Program, Bilingual Education, and Vocational Rehabilitation Services Federal program activities.
10. Coordination and participation in technical assistance activities with a South Pacific Commission expert in the area of testing and evaluation.
11. Participation in the following conferences:

    a. Western Pacific Educational Leadership Consortium

    b. Pacific Islands Bilingual/Bicultural Association

    c. University of Guam symposium

    d. Pacific Educational Leadership Seminar

    e. Pacific Region Education Program

    f. Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory

    g. South Pacific Festival of the Arts

    h. Chief State School Officers on Special Education

12. Development and implementation of the FSM Population Education Program.

13. Development of the divisional FY'86 Compact DOI budget.

14. Technical assistance to the State Department of Education, Kosrae regarding staff development planning.

15. Participation in the State/-National Leadership Conference held in Pohnpei State.

16. Participation in recent FSM Congressional public hearings.

17. Development of the Division's staff-upgrading training procedures.

18. Renewal of several FSM nonpublic schools' charters.

19. Coordination of FY'85 Aid to Nonpublic Schools Fund Program and Vocational Agriculture Grant Program activities.

20. Input for Presidential consideration regarding youth development in the Pacific for the recent Pacific Islands Development Program conference.

21. Follow-up on a request for technical assistance in Special Education program development for the State of Kosrae.

22. Input for the recent Chief Executives' Conference regarding FSM educational concerns.

23. Meeting with Dr. Deodato of the World Health Organization regarding coordination of the Family Planning Program efforts and the FSM Population Education Program.

24. Meeting with Honorable William Fisher, Consul-General of Australia, regarding post-secondary assistance.

25. Participation in U.S. Congressional meetings concerning the Compact of Free Association.

26. Counseling services provided through the division's Student Services Office.

27. Participation in the FSM Selection Committee for Australian scholarships.

28. Participation in local municipal constitutional conventions.

29. Dissemination of health curriculum material to State Departments of Education.

30. Development of the Code of Education for the FSM.

31. Coordination of a local social studies project involving a visitation to the FSM National Government.

32. Dissemination of East-West Center internships and Japanese post-secondary scholarship information to State Department of Education.

33. Finalization of FSM Teacher Certification regulations.

34. Assisting the Honolulu Theatre for Youth group during their recent visit to the National Government.

35. Providing technical assistance to the Pohnpei State Department of Education in vocational education program development.

36. Providing initial technical assistance to the Pohnpei State Department of Education regarding the development of their Five-Year Education Plan.

37. Developing a format for tracking

students' departures for college/universities abroad.

38. Visiting FSM post-secondary students on Maui, Kawai and in Hilo and Honolulu by the Chief, Division of Education, FSM and the Student Services Specialist, Honolulu.

39. Participation in a Population Education workshop held in the Republic of Belau by the Program Development Coordinator, FSM.

40. Participation in a Program Management and Auditing Workshop as well as the Organization of Exceptional State Educational Agencies by the Federal Education Program Specialist.

41. State visitations by the Student Services Officer for National loan repayment negotiations.

42. Attending conferences on program management (attended by the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Coordinator, FSM).

43. Participation in a Public Administration workshop by the Administrative Assistance of the division.

44. Participation in a Disaster Control conference.

45. Participation in an FSM Family Planning seminar by the Program Development Coordinator, FSM.

46. Development of educational bills, including draft National Student Revolving Loan Fund Program regulations.

47. Meeting with Danish officials involving a possible program for free school milk.

48. Participation in a Testing and Evaluation Workshop in the Republic of Pelau by the Deputy Chief.

49. Provided input on the University of Guam's accreditation status.

50. Meeting with Mr. Bavelaar, UNFPA Deputy Representative and Senior Advisor on Population and Dr. Alan Kondo, UNESCO Regional Advisor on Population Education.

51. Providing feedback on the College of Micronesia's Five Year Master Plan.

52. Dissemination of SPC Work programme and SPELT NEWS to State Department of Education.

53. Providing feedback on appropriate Japan International Cooperation Agency trainings.

54. Dissemination of Teaching of English as a Foreign Language Test schedules and applications to State Directors of Education.

55. Participation in a Population Education seminar held in Western Samoa by the Deputy Chief.

56. Participation in a Bilingual Education Assistance for Micronesia workshop on Guam by the Deputy Chief.

57. Participation in a Vocational Rehabilitation Services conference in San Diego by the Federal Education Program Specialist and the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Coordinator, FSM.

58. Request for input to State Departments of Education on a possible UNICEF water and sanitation project for FSM schools.

59. Request for development of the Japanese Language Program.

60. Participation in a Vocational

Education conference on Pohnpei by the Federal Education Program Specialist.

61. Visitation to Kosrae State by the Chief for the FSM-wide Festival of the Arts Program.

62. Visitation to Yap and Truk States by the Deputy Chief on the above program, and for follow up on the Effective Schooling Program.

63. Participation in Federal education program activities in the following areas: Information Dissemination, Financial Management, Coordination of Consultancy Services, Monitoring and Evaluation, Program Development, and Proposal Development.

The following Federal education programs were administered at the National level:

1. Education Consolidation Improvement Act--Chapters 1 and 2.
2. Bilingual Education Program - continued close cooperation with the BEAM (Bilingual Education Assistance for Micronesia).
3. Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program.
4. Territorial Rehabilitation Services Program.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Until a decade ago, only small numbers of high school graduates from Kosrae, Pohnpei, Truk, and Yap went on to post-secondary education with scholarships. Since 1972, when Micronesia became eligible for U.S. Federal grants support for post-secondary education in the U.S., the number of FSM students enrolled in colleges and universities in the U.S. has increased dramatically to a current total of 1,200.

The annual current level of U.S. support, through the Pell Grant Program for students attending colleges and universities on Guam, Hawaii and the mainland, is estimated to be between $4.0 and $5.0 million.

Since it establishment in 1972, the College of Micronesia - MOC, CCM, and the CCM Nursing School - has been accredited by the Accreditation Commission for Community and Junior Colleges and the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

The College of Micronesia now enrolls more than 470 students: MOC in Palau-220; CCM in Pohnpei-240; (including 70 part-timers); and CCM Nursing School in Saipan-10. In addition, the College operates Continuing Education Centers in each of the four FSM States, Palau and the Marshall Islands. The current number of FSM students enrolled on a part-time basis is 450 (the enrollment figure fluctuates considerably in between trimesters).

Programs offered at MOC include: auto body repair, electrical technology, food services, agricultural science, appliance repair, general electronics, plumbing technology, small engine and outboard motor technology, secretarial sciences, and others. CCM programs include: general business, education, elementary education, liberal arts, special education, home economics, and a new program in marine science. Students graduating from MOC, CCM, or the Nursing School receive AA or AS degrees.

In 1980 the U.S. Congress established the College of Micronesia as a Land Grant College making CCM eligible for federal program funds in agricultural research and extension services. College of Micronesia has a FY;85 operating budget of $3.8 million, including direct U.S. support through a DOI grant of $1.5 million.

The FSM Congress supports post-secondary education of FSM citizens through its contributions to the COM, the total for which was $126,000 for FY'85, and through a Student Revolving Loan Fund program with a current funding level of $301,000. Since its establishment in 1978, this fund has awarded over 1,000 loans totalling over $1.2 million.

The Pohnpei Agriculture and Trade School (PATS), has recently started 2-year post-secondary programs in architecture (3), agriculture (2), furniture-making (1), machine technology (2), and electrical and plumbing maintenance (1). The numbers of students currently participating are shown in brackets.

Regional and International Organizations

1. Western Pacific Consortium of School Boards and Educational Leaders
2. Pacific Islands Bilingual/Bicultural Association
3. University of Guam
4. Pacific Educational Leadership Seminar
5. Pacific Region Educational Program
6. Northwest Region Educational Laboratory
7. South Pacific Festival of the Arts
8. Chief State School Officers on Special Education
9. United Nations Funds for Population Activities
10. Civil Action Group, U.S. Army Reserve, Honolulu
11. Bilingual Education Assistance for Micronesia
12. Governments of Australia and Japan
13. U.S. Department of Education
14. East-West Center
15. South Pacific Commission
16. College of Micronesia
17. Headquarters, TTPI

STATE OF TRUK, FSM

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In the area of education, certain accomplishments were made. The Department has just completed the plan for the use of the $2.7 million dollars under the Compact funding level for its special programs.

The Education Department has been able to implement the Truk Community School Program, a federally-funded program under Chapter I. This project has already reported significant findings resulting from a pre and post test of target students in the fifth to eight grades throughout the States during this school year. A significant change of one percent has indicated a positive impact in student learning in English Reading in the Fifth to Eight Grades, and a regression level of one percent in Math Computation and Math Concept has also been reported among sixth and seventh graders. New programs in science, mathematics and language arts have been implemented in some of the lagoon elementary schools this school year. These programs will be extended to all elementary schools in the State by next school year.

A physiotherapist from the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program has been undergoing a nine-month training in Australia under a WHO Fellowship Grant. With the assistance of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), this program had been able to receive a total amount of $85,000 to be utilized in training 30 cook aides in the lagoon elementary schools. These trainees will be hired following the completion of their six-month training.

The Department has been able to increase the percentage of fully certified classroom teachers. Fifty seven of its regular classroom teachers have been in a one-year degree program offered by the Eastern Oregon State College. Nearly all of them have received their B.A. Degrees. Another 412 classroom teachers have completed their individual degree program with the University of Guam. This will continue until the end of this school year. Sixty-seven teachers have also enrolled in the CCM (Community College of Micronesia) Extension program to earn their A.S. or A.A. Degrees. To date, 468 of the total number of classroom teachers in the State have either A.S. or A.A. Degrees, and 86 have B.A. Degrees.

Fifteen Trukese students graduated this year with degrees: Twelve with B.A. Degrees, one with a Master's Degree, one with a Law Degree, and one with a Ph.D. In spite of budgetary constraints, the Department has been able to maintain the current level of operation with a total secondary school population of 2,170. Of this total 1,225 are male and 948 are female. With this number of students at the secondary level, the Department has been able to maintain a total of $173 budgeted regular principals, teachers and staff, with 50 additional teachers and staff under Chapter 1 and 2 (U.S. Federal Grants) and 37 cooks under the Hot Lunch Program.

STATE OF YAP, FSM

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The following are considered major events that occurred in the three divisions of the Department of Education:

Management and Support Administration

1. Reviewed and finalized job descriptions for all administrative personnel for necessary modifications subsequent to the departmental reorganization.

2. Development job descriptions for all Education Specialists and others in the DOE where mandatory.

3. Reviewed for approval the DOE Policies and Procedures manual with the Board of Education, published, and developed training course to be conducted on the policies.

4. Improved and regularized staff reporting and monthly meetings.

5. Completed draft revision of Supplies Requisition Procedure for dissemination to staff.

6. Secured official appointment for the Peer Review Committee (PRC) membership and developed strategis to improve department-wide support for PRC.

7. Completed Compact Agreement prioritization of DOE Federal Programs.

8. Established procedures for operations of all accounts throughout the Budget & Supply Office.

9. Clarified functions and continued to improve systems put in place during FY'1984 for the Budget and Supply Office.

10. Developed and implemented limited data-gathering instruments to aid in curriculum planning, community outreach, staff development, and other program areas as needed.

11. Shared results of Qualifying Exam field tests, as well as other locally devised tests, with school

principals, teachers LSBs and other concerned agencies.

12. Conducted mini-survey of community involvement training needs.

13. Conducted Community Involvement Workshop for LSB members in Ulithi.

14. Devised schedule for completion of curriculum guides in all subject areas and monitored progress thereon.

15. Continued working with the Governor's Office, Department of Resources and Development, and the Board of Education in an attempt to resolve the issue of jurisdiction over the scholarship program.

16. Devised a plan for improving career information and career planning at secondary and post-secondary levels.

17. Integrated the Bilingual Education Program with the Curriculum section.

18. Determined future jurisdiction for Vocational Rehabilitation Services program under the Compact period.

19. Assessed and prioritized all special programs and devised a plan under which essential services under reduced budgets expected with the Compact Agreement may be maintained.

20. Awarded Art Festival student contestant winners with prizes and certificates for drawings and handicrafts judged as artistically noteworthy.

Curriculum

1. Conducted in-service training workshops for elementary teachers in areas of lesson planning, classroom management, curriculum materials implementation and utilization, and in other instructional areas needing technical assistance.

2. Adapted, developed and disseminated instruction/curricular materials and texts for certain subject areas and schools.

3. Conducted teacher/principal mini-survey to determine ways to improve instructional support to schools in the State.

4. Devised and implemented a revised plan for requiring more frequent submission of lesson plans from teachers.

5. Secured assistance from outside consultant as needed, for integration and finalization of curriculum guides.

6. Coordinated for smooth transition/integration of Bilingual Education Program with the Curriculum Department.

Special Program

1. Prioritized and consolidated all categorical grant programs under ECIA Chapters I and II and submitted to TTPI its grant application for FY1986.

2. Assessed 168 children and certified them as needing special educational services.

3. Provided formerly certified special students assistance in academics, life skills, and therapy according to their Individual Educational Plans (IEP's).

4. Provided parent groups with training programs aimed at informing parents of the program services, and encouraged their

cooperation and participation.

5. Provided a series of in-service workshops for the subject area specialists and selected DOE staff in the areas of curriculum evaluation, teacher evaluation and evaluation for professional improvement.

6. Provided for a school health program component whereby student medical records were updated, screened, treated and referred for basic health care to the hospital; and carried out a program of immunizations and follow-ups.

7. Supplemented funding where needed for additional school facilities and enlarged classroom buildings.

8. Explored means to solve problems caused by gap between programmatic needs and decreasing resources to serve those needs.

Community Outreach

1. Implemented school beautification contests in coordination with local school boards and the Division of Sanitation and Health Services.

2. Worked closely with communities to revitalized local school boards through adoption of bylaws and conduct of regular meetings.

3. Involved local school boards and communities in year-end graduation ceremonies and festivities.

4. Conducted workshops for local school board members and community leaders to familiarize themselves with respect to their roles and responsibilities at the schools.

Post-Secondary Education and Scholarship

1. Continued dissemination of scholarship program information and provided counseling services and assistance to student applicants.

2. Maintained individual contact and correspondence with all scholarship recipients studying abroad.

Staff Development

1. Provided pre-service courses for 10 high school graduates as potential teachers in the future.

2. Completed development of Individual Development Programs (IDPs) for about 56% of the administrative and teaching staff with the University of Guam, and began providing necessary personnel information to CCM for development of IDPs for other employees.

3. During the summer, 9 extension courses were offered for University of Guam credit, and 19 courses were offered for College of Micronesia credit.

4. Complied with the FSM Teacher Certification regulations by requesting Special Certificates for 31 traditional skills teachers, Continuing Certificates for 31 teachers with degrees, and one-year Temporary Certificates for 126 teachers.

5. Offered CCM extension courses during Spring 1985 (five courses on Yap); Fall '85 (five course on Yap and 3 in Ulithi); and Winter '85 (six courses on Yap).

Yap Proper School's Administration

General

1. During school year 1984-85, the total number of students who enrolled at the 12 public elementary schools on Yap was approximately 969 with a total of 72

classroom teachers and 15 traditional skill teachers ("culture teachers").

2. At the secondary level, Yap High School has an enrollment of 346, 21 classroom teachers and a principal; among the 22 faculty members there were 4 expatriates with 3 on prime contracts and one on local.
3. The total number of classrooms in Yap Proper public schools was 83; 22 at YHS, and 62 at the elementary schools in the ten municipalities.
4. Assisted in the preparation of the DOI Budget Request for FY'86 and ECIA Grant Application for FY'86.
5. Provided assistance in preparation of fund appropriation requests to FSM Congress and Yap State Legislature for school projects.
6. Recruited four new teachers for Yap High School and 3 for elementary schools.
7. Assisted in the development of the plan for Development Projects (CIPs) involving school facilities.
8. Finalized reclassification of Yap Proper School teachers for implementation in FY'86.
9. Provided assistance in coordination of trainings and workshops involving teachers and principals.
10. Assisted in establishing procedures for procurement of school supplies, materials and other school-related items.

Major Activities and Accomplishments in Elementary and Secondary.

Yap High School

1. YHS Office and classroom were renovated.
2. YHS Vocational Education classroom was remodeled.
3. Recruited four new expatriate teachers and 1 PCV librarian for FY 1985-86.

Yap Elementary Schools

1. Classrooms of 7 elementary schools were renovated.
2. Agriculture projects were initiated at two schools.
3. Landscaping of school grounds at two schools were completed.
4. Construction of 3 classroom building were 80% complete.
5. Provided training opportunities for 4 teachers at off-island institutions.
6. Teaching staff participated in Summer 1985 CCM/UOG teacher training program.

Neighboring Islands Schools Administration

General

1. Graduated 24 students from Outer Islands High School, 19 from the new Middle School on Woleai, and 86 from 12 of the 16 elementary schools.
2. Participated in the Neighboring Island Leadership Conference on Yap Island Proper.
3. Participated in the Council of Tamol Conference in Colonia, Yap.
4. Took part in the Neighboring Islands Teachers' Summer Workshop and Principal Workshop on Falalop, Ulithi during the summer.

Major Activities and Accomplishments FY'1985)

1. Initial construction phases of Euripik, Falalop (Woleai), Lamotrek, and Satawal classroom buildings were started.

2. Competed the first classroom building on Falalop, Woleai for the Neighboring Islands Middle School.

3. Supervised a seven-week planning seminar with all school principals and supervisors.

4. Participated in the preparation of FY'86 budget request to YSL and FSM Congress based on FY'86 projected school needs.

5. Participated in the ten-week teacher program in Sydney, Australia.

6. Participated in the PREP (Pacific Region Education Program) Conference in Honolulu, Hawaii.

7. Renovated and remodeled as necessary all Enewetak-type buildings on Faraulap, Wottegai, Falalis, Falalop Ulithi, Mogmog, and Fassari.

STATE OF POHNPEI, FSM

Pohnpei has free public education through eighth grade and is at present planning on establishing a second high school in the south central area of Pohnpei in the Pohnlangas area.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

General Organization

Under the Constitution of the Marshall Islands [Article V, Section 1.(3)(b)], "the Cabinet shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining such public schools and for making such other provisions as may be reasonable and necessary to provide educational opportunities for the people of the Marshall Islands."

In compliance with this requirement, primary executive authority for education is vested in the Cabinet Member appointed by the President to hold the Education portfolio. Since the inception of constitutional government in May of 1979, the individual serving in this capacity has been the Honorable Tom D. Kijiner, Minister of Education.

Responsibility for the general direction, supervision, and operation of the Department is carried out by the Secretary of Education, an appointed official of the Public Service who is accountable to the Minister of Education and to the Chief Secretary. The Department of Education is organized in four program divisions, described as follows:

1. Elementary and Secondary, directly involved in providing instruction to students in grades 1-12 and in providing overall administration and supervision of the public elementary and secondary system and its staff;

2. Post-Secondary and High Education which organizes and administers formal programs of teacher training and general education, standardized testing, and the national scholarship fund and which serves as a liaison between the Department of Education and numerous institutions of higher education;

3. Programs and Development, providing support to the elementary and secondary levels in the areas of curriculum development, program implementation, education of handicapped, and elementary testing and evaluation; and

4. Administrative Services, which provides administrative and logistic support to all divisions (in the areas of personnel, budget preparation, financial management, procurement and supply, publications, and maintenance) and to the general public (as through the Public Library and the private school aid program).

School Enrollment and Staffing

During the 1984-85 school year, the Department of Education operated seventy public elementary schools (grades 1-8) and two public secondary schools (grades 9-12), providing instruction without cost to a total of 8,372 students (7,517 elementary and 855 secondary). The government employed 354 teachers to work in the public schools.

In addition, many private schools operate within the Republic under charters granted by the Minister of Education. During the 1984-85 school year, sixteen private elementary schools and five private secondary schools served a total of 3,008 students (2,260 elementary and 748 secondary). The private schools were staffed by 163 teachers.

Given the extremely high rate of natural population increase in the Marshall Islands (estimated to be 3.8%), the school system has had to accommodate significant expansion in the student enrollment. When compared to the previous year, the number of public elementary school students increased by 11.6% (784 additional students) while the number of private elementary school students increased by 5.5% (a gain of 117). These increases are notably above the average over the past ten years, however, and are through to be, at least in part, the result of the return to school of many students who had dropped out of school during the prolonged drought of the previous two years. As indicated in the Table, the average annual increased at the elementary level has been 4.4% during the past ten years.

TABLE NO. 17

	Public	Private	
	Elementary		Total
1982	6,193	1,769	7,692
1983	6,283	1,827	8,110
1984	6,733	2,143	8,876
1985	7,517	2,260	9,777
1986	7,855	2,352	10,207
1987	8,193	2,463	10,656

TABLE NO. 18

	Public	Private	
	Secondary		Total
1982	806	596	1,402
1983	833	650	1,483
1984	834	682	1,516
1985	855	748	1,603
1986	865	800	1,665
1987	925	830	1,755

The enrollment totals indicated for 1982-1985 are actual. The figures for 1986 and 1987 are projected estimates. Projections for the elementary schools are based on the 4.4% average annual increase in the elementary school population over the past ten years (1976-1985). The projections for the secondary schools are based on anticipated maximum capacities of the high schools.

At the secondary level, the enrollment increase was more modest. Only eight-seven more students (a 5.7% gain) attended high school (public and private) during 1984-85 than the previous year. Limitations on both staffing and facilities precluded the desired expansion of secondary school opportunities for the nation's youth. For nearly one-forth of the Marshallese students, elementary school represents the terminal point in their formal education.

Elementary Instructional Program

The public elementary school program is designed to provide eight years of basic education to all children ages six to fourteen. Instruction on a regular, daily basis is provided in the areas of KajinMajol (Marshallese Language Arts), English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Art, and Health Education.

A fairly complete range of basic instructional materials has been established, either through the identification and procurement of relevant outside materials or as a result of extensive long-term efforts in local curriculum development. However, no curriculum is ever ideal and training teachers in the use of instructional materials is an ongoing need. Hence, the staff of the Curriculum/Learning/-Training Center located in the capital continually assesses the effectiveness of the instructional materials and works to revise and expand them as appropriate to achieve the overall goal of a comprehensive and continuous progression of concept and skill building. Training and retraining of elementary school teachers in the proper use of these materials is conducted on a regular basis.

In the area of KajinMajol Language Arts, efforts this past year concentrated on major revisions of the Basal Reader Series of the Reading Program in preparation for their reprinting and more complete implementation in all of the nation's schools, public and private. These included the books Bok in Jino Waak Jeje (both student's book and the teacher's manual), Jan Ijin Nan Ijen (student's and teacher's books), Jilu Ajiri (teacher's manual), and Rear Non Kapilon (student's book). Newly developed materials included writing books for primary grades, Jino Katak Jeje, and an upper elementary reading book, Reiliklok. Plans and preparations were also made to revise numerous other materials before reprinting. Much effort was also spent developing a new KajinMajol reading component of the High School Entrance Test administered to all graduating eight graders every spring. This step is expected to reinforce the importance of formally teaching the local language on a regular basis in every school.

The KajinMajol Language Arts staff frequently provided informal advice to teachers in the Majuro schools and members of the staff have traveled to the outer island sites to conduct curriculum implementation workshops. In addition, each of the specialists, including those from other curriculum areas, conducted meetings of parents and interested community members to explain the basics of the KajinMajol orthography (spelling system) when making outer island site visits. Though used as the standard spelling in all locally produced educational materials for a decade now many adults are still unfamiliar with the system and are unable to use it.

Supplies of the curricular materials used for the english Language Arts Program--the Tate Oral English and South Pacific Commission Readers Series--were replenished and distributed to all schools in need. A new teacher's book was written and added to English component. Numerous informal workshops were conducted with teachers to assist them in their proper implementation. The efforts to improve bilingual education programs were enhanced by several conferences and workshops sponsored by Project BEAM (Bilingual Education Assistance for Micronesia) at the University of Guam and by the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory in Oregon.

Ongoing development continued for the Marshalls Mathematics Program (MMP) that is taught in grades one through three. The MMP level IIIB student workbook and teacher's guide were revised and reprinted. The revision process was begun for the MMP Level

IIIC materials. Sequential learning development being essential to learning mathematics, teachers were given the opportunity to participate in several workshops aimed at proper implementation of the mathematic curriculum.

In the elementary science area, four curriculum units were printed and distributed to the upper elementary grades. Other instructional materials for grades three through eight were procured and distributed to all public schools. A new unit for the primary grades, Beginnings, was written in preparation for field testing. It is anticipated that, by the 1985-86 school year, there will be two science teacher's guides available for use in every elementary grade level, representing a comprehensive curriculum.

The Social Studies area staff continued in their ongoing efforts to collect, write, test, revise, and print instructional materials for all grade levels. New third grade materials were completed and implemented in the schools: Kwe Kab Na and Teaching Economics in Elementary Grades, Parts I and II. Other new materials completed and ready for printing include, Teaching Economics Part III, Understand Our Government, and Social Studies Curriculum for Grade 2. Materials now ready for field testing are title Understanding Community, How Were Our Islands Formed?, Mour Ippan Doons, and Marshall Islands. In addition, a promissing American textbook series, the Health Social Studies Program, is being evaluated for possible use as a supplementary source. Teachers were frequently given advice on an informal basis in the proper implementation of the social studies curriculum.

Art education in the elementary schools continues to be unique in Micronesia. The second grade teacher's manual was revised and reprinted. The teacher's manual for art instruction in the upper grades (5-8) was completed to the point where field testing can begin. The two members of the art staff also spent great amount of time drawing illustrations and preparing layouts for the curriculum materials of other subjects, as well as drafting plans for the renovation of outer island elementary schools.

The development of a Health Education curriculum made significant progress as a large nutrition unit for the seventh grade, Jokalot Mona Nan Aimuur, an instructional unit on the changes of puberty for fifth grade girls, Jan Leddik Nan Jiron, and a unit on intestinal parasites, Mijen Maj, were completed and implemented with teacher training workshops. As one part of the overall strategy for the dissemination of materials, four new Peace Corps Volunteers assigned to outer islands were given extensive training in school health curriculum implementation. In order to make the most efficient use of staff and resources, plans were laid for a mutually beneficial exchange of locally developed materials with the Education Departments of Kosrae and Yap. The groundwork was also laid for the establishment of a nationwide School Health Services program of screening, immunization, teacher training in first aid, and basic dental and primary health care services in cooperation with the Department of Health Services.

In addition to these efforts at strengthening the regular program of instruction in every school, summer remedial instruction in English and mathematics was provided as in previous years in Majuro and Ebeye programs to 250 skill-deficient elementary students from schools all across the nation. American master teachers established model classrooms and served as role models for local counterpart teachers as they instructed the students in a variety of enrichment activities.

Secondary Instructional Program

Following the eight years of

universal elementary education, students may progress to four years of high school. The government operates two comprehensive high schools--at Jaluit and Majuro--that offer program of academic and vocational instruction. With the nation there are also five private, church--affiliated high schools of primarily academic orientation. During the 1984-85 school year, a total of 1,603 students attended high school in the Marshall Islands; of these 855 students, or 53%, were enrolled in the public high schools, while 748, or 46.7% went to private high schools.

The growth of the private high schools is due, in part, to an increasing demand for secondary education. Since the opening of the first high school--Marshall Islands High School in Majuro--in 1963, admission to the public high schools has been selective. Students gain admission to the public high schools by demonstrating proficiency in the content of the elementary curriculum as measured by a battery of admission tests administered in the final weeks of the eight grade. In the Spring of 1984, 391 of the 774 eighth grade students tested, or 50.5% were admitted to the public schools. Some of the students chose to attend school elsewhere or not to proceed to high school. In addition, the private high schools also enrolled many students who failed to pass the test battery. Enrollment totals for the 1984-85 school year indicate that 592 students began the ninth grade in September 1984; the figure represents 76.5% of the eighth graders seeking admission to high school in the Spring of 1984. While secondary education is not universal in the Marshall Islands, many parents are convinced of the importance of high school training and are willing to pay their children's tuition at private high schools. Employers recruiting unskilled or semi-skilled labor frequently stipulate high school graduation as a minimum qualification for employment.

Most students admitted to the high schools require extensive remediation before they are capable of secondary-level studies. Two of the most rigorous schools--Marshall Islands High School and Assumption High School in Majuro--operate summer schools to provide intensive English language training for the beginning ninth grade students to that they can benefit from instruction and readings in English. At the two public high schools, the first two years of instruction consist of a core curriculum of required courses in English, general science and health, intermediate mathematics, world geography, Micronesia history, and introductory vocational training. In their junior and senior years, students are required to continue their training in English and to study civics and are also offered a choice of elective courses in mathematics, science, social studies, and vocational specialties. Students attending the public high schools may elect three-years sequences of vocational training in agriculture, construction trades, drafting, home economics, mechanics, secretarial careers, and sewing. Although the academic programs at the private high schools are not prescribed by the government, they are similar to those of the public schools. Students completing four years of high school would, depending on their qualifications, have the options of continuing training in a college or trades school, finding employment, or applying their knowledge and skills in the near-subsistence economy of the outer islands.

Within the scope of the Five-Year National Development Plan are provisions for both improving the effectiveness of the elementary schools and increasing the capacities of the public high schools. During the period of the plan, two new public high schools will be established--at Kwajalein and in the northern islands--and the existing facilities at Majuro and Jaluit will be enlarged in order to extend a secondary education to all students satisfactorily completing eight years of elementary school. All four public high schools will provide room and board for off-island students.

Population Education Program

Since 1982 the Department of Education has administered a population awareness project for which it has received technical and financial assistance from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). By writing instructional materials for school children and conducting seminars for key officials, the project has sought to increase public awareness of population-related issues.

A major focus of the project has been the development of instructional materials for school children. The most successful of the population education materials has been Population: A Biological Inquiry, a secondary-level health textbook dealing with the rapid population growth of the nation, nutrition, communicable disease, and human sexuality and reproduction; at the two public high schools, the book has served as a basal test for a one-semester course in health that is required for tenth grade students and the book is now used at four of the private high schools. Currently, under revision is another secondary-level population education textbooks, Yesterday and Today, which examines the changes that have come to Marshallese society and provides an opportunity for students to consider their own futures and the future of their society. For the elementary school children, the project has developed the Population Education Teacher's Guide containing lessons for students in grades six, seven, and eight on such population-related issues as traditional attitudes towards family life, the overcrowding of Majuro and Ebeye, and the effects of rapid population growth. In the past year, instructional materials on puberty education for elementary school children have been prepared with support from the project.

The population education project has also sponsored seminars of national and community leaders for the purpose of concentrating the attention of the nation on the rapid population growth and urbanization that have occurred in the Marshall Islands since World War II. In June 1985 the project conducted a similar awareness and training seminar for school teachers, health aides, and youth workers. In addition to providing the participants with a comprehensive overview of the population-related issues facing the nation, the 1985 seminar gave the participants training in the population education materials to be used in their professions. In the months ahead, the population education project will expand activities that provide in-service training of teachers, youth workers, and health professionals. The project will also devote more attention to the general program of public awareness, especially concentrating on the audience of young adults not in school.

Education of the Handicapped

Progress continued to be made during the reporting period in identifying handicapped student-clients and in providing relevant instructional programs to meet their unique needs. The five Special Education programs now in operation are the Deaf/Hard of Hearing, Severly Multi-Handicapped, Early Childhood, Homebound, and the Resource Room/Itinerant program. The 185 children presently enrolled in these programs are served through special centers located in Majuro, Ebeye, and Jaluit. The Special Education administration in Majuro has formulated plans to expand these programs to the outer islands as grants for training of the handicapped become available from the U.S. Department of Education.

To improve the services provided to these children, staff members participated in numerous training and development activities, including off-island workshops and accredited undergraduate Special Education courses taught in Majuro by extension programs from the University of Hawaii, the University of Guam, and the College of Micronesia.

Teacher Training Program

In-service training programs, designed especially for teachers, are offered in Majuro during the regular school year for a selected number of teachers and during the summer months for all teachers (including those from private schools) and interested persons from the general public. The majority of these programs are funded by grants from the U.S. Department of Education and are offered locally through major regional institutions of higher education such as the University of Hawaii, the University of Guam, and the College of Micronesia.

The areas in which courses are offered include educational foundations, methodologies, English Language Improvement, and general education. In recent years, these courses have been offered to serve two purposes: to upgrade teaching skills and to allow teachers to earn college credits towards an associate degree or a bachelor's degree. There has been a substantial and regular increase in the number of teachers holding an Associate of Arts or Associate of Science degree.

Starting with the 1985 summer session, the teacher training activities of the Department of Education have been designed to offer teachers courses leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree. Through a joint effort with the University of Guam, individual degree plans (IDP's) have been developed for most teachers who have completed their AA/AS degrees. The purposes of the IDP is to determine precisely how many credits or courses remain to be completed before BA/BS level degree can be awarded.

General Education Development (GED) instruction is offered during the summer months for teachers and interested private citizens seeking a high school diploma. Non-credit courses are offered in Basic English, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies in order to help participants prepare for the GED test battery administered at the end of the program.

Testing and Evaluation

As in previous years, the primary instrument for measurement of elementary student achievement was the Micronesian Achievement Test Series (MATS). This is a multi-level battery of tests administered each Spring to students in grades through eight; the battery covers English reading, aural English comprehension, and mathematics. In the Spring of 1985, these tests were administered to more than 3,000 students at twenty-seven public and private schools.

At the secondary level, the annual Minimum Measurement Program of the California Achievement Test continued to be administered to all public secondary school students at Jaluit High School and Marshall Islands High School. For the first time a private secondary school, Assumption High School, was included in the Minimum Measurement Program. The test battery is used to evaluate and upgrade instruction in the secondary schools. In addition, the test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) were administered to high school juniors and seniors and recent graduates seeking admission to colleges and universities in Micronesia and the United States.

At the adult level, the General Education Development (GED) test battery was administered to thirteen teachers and forty members of the general public during the period of this report. Results indicate that seven of these individuals successfully passed all five tests and have been awarded certificates of high school equivalency.

College Scholarships

The program of financial scholarship assistance established by the Nitijela (national legislature) and governed by the National Scholarship Board continued to be administered by the Department of Education. Under this program, during the reporting period, 160 students received assistance of either financial grants or loans for college or technical study abroad. The major fields in which these students enrolled included:

Accounting
Aircraft Mechanics
Banking/International Finance
Biology
Business Administration
Carpentry
Chemistry
Civil Engineering
Community Health
Computer Science
Counseling
Economics
Education (Elementary/Secondary)
Electronics Technology
English
Health Administration
History
Fisheries
Industry and Technology
Law/Pre-Law
Law Enforcement
Liberal Arts
Marine Mechanics
Mathematics
Medicine/Pre-Med
Nursing
Personnel Management
Pharmacy
Political Science
Psychology
Radio Broadcasting
Social Science
Sociology

Students receiving scholarship assistance from the National Scholarship Board are expected to return to the Marshall Islands after completion of their studies. A large majority of these students attend college in the United States where they are eligible to supplement their scholarships with financial aid from the Pell Grant Program of the U.S. Department of Education and with other forms of financial assistance.

Facilities

Renovation and reconstruction of school buildings has continued to be a high priority project during the year. Reconstruction of sixteen classrooms was completed in six outer island elementary schools: Ailuk; Jabat; Kili; Jebal; Likiep; Kaben; Maloelap; and Wotto. In most cases, the reconstruction has involved erecting a new classroom or school building on the cement slab foundation of an earlier structure. The Department of Education prepared detail plans for the reconstruction of thirty additional classrooms. Construction materials for these classrooms have been purchased and assembled for shipment to the school sites.

At the Rita Elementary School in Majuro, the nation's largest school, a 90'x40' dining hall is nearing completion. Another dining hall has been completed at Jabat, one of the outer island schools.

The Department of Education has proposed a major expansion of construction activities for the 1984-85 school year that would have encompassed construction projects at twenty elementary schools, including new two-story concrete classroom building for the Rita Elementary School and Ebeye. Principal financial support for this activity had been budgeted within the government's allocation of U.S. federal funds for educational assistance. However, approval of the budget request was long delayed and the planned construction will take place instead during the 1985-86 school year. Extensive assistance will also be provided by the Department's regular budget funding (through salaries of several carpenters who will serve as on-site construction foremen and through purchase of some materials) and by the individual communities involved (through contributed labor and support of these projects).

During the period of this report, the Department of Education continued to fabricate ferro-cement drinking water catchments for outer island elementary schools using materials purchased in previous years with financial assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project. For reasons that are not clear, UNICEF has abandoned its assistance for this project.

In April 1985, construction began on a new cafetorium at Marshall Islands High School. Funding for this project was provided under the Trust Territory's Capital Improvement Program. Throughout the year, major renovation has taken place on the girls dormitory and industrial arts building at the Marshall Islands High School, with most of the work performed by students in industrial art courses. Their involvement in this work has provided them with practical "hand-on" experience in construction trades while at the same time has served to minimize labor costs.

Unfortunately, there continue to be no permanent facilities available for local higher education program. Classrooms must be rented by both the Department of Education (for its teacher education courses) and by the College of Micronesia's Center for Continuing Education. The Department of Education is currently seeking facilities for the College of Micronesia School of Nursing which is scheduled to relocate to Majuro in September 1986.

Support Services

During the year, the Department of Education continued to provide several types of support services in both the public and private sectors. Using funds appropriated by the Nitijela ($92,000 in 1985), a program of financial assistance for private schools and five private high school received assistance under this program.

The Department also operates the Public Library in Majuro. this is a very popular facility containing a collection of 7,600 titles, including an extensive collection of readings related to the Pacific region. On the average, over 800 readers use the library each month.

In addition, the Department of Education operates a Publication Center to held meet its own printing and reproduction needs as well as those of other government activities. The Center is equipped with offset presses, an offset plate-maker, and a photographics darkroom. Center staff also provide repair and maintenance service for copying machines located in government officer. Some progress was made during the year in improving these services but budgetary constraints prevented expected expansion of capability.

HEADSTART PROGRAM

The Marshall Islands Headstart Program, Incorporation is a federal program funded by the Administration for Children, Youth and Family, Region IX, under the Department of Human Services to provide Headstart services to children three to six years old and their parents. The Program has been operated in the Marshall Islands since

1968 under the Marshalls Community Action Agency and recently in 1981, was awarded a charter by Republic of the Marshall Islands Cabinet to become an independent grantee under its own Board of Directors. During its 17 years of operation, it has serviced 7,300 children.

With its present funding guideline of $744,100, the Program has a payroll of 138 employees and an enrollment of 850 children. In addition Headstart operates a food service program on a reimbursement basis.

Below is the breakdown of the present Marshall Islands Headstart Centers:

TABLE NO. 19

Center	No. of Children	Classroom Teacher
DUD	180	18
Laura, Majuro	60	8
Ebeye, Kwaj.	220	22
Mili Atoll	30	4
Arno Atoll	30	4
Aur Atoll	30	4

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Administration

The Bureau of Education has continued to provide administrative support and supervision for programs planning and implementation in the areas of curriculum improvement, teachers and staff development and school facilities renovation and improvement for 25 public elementary and one public secondary high schools through funding by the U.S. Department of Interior and appropriated by the Palau National Government, and other direct federal grants by the U.S. Office of Education.

In addition to providing general academic and vocational programs for elementary and secondary education the bureau has been able, through supplemental funding by the U.S. Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 and other grants, to provide special programs and services such as: Special Education for Handicapped Children; Vocational Rehabilitation for Adults; Community Education for the general public; Library Services' Vocational Education; Curriculum Improvement; Teachers Training; and Food and Nutrition Programs for all public schools.

Elementary Education

In the Republic of Palau all children ages 6-14 are required by law to be enrolled in school. During the year approximately 2,565 students were enrolled in 25 public elementary school throughout the Republic. Of this enrollment 250 graduated from the 8th grade last June. Of the number graduated approximately 75% enrolled at the Palau High School and the rest enrolled in the various non-public high schools in Palau.

There are 28 elementary school structures scattered throughout Palau to provide classroom facilities for the children. As reported in the previous report, about 90% of the structures were badly deteriorating with some needing major renovation. However, through limited funding made possible through direct federal grant we were able, with the assistance of state governments and additional materials from the Palau Bureau of Public Works, to complete some of the major renovation and minor repair work to most of the structures. These renovation are temporary as the structures are old and will need replacements or major renovation work within the next 10 years.

Also schools need furniture for the students and teachers. As reported last year, some schools do not have enough chairs for the students while others need replacements for old ones. Since then we have been able, through appropriation from the Palau Congress, to purchase new replacements for one grade level only.

Secondary Education

In the Palau High School, 780 students were enrolled in grades 9-12. Of the 158 seniors, 142 were graduated. For enrolling freshmen, entrance examinations were given to graduating elementary school children throughout Palau. Of the total examined about 82% passed. Those who did not pass will be enrolled in the Palau High School Remedial Program.

The Palau High School in its efforts to improve the quality of instruction in the school has been reviewing and evaluating its curricula for the past several years, and during the past year, contracted and outside consultant, INTERFACE CONSULTANT, INC., to assist in the review. As a result, the following three areas were recommended for implementation:

1. Give more emphasis to the four basic required subjects by increasing the numbers of credits to each: 4 credits in English; 3 credits in Math; 3 credits in Science; 3 credits in Social Studies. Next school year (1986-1987) all the basic subjects will be required 4 credits each.
2. Increase the number of counselors and improve the quality of the counseling program. Two full time and three part-time counselors are now working in the Counseling Center. A career guidance program is now being developed. The program will consists of periodic career and personal counseling in the classroom combined with career counseling from the Counseling Center.
3. Upgrade teachers skills in content areas. As a result the Palau High School in conjunction with the Bureau of Education, contracted the University of Guam during the last summer to develop individual degree plans (IDP) for teachers who are working toward their BA or BS degrees in education. In addition to taking courses, 28 teachers now have their IDPS developed to follow in working toward attaining their degrees.

The community, especially the parents, have become more involved in the improvement of the school. In the previous year they donated several thousand dollars to construct a Study Hall for the students. This reported year they, again, donated about $4,000 and purchased four units of cooling systems for the Study Hall.

Curriculum

The development and improvements of curricula for both the elementary and secondary education have been mostly made possible through various federal programs under the U.S. Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 (ECIA US-PL 93-35). Through this program we have been able to continue to supplement the on-going basic skill areas at both the elementary and secondary schools. These areas include Palauan and English Language Arts, Science, Social Studies and Mathematics by providing textbooks, develop supplemental instructional materials, conduct teacher trainings and workshops and supervision of instructions.

Other courses offered at the secondary level are vocational education in the areas of Construction, Auto Mechanics and Body Repair.

Agriculture, Home Economics, Palauan Culture, Japanese, Physical Education and Palau Government for the seniors.

In addition to the four basic skill areas in the elementary level, other subject areas are offered, such as Health Education, Palau Cultural Awareness, Physical Education, Agriculture for upper grades, and a remedial program for these students who did not pass the Palau High School entrance tests.

Training and Staff Development

In the continuing efforts to up-grade and improve the teachers, the Bureau of Education contracted the University of Guam to conduct a total of 9 hours university credit courses in Palau for teachers. These courses include 2 sections of Human Growth and Development and 1 section of Educational Psychology. The University of Guam also developed individual degree plan (IDP) for teachers. In addition, the San Jose State University, in cooperation with the Bureau of Education, offered and conducted 18 courses, 3 credits each for teachers and interested citizens of Palau during the summer. All classes had an average of 20 teachers each enrolled.

The Northwest Regional Education Laboratory sponsored and conducted two workshops in Palau. The first workshop was on classroom management for teachers in the Koror area. The second was on Equitable Career Counseling where counselors and teachers from Palau High School and three private high schools, Emmaus, Mindszenty, and Bethania participated.

Special Education

The Palau Special Education is providing special education and related services to handicapped children in the Republic. During the year the program served 95 handicapped children. The program has five centers and 9 services library model and total of 21 service personnel. Most of the services are in the Koror area. Due to limited funding services cannot be extended to other states of Palau. The program provides academic, vocational and other related service to the handicapped. To majority of the handicapped children, this is the only educational service they receive. The program is totally funding by U.S. Federal grants.

In regards to training of personnel, one of the staff recently completed his BA degree in Special Education from the University of Guam. Six other personnel attended a six week training at the Community College of Micronesia in Pohnpei in Special Education delivery services.

Testing and Evaluation

The program has been using the Micronesian Achievement Test Services (MATS) as the instrument to evaluate students in programs designed to supplement on-going basic required subjects in the elementary schools. These programs are those funded through various federal projects. Other usage of the test includes the assessment of the need to transfer students, improvement of classroom instruction, as well as to compare the performance of Palauan students to other comparable norm so that we may know how students are doing with the desired norm group.

The Bureau of Education also hosted a Trust Territory Wide Testing conference. Major activities of the conference included basic statistics, reading and interpretation of computer print-out, how to develop a school testing program and other evaluation concerns.

Community Education

The program conducted workshops in various villages in Palau in the areas of Nutrition, Health and Sanitation. The workshops were very successful according to the 37 participants' evaluation.

A total of nine (9) adults completed GED classes and received high school equivalency diploma.

PALAU FIVE YEAR EDUCATION PLAN

An eight member task force was created by the Bureau of Education to develop a Five Year Education Plan for the Republic of Palau. The Task Force has been working hard for nearly a year in conducting need assessments, public hearings throughout Palau and drafting the plan. According to the Chairman, the Task Force is very successful and right on its timeline of activities. As scheduled, the Palau Plan will be submitted by the Director of Bureau of Education through the Minister of Social Services to the President of the Republic of Palau for approval and transmitted to the Palau National Congress for adoption in January of 1986 and, subsequently implemented by the Bureau of Education.

The Task Force has been assisted in its task by the INTERFACE CONSULTANT INC., a consultant firm based in Honolulu, Hawaii.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

As the Northern Marianas establishes closer relations with the United States, the people of the Commonwealth expected the Department of Education to improve the educational system here in order to equal the quality of education realized in other American Schools.

Public Law 3-43 separated the Department of Education from the Northern Marianas College and charged the department with providing free public education to students in grades 1-12.

A recent Board of Education teaching certificate policy requires that classroom teachers obtain at least a BA degree in order to continue teaching in the Commonwealth. No new teachers with less than a BA degree, with the exception of those with Board approved Specialized Skills Certificate, will be hired to teach by the CNMI Department of Education.

There are now 320 classroom teachers and 30 head start teachers in the department. No less than 75 of these have obtained an AA degree with an additional 39 having 50 or more credits who are working towards their BA degree.

Courses from the Northern Marianas College, University of Guam and San Jose State University continued to be offered to teachers who are encouraged to take summer courses at NMC through a liberal summer leave policy.

Every year school principals attend a series of professional training workshops on "Leadership and Effective Schooling" given by the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory. Also, in the area of professional development, the Department of Education provides in-service training workshops throughout the year to instructional program specialists and teachers.

Although the Commonwealth has progressed significantly in the last five years in adopting and implementing policies to improve the efficiency and quality of education in our schools, the overall student academic achievement, however, still lags behind the norms of U.S. schools-which themselves have received widespread criticism.

While many of the negative conditions that exist in American schools do not apply here, the widely public concerns express by recent national reports such as "A Nation At Risk" from the National Commission on Excellence in Education serve warning that our schools cannot be allowed to stagnate without dire consequence to the present and future economic well being of the

Commonwealth.

The second Board of Education appointed by Governor Pedro P. Tenorio has recently approved policies to raise graduation requirements, set teachers certification standards and various other school policies in leading the charge to improve the overall quality of education in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth recently revised its law regarding the age of compulsory school attendance and raised the age from six to fourteen to six to sixteen or the completion of eighth grade.

Available, also, is an Adult Basic Education program to those eighteen and above, with a General Educational Development (GED) testing program and high school equivalency diploma offered for those unable to graduate from high school.

Training of local people was recognized as a priority about five years ago and that commitment has resulted in a more qualified, better prepared local staff today in the administrative and particularly in the instructional areas.

In March 1983, an assessment of the entire instructional program was completed and implemented with the Boards' approval.

The Vocational Education Program has been repeatedly cited as a program priority. This recognition, however, is sometimes undermined by a less than adequate funding base. In spite of that, in the last five years there have been significant development in several areas of the program.

The Language Arts Program is comprised of the Comprehensive Language Arts Skills Program (CLASP) for grades two through four, the Hopwood English Language Program (HELP), the Tate Oral English and the English portion of the Bilingual programs at project schools. Major portion of the materials used in these programs are locally produced.

The Bilingual Program is designed to develop proficiency in the English, Chamorro and Carolinian language in conjunction with a cultural aspect in developing an understanding of ones cultural heritage and building a sense of pride in oneself.

Elementary social studies materials are developed locally and written in English, Chamorro and Carolinian.

The current mathematics program is an on-going program developed by Northwest Regional Education Lab in 1979. The basal text, "Math Around Us" series is the adopted text for grades one through eight, General Mathematics, algebras I and II, geometry and pre-calculus are courses offered at the junior and high school level.

The Special Education Program recently hired for the first time a qualified specialists to work with the speech and hearing impaired children as well as the severely emotionally and/or mentally disturbed children of the Commonwealth. With federal funding, the program also was able to hire one physical therapist and three occupational therapists. However, if the Commonwealth legislature continues to have other priorities than the special education program then it is anticipated that the program will continue to provide inadequate service to the handicapped children while many other disabled will receive no service at all.

During FY1985, the DOE's Food and Nutrition Service administered the following Federal programs:

- National School Lunch Program
- School Breakfast Program for Head Start

- Nutrition Education Training Program Commodity Distribution Program (TEFAP)

A total of 542,272 breakfasts and 860,219 lunches were served to school children and Head Start children on Saipan, Rota, Tinian, under the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program.

The preparation and serving of meals to school children were previously contracted out to private food service companies while the Food and Nutrition Service staff provided technical assistance and monitoring of operations. Before the beginning of this school year, however, Governor Pedro P. Tenorio discontinued awarding catering contracts in order to fully utilize funds for the immediate needs of the Program e.g.; providing better meals and nutrition for the children, improving kitchen facilities, and procuring needed supplies and materials. The governor also emphasized that the catering services will again be awarded if a contractor can assure and prove that it will place the welfare and well being of the children above other priorities.

A plate waste study on school lunch was made on a sampling of 8 schools, evaluating students' food likes and dislikes. School menus were revised on the basis of findings of the study.

Training sessions were conducted for food service workers involved in preparing and serving food to school children and for school staff assigned to supervise meal service.

The Commodity Distribution Program issued USDA-donated cheese, butter, flour, and nonfat dry milk to eligible families as well as to institutions like the Division of Corrections and Dr. Torres Hospital.

As was mentioned earlier in this report, the second Board of Education provided policies to raise graduation requirements of students, set teacher certification standards and various other policies aimed at improving the quality of education in the Commonwealth. These policies are being carried out effectively by the incumbent Superintendent of Education.

The CNMI Department of Education continues to seek every probable and possible mean to upgrade the educational system in the Commonwealth. And just recently, the Department of Education hired an Educational planner and is responsible for developing a five year master plan for the Department.

NORTHERN MARIANAS COLLEGE

Northern Marianas College is the only institution of higher education located within the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Its mission is to provide to the people of the CNMI the best possible quality of post-secondary and continuing/adult education programs.

1985 was a landmark year in the young history of NMC. Granted full accreditation by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges within two years of its initial application, it was the first time any school had ever been accredited in the Commonwealth.

As a two-year Community College, NMC offers the following degrees:

- Associate of Arts in Elementary Education, Business and Public Administration, and Liberal Arts
- Associate of Science in Agriculture and Office Administration
- Associate of Applied Science in Agriculture

In addition to degree programs,

the College also has adult and continuing education programs, a vocational trade apprenticeship program and offers training in hospitality and tourism, the Commonwealth's leading industry.

The College continued to grow in 1985. Enrollment totalled 1,309 for its three (3) semesters, the number of full-time faculty increased to 14 and part-time faculty leveled at 21, with 186 courses offered throughout the year. Five students graduated from NMC with an Associate Degree and, through cooperative programs, six students received Bachelor's Degree and two obtained Master's Degrees.

With the impending opening of the newly-constructed Health Center, the College will be able to enlarge its campus by moving into the soon-to-be-vacated Dr. Torres Hospital complex immediately adjacent to its present campus. Expansion of its facilities are necessary for the College to fulfill the post-secondary education needs of the Commonwealth and to meet the demand for more higher education by its people.

This community based middle school on Puluwat, Truk State is staffed vy volunteer college graduates from the island itself. It was established to provide an alternative for the students who did not want to leave the island to attend high school.

Conclusions and Recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, 1985 Session

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

1. General

1. The Trusteeship Council reaffirms the inalienable right to independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement. It reiterates that free association is an option compatible with the Trusteeship Agreement, provided that the populations concerned have freely accepted it.

> 1. The Administering Authority notes with satisfaction the Trusteeship Council's continuing endorsement of the principle of self-determination for the people of Micronesia and the compatibility of the concept of free association with that principle.

2. Free association and the compacts

2. The Council takes note of the calls for termination of the Trusteeship Agreement made by the representative of the territorial Governments in the course of the fifty-second session of the Council. The Council reiterates that it is for the Administering Authority to initiate in due course procedures leading to the termination of the Agreement.

> 2. The Administering Authority notes the council's continuing support for the principle that the responsibility for initiating the process of termination of the Trusteeship lies with the Administering Authority. The Administering Authority reiterates its intention to do so as soon as outstanding details of post-trusteeship status are resolved.

3. The Council takes particular note of the views expressed by the representative of the Administering Authority at the 1587th meeting to the effect that the status of free association as defined in the compacts involved a very considerable degree of autonomy, notably in the area of foreign affairs. It notes that the compacts by their own terms provide for termination either unilaterally or by mutual agreement, although certain specific provisions in respect of defence arrangements and economic assistance would none the less remain valid for a specific number of years. The Council considers that such "fixed-term commitments" are not incompatible with self-government. It was interested to hear the Administering Authority's view that, notwithstanding such commitments, the freely associated states retained the right under the compact to change their status.

> 3. The Administering Authority appreciates the Council's consideration of the fixed-term commitments in the compact of free association, and its conclusion that such fixed-term commitments are not incompatible with self-government.

3. Palau

4. The Council notes the Administering Authority's position with regard to Palau, namely that, according

to the terms of the Palau compact, the approval requirements remained incomplete. The Council understands that this is due to perceived incompatibilities between the compact and Palau's Constitution. It reiterates the view that it appears to be for the Governments of the United States and Palau to look for a mutually acceptable solution which would make it possible to bring the compact into effect.

4. The Administering Authority reiterates its intention to explore every possibility in order to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement on free association with the Government of Palau in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of Palau.

4. International relations

5. The Council is pleased that international contacts by the territorial Governments continue to expand, with the approval and encouragement of the Administering Authority. It is particularly pleased to learn that activities have been organized in Palau in connection with International Youth Year and that some young Palauans will take part in international and regional youth conferences in the course of the Year.

6. The Council acknowledges that the individual entities are still ineligible for observer status or full membership in certain international organizations, notably the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). It urges the Administering Authority to facilitate and encourage the territorial Governments to take up membership in these bodies once the Trusteeship Agreement comes to an end.

5-6. The Administering Authority continues to endorse the expansion of international contacts by the governments of the Trust Territory. The question of full membership in international organizations such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) will necessarily be determined by those respective organizations, but the Administering Authority will facilitate the membership of the governments once the Trusteeship agreement is terminated.

B. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

1. Overall Economic Policy

Harmonization of economic development

7. The Council takes note of the fact that economic planning is now the prerogative of the Territory's four constitutional Governments. It notes also that the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands have worked out long-term development plans with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

8. On this occasion, the Council earnestly hopes, as the representative of one entity has indicated, that the implementation of those plans will provide an opportunity for strengthening harmonization procedures among the elected Governments. Development projects must be harmonized and co-ordinated in order to prevent duplication. To that end, the Council requests the Administering Authority to encourage establishment of an economic development office for the whole Territory.

9. The Council therefore welcomes the intergovernmental consultants begun on the initiative of various entities on issues of common interest, such as the regulation of fishing, communications and higher education, in the spirit of the "Saipan Accords", which were signed by the Presidents of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau.

7-9. In the same way that

economic planning is now the prerogative and responsibility of the Trust Territory's four constitutional governments, the Administering Authority feels that the decision to coordinate planning, as well as the responsibility for establishing a regional economic development office to coordinate planning among the Trusteeship governments, is the responsibility of those governments. The Administering Authority stands ready to advise and assist if two or more of the constitutional governments seek to establish economic development coordination. As the Trusteeship Council noted, significant coordination is already being carried out by the governments on an *ad hoc* basis. Such coordination already has led to regional cooperation on fishing regulation, communications and higher education. The Administering Authority encourages such cooperation, whether *ad hoc* as above, or whether the governments decide to formalize the concept with the establishment of a single planning office.

10. The Council notes with satisfaction that the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands have committed themselves to using 40 per cent of the funds available under the terms of the compact of free association for economic development.

10. While the Administering Authority is also pleased that the FSM and Marshalls have committed themselves to using 40 percent of their Compact funds for economic development, it should be recalled that the decision on the disposition of those funds is strictly one for the governments concerned.

Provision of more reliable information

11. The Council notes with satisfaction that the statistics on the various activities in the Territory have been presented in standard tables and under standard headings in accordance with the form observed by the United Nations in its reference work *World Statistics in Brief*.

12. The Council emphasizes, however, that those data remain incomplete because much statistical information was not sent to the competent services of the Administering Authority by the authorities of the Territory. The Council recalls in this regard that the Administering Authority retains all its responsibilities in conformity with article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement.

13. With regard to the other statistics, and in order to profit from the most extensive information possible, the Council hopes that efforts will be made to achieve a basic standard common to the four entities. The other statistical data are in fact no less important in evaluating the Territory's economic progress.

11-13. The Administering Authority recognizes its responsibilities in this matters and wishes to assure the Council of its continuing efforts to upgrade the gathering of data for the report. The responsible authorities in each of the four constitutional governments have been apprised of the Council's concerns.

The Administering Authority is confident that this year's report will indicate the continued improvement of data gathering throughout the Territory.

Public Finance

14. The Council takes cognizance for fiscal year 1983/84, of the grant from the Administering Authority, totalling $114.1 million for Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, and of federal categorical grants amounting to $34.9 million.

14. The fiscal year 1984 grant from the Administering Authority of $114.1 million represents an overall increase of 19% over the grant for the previous year. The increase is largely due to the funding of additional capital improvement projects primarily in the area of water, sewer and roads. An although the grant for fiscal year 1985 in the amount of $98.8 million shows an increase in funding for general government operations, the level of funding provided for infrastructural development was adequate in meeting the funding requirements of the remaining projects identified under the original five-year capital improvement program.

15. The Council notes with satisfaction that all functions of programme management and financial administration are performed by each Government with the technical assistance of the Administering Authority. It notes also that the introduction of efficient mini-computers facilitates budget preparation and execution and ensures the administrative control of funds.

15. All functions pertaining to program management and financial administration are now being performed by the Governments. The final mini-computer installation in the Federated States of Micronesia has now been completed and all the computer facilities are now operational. The Administering Authority is continuing to provide technical assistance in financial administration, computer operation, and related areas.

16. The Council welcomes the Administering Authority's response to the request, made at the Council's fifty-first session, for rescheduling Palau's request for credit. It takes note of the additional $2 million appropriated by the United States Congress in order to enable Palau to resolve a continuing financial problem.

16. The additional $2 million appropriated by the United States Congress to Palau was timely and as a result Palau did not face a financial crisis at the end of fiscal year 1984.

17. The Council notes with satisfaction that the quarterly apportionment of funds for the entities had been liberalized to accommodate their needs early in the fiscal year.

17. The liberalized quarterly apportionment of funds has provided the Governments greater flexibility in determining funding priorities, especially those occuring early in each fiscal year. This trend has continued during the next fiscal year.

18. The Council approves of the levying of import duties, as it had recommended in its 1984 report, on non-essential consumer goods.

18. As a result of recent increases in the rates for import duties the Governments have realized an increase in local revenues which revenues are needed to offset increasing costs in government operations as well as decreased dependence on federal financing assistance.

19. In that regard, the Council takes note with interest of the progress made in the Marshall Islands in reducing significantly the cumulative deficit.

19. Although the cumulative deficit for the Republic of the Marshall Islands was reduced in part by increase in local revenues, we believe such condition was attributed primarily to the installation and implementation of the new financial manangement system, a trend that exists in the other Governments.

20. The Council has taken note of the statement by a petitioner on Palau's debts incurred in connection with the construction of an electric power station. It requests the Administering Authority to ascertain that those debts have not reached an intolerable level.

20. The process of self-government has resulted in the transfer of financial responsibilities, inter alia, to the respective government; the TT administration provides technical advice and assistance upon request. The undertaking of debts is the result of local government decisions, despite administering authority's advice against such debts. The administering authority is not aware of new debts incurred by the governments.

International trade

21. The Council notes that the Territory continues to derive benefit from the provisions of Headnote 3A of the United States Tariff Code. It echoes the concern of the representative of the Northern Mariana Islands about the future of the clothing industry, and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will ensure that taxes on certain categories of goods are eliminated and that present quotas are raised.

21. While the U.S. Congress is proposing reforms to the U.S. tax code, it is also considering changes in the tax benefits and incentives originally negotiated with the Micronesians. It is the intention of the Administering Authority that, if any negotiated benefits or incentives are removed by Congress, the governments will be compensated for the lost benefits in some material fashion.

22. The Council believes that the promotion of investment, particularly originating from the United States and Japan is of primary importance. It therefore requests the Administering Authority to encourage the organization of visits to the Territory by representatives of chambers of commerce and other professional associations with a view to attracting foreign capital. In that connection, the Council notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority remains sensitive to this important question.

22. The Administering Authority actively encourages visits to the Trust Territory by potential investors from Japan and the U.S. as well as other countries.

2. Agriculture and marine resources

23. The Council notes with satisfaction the position of the Administering Authority, which recognizes the primary importance of agriculture, first for internal consumption, in order to reduce dependence on imports, and secondly for export.

24. For that reason, the Council takes note of the aid granted by the United States Department of Agriculture, in particular for studies on forestry and livestock production.

23-24. The Administering Authority continues to encourage efforts of the Constitutional Governments to improve their agricultural production. Of particular note is the food stamp program in the Northern Marianas where 25% of all food stamp allotments must be spent on local produce. Since its inception, it has been estimated that agricultural production in this jurisdiction has increased by at least 40%. The U.S. Department of Agriculture continues to provide technical assistance to forestry activities throughout the Territory. In addition, the Administering Authority encourages the local governments to utilize funds provided for school feeding programs for the purchase of locally grown foodstuffs.

25. The Council is concerned at the consequences of the drought, particularly in the Marshall Islands, which caused a 14-per-cent reduction in copra production. It strongly encourages the Administering Authority to continue its aid to combat the efforts of that natural disaster, particularly by proceeding with the planting programmes in progress.

25. The recovery efforts undertaken by the Administering Authority following the drought are continuing where required. The excellent rainfall in many parts of the Territory have helped considerably.

26. The Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will not slacken its efforts to provide agricultural training and assistance, in particular for determining crops, and methods of production and conducting export-market research.

26. Though various regional and international organizations, assistance is being provided to the constitutional governments on crop research, production and market development. The Administering Authority continues to encourage these efforts as they are determined to be priorities of the Constitutional Governments.

Marine resources

27. Since the development of the Territory's marine resources are a priority objective, the Council renews its interest in the development of those resources. It therefore encourages the Administering Authority to continue its technical assistance in order to develop and protect fishing.

28. The Council is in fact concerned at the disproportion between the catches made by foreign boats and those made by local fishermen within the 200-mile economic zone. Once more the Council requests the Administering Authority to take the necessary steps, while respecting existing legislation and treaties, to protect and preserve the Territory's interests.

27-28. The constitutional governments have undertaken surveillance activities to limit the taking of fish within the two hundred mile economic zone by foreign boats who do not have permits. With respect to the discrepancy between catch by foreign boats and local fishermen within the two hundred mile economic zone, the administering authority notes that the constitutional governments have the authority and discretion to determine the balance between promoting local fishery enterprises and selling permits to foreign fisheries in the two hundred mile zone. Financial grants from the administering authority to each of the governments have specifically been made to establish more comprehensive catch statistics to enable the governments to better manage the resource.

29. The Council welcomes the co-operation begun between Japan and Palau with a view to facilitating the building up of the fishing industry.

30. The Council notes with satisfaction the setting up of a body named "National Fisheries Corporation", which contributes to the development of fishing in each of the Federated States.

29-30. Marine resources are likely to be the main earner of foreign exchange for the constitutional governments once the Trusteeship ends, and the development of marine resources is a top priority of each of the governments. The Administering Authority supports and encourages this development and stands ready to assist the governments.

31. The Council takes note of the Administering Authority's stated position with regard to the law of the sea, and recognizes that, until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Authority will remain responsible for that question.

31. The Administering Authority reiterates that, following the termination of the Trusteeship, the constitutional governments will have the right to conduct foreign affairs in their own right, including law of the sea and marine resource matters, and shall have the authority to enter into treaties with other governments and with international organization. Until the termination of the Trusteeship, the Administering Authority will remain responsible for such questions.

3. Transport and communications

32. The Council recalls that the key to development lies in the creation and maintenance of a communications infrastructure to overcome the disadvantages presented by the number of archipelagos and the distances separating them.

33. The Council notes that, with regard to telecommunications, the satellite network is operational. It strongly encourages the Administering Authority to continue its material, financial and technical assistance both for voice and for radio and teletype links.

32-33. The Administering Authority also recognizes the key to development lies in the creation and maintenance of the communication infrastructure which will overcome the disadvantages presented by the number of archipelagoes and distances that separate them. In this regard, the Administering Authority has constructed satellite Comsat stations in all of the major state and national capitals to assist in this endeavor. Furthermore, the Administering Authority is providing financial assistance annually for communications for the new emerging governments. Annual appropriations for satellite communications are part of the Trust Territory budget and will continue to be so until termination of the Trusteeship. During the late 1970's the linkage with the outer islands of each of the new emerging governments were outfitted with solar-powered high frequency radio systems which to date have given very little maintenance problems and has shown to the governments that communication systems can work and be maintained in an environment which is highly corrosive.

34. The Council welcomes the continuing development of the road infrastructure, and requests the Administering Authority to ensure release of the $2 million credit for the circumferential road project in Kosrae. It takes note with satisfaction of the additional $2 million granted to Pohnpei for its circumferential road. It is concerned, however, at the present lack of infrastructure on the island of Babelthuap.

34. The Administering Authority has granted to the State of Kosrae, through the project grant agreement process, FY 1985 funding in the amount of $1.9 million for circumferential road project continuation, and $1.45 million for road paving for the new airport access road. Under the scope of work for the project grant agreement for the $1.9 million, the State of Kosrae will be constructing additional coral-surfaced

two-lane roads and designing two-lane paved roads from the airport to Lelu utilizing the $1.45 million listed above. The administering Authority is pleased to inform the Council that the additional money granted to the State of Pohnpei for circumferential road project enable the State of Pohnpei to complete the circumferential road. This funding of $2 million is also enabling the State of Pohnpei to upgrade a number of one lane road bridges on the circumferential road project.

The Administering Authority, within the Capital Improvement Programs, never intended to develop infrastructure outside the State of Airai on the island of Babelthuap, Republic of Palau. That development outside of the Koror State, Airai area, was to be handled under the Compact of Free Association. The Administering Authority would like the Council to note that funding and commitment by the U.S. government to develop and island road system and other infrastructure development is a part of the Compact of Free Association. The Administering Authority would also like the Council to note that during the FY'84, $3.7 million was appropriated for outer state water development for the Republic of Palau. This has been granted to the Republic during this fiscal year, and based upon the scope of work by the Republic of Palau, 14 outer states will have water development program initiated and completed under the terms of the Trusteeship. The Administering Authority would also like the Council to note that the Trust Territory is applying, on behalf of the Republic of Palau, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency the sum of over $1 million for the developing of rural sanitation program for outer state areas.

35. The Council notes with satisfaction the progress made in developing an airport infrastructure. That is the case in Majuro. It takes note of the credits included in the 1984/85 budget for the construction of air terminals in the Federated States of Micronesia. It strongly encourages the Administering Authority to continue its efforts to upgrade air navigation aids.

35. The Administering Authority, during this last fiscal year, has received additional FAA grant funds for airport improvements in the Trust Territory. Specifically, FAA money is now being used to help pave the Kosrae airport, as well as install navigational aids such as the non-directional beacon and distance measuring estimators. In addition, the FAA has contributed $200,000 per airport terminal for the four FSM states. In addition to construction grants for the airports of Micornesia, FAA is participating with airport managers during the year regarding training programs for security and immigration procedures.

36. The Council takes note of the improvement of landing strips, especially in Pohnpei, at Kosrae and the Marshall Islands, and the development of domestic and international air services. It request the Administering Authority not to slacken its technical aid and assistance efforts, in particular for improving services to the peripheral islands.

36. It was stated in No. 35 that the Administering Authority is pleased to inform the Council that airport improvements are taking place in all of the Freely Associated States. And, during Fiscal Year 1986, additional airport improvement grants are anticipated for Palau, FSM and the Marshalls.

37. The Council has noted with satisfaction the development and use of

WETAK II, a motor-powered sail-boat. It encourages the Administering Authority to promote its use with a view to improving maritime communications among the states, in particular with the peripheral islands.

37. The Administering Authority is pleased to inform the Council that the WETAK II for 1985 had an impressive schedule which included travelling to a distance of over 17,000 miles, carrying over 138 passengers, and roughly 320,000 lbs. of cargo. The WETAK II is scheduled for another dry-dock in January 1986 and we are pleased to inform the Council that the Administering Authority is also very satisfied with the development and use of the WETAK II.

38. The Council is concerned at the congestion at the port of Saipan, and it hopes that a satisfactory solution will be found in the near future.

38. The Administering Authority notes that in the second Seven Year Funding cycle of the Northern Marianas provisions have been made to finance substantial port improvement in Saipan.

39. the Council attaches great importance to relations with foreign countries. Indeed, the Council considers that economic development depends on sound trade relations with foreign countries. It hopes therefore that effects will be made to improve the port infrastructure.

39. Major improvements have been made under the CIP program over the past several years in nearly all major ports of the Trust Territory. Funds available in the Compact money could be used to continue expansion as needed or desired by the local government.

4. Industry, construction and public works

40. The Council notes with satisfaction that marked progress has been made in the development of small-scale industries and handicrafts. It notes that the private sector is developing as a result of the setting up of small enterprises and service companies. The Council wishes to encourage the Administering Authority to continue its aid and assistance for the development of local industry.

40. Small industry is ideal for many parts of the Territory. To that end, the Economic Development Loan Fund was established. Now that this fund is completely under the control of each of the governments, major strides seem to be taking place in several areas, especially relating to tourism.

41. The Council emphasizes once again the importance of the construction industry as one of the keys to economic development. It is aware of the climatic and technical, as well as financial, constraints which may hamper the development of that industry. It considers it essential to appeal to enterprises and to make use of local labour and materials in the Territory as often as possible. To that end, it considers it necessary to encourage, in particular, the training of a specialized labour force.

41. The Administering Authority agrees with this assessment but wishes to call the attention of the Council to the fact that in some skill areas, there may simply be a shortage of people needed in labor intensive construction projects of temporary nature. Hotel construction is an example. There is nearly 1000 rooms under construction in Saipan alson and the official unemployment numbers only a little over 600 including 150 High School students. It is therefore, imperative to the goals of development that short term skilled workers be brought in from

other countries.

42. In the area of the electrical power supply, the Council is concerned that output falls short of needs. It notes that there are technical problems in Saipan and the Northern Mariana Islands and in Palau, which is also beset by financial problems.

> 42. Efforts are under way in all areas to upgrade the power systems where needed. The Department of Interior is providing new or rebuilt generators to several power stations in FY 1986.

43. The Council requests the Administering Authority to study this question very closely. The Council considers in fact that, while as solutions are being sought to the present technical problems, especially in the area of reliability, it is also necessary to continue research and development with regard to renewable sources of energy.

> 43. Experiments and trials in the area of renewable energy are ongoing. They include solar, biomass, biogas and hydroelectric power systems. The Administering Authority is confident that as these experimental systems become cost-effective, they will be rapidly adopted in an appropriate manner.

5. Tourism

44. The Council recalls the key role of tourism in the development of the Territory's economy.

45. The Council recalls, as in the previous year, that the development of tourism must be based on careful planning in order to ensure that its growth is in harmony with the economic progress of the Territory, particularly with regard to infrastructure and land development, and in keeping with local traditions.

46. The Council notes with satisfaction the construction of hotels in Palau, the Northern Mariana Islands, Kosrae, Majuro and Pohnpei, parallel to the necessary progress made with regard to airport infrastructure. Such construction can only be encouraged, in view of the increased number of tourists: 131,800 in the Northern Mariana Islands, 2,500 in the Marshall Islands, 6,100 in Palau and 10,000 in the Federated States of Micronesia.

47. In that regard, the Council is pleased to note the extremely beneficial financial contribution that tourism makes to the Territory's economy, particularly in the area of employment.

48. The Council wishes to encourage the Administering Authority to continue to promote the image of Micronesia abroad, both among investors and among individuals, so that tourism may contribute to the Territory's economic development and to a better knowledge of its art and traditions.

> 44-48. The continued development of the tourism industry has a very high priority with the Administering Authority. During the year under review, the Department of Interior sponsored a tour of major U.S. tour operators through the islands.
>
> The construction of new hotels in the Marshalls and the Marianas continues and the Administering Authority notes that the data in the Statistical Summary of this Report reveals the current status of tourism in the Territory.

C. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

1. Health matters

Co-operation in the health field

49. The Council is reassured to hear

from the Administering Authority that continued co-operation between it and the territorial Governments in the health field might be feasible in the immediate post-Trusteeship period, if the parties concerned deem it desirable. The Council urges the Administering Authority and the territorial Governments to give consideration to this matter.

> 49. During a recent session to review the Compact of the Free Association for the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, the U.S. Congress assured and inserted in the Compact provision for all the Public Health Federal programs to continue during the post-Compact period of Free Association.

Hospitals and medical facilities

50. The Council is encouraged at the news that the construction of the Commonwealth Health Center in Saipan is progressing well despite earlier setbacks. It notes that when this new health facility becomes operational in 1986, the Northern Mariana Islands expects a reduction in costs resulting from off-island medical referrals, as well as enhanced medical services.

> 50. The construction of the Commonwealth Health Center in Saipan is progressing very well and anticipated to be operational in late 1986. When this new facility becomes operational, the Northern Mariana Islands Government expects a reduction in costs resulting from off-island medical referrals as well as enhanced medical services.

51. The Council is particularly pleased to hear that the renovation of the hospital on Ebeye Island has been completed and that the new 80-bed hospital complex at Majuro will be occupied by late 1985.

> 51. The 80-bed hospital complex at Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands, is tentatively scheduled to be operational early part of 1986. The two-year contract for management of this hospital complex is being awarded to the Mercy International Health Services, a non-profit organization; its principal office is located at Mason City, Iowa, USA.

52. The Council expresses satisfaction that the renovation of an additional wing of the existing hospital in Palau should be completed shortly. It notes the priority Palau attaches to funding for a modern 80-bed hospital complex in Palau and that, according to the Administering Authority, this is likely to cost $22 million. It also notes that the need for a new hospital in Palau is reflected in the comprehensive five-year health plan for the Territory, but that a certificate of need is required from the Palauan authorities before the necessary funds can be authorized.

> 52. Renovation of the medical wing of the existing hospital in Koror, Republic of Palau, is progressing very well and is expected to be completed during the summer of 1986. Palau has completed A/E plans for the new 80-bed hospital complex and that they are now seeking a special funding request to the Administering Authority. A Certificate of Need application is now being prepared for submission to the Health Planning Agency, Trust Territory Headquarters, Saipan. Funding for phase one for the construction of a new hospital in Palau was made available in FY1986.

53. The Council notes with concern that the outer island's dispensary system in the Marshall Islands is still incapable of delivering an adequate standard of medical care. It notes that the Marshall Islands Government

has requested $700,000 from the Administering Authority to implement a plan designed to improve the situation. It urges the Administering Authority to look favorably at this request.

53. A three-year Four Atoll Health Care Program contract totalling $125,000 has been awarded to John Shorts & Associates of Columbia, Maryland, by the Administering Authority. The work plan presents a series of nine tasks: (1) Work plan development, (2) Development and implementation of eligibility determination plan, (3) Design and implementation of Health Assistant training and retraining program (4) Development and implementation of renovation construction plan, (5) Preparation of a policies and procedures manual, (6) Provision of Medical Services (community-based primary health care, maternal and child health, health and family planning education, dental services, referral services and medical records system), (7) Development and implementation of administrative and logistics systems, (8) Communication services and (9) Project staffing. Also retraining health assistants, and development of communication system, and initiation of a program of physician and public health visits to the outling area under a maternal and child health improvement project have been developed to minimize the health problems in the outer island dispensaries.

A special Federal project under Maternal and Child Health granted a three-year outer-island health program for improving health communications systems for the dispensaries. This program will seek to upgrade radio equipment available to the health assistants in the outer atoll dispensaries. It will provide for a radio frequency for use in medical communication, and 24-hour coverage of the radio receive at Majuro hospital so that medical consultation will be available at all times for health assistants. It also involves a training package for the Health Assistants assigned in the outlying dispensaries.

Disease control

54. The Council notes that the last two cases of cholera in Truk were diagnosed as long ago as February 1984 and takes account of the High Commissioner's assertion that the outbreak appears to be well under control and no longer epidemic. It notes with satisfaction that an agreement with recently concluded with the health centre of the University of Hawaii for training personnel in eradication of the disease, as well as for the provision of skilled manpower assistance. It also notes that the Administering Authority does not foresee total eradication of the disease until adequate toilet facilities and sewer system have been completed. It notes that funds have been earmarked for this purpose under the Capital Improvement Program and hopes that the requisite work which is currently under way can be completed as rapidly as possible.

54. The cholera epidemic in Truk is well under control and subsequently Truk has been declared cholera-free by the World Health Organization. A strong Rural Sanitation program is progressing well into its third year with the building of drinking water catchment systems for every community and villages in Moen. The program is also constructing individual solid wast water-sealed as well as general toilet facilities. This is a multi-million dollar program instituted during the cholera epidemic.

55. The Council is concerned at the incidences of leprosy in the Trust

Territory and, taking note of the Administering Authority's statement on this matter, urges the Administering Authority to take the measures necessary to bring the program under control.

55. In 1984 the Federated States of Micronesia, recognizing Hansen's Disease as a public health problem, requested the Western Pacific Regional Office of the World Health Organization and the U.S. Public Health Service to collaborate in controlling the disease. Since then and under a joint agreement between FSM, the Administering Authority, the U.S. Public Health Service, and WHO, an intensive effort has been made to assess the epidemiological situation, treat confirmed cases, train health staff and provide medical supplies and equipment. This program also covers tuberculosis monitoring and control. Consultation services will continue to be provided on regular basis for the next five years.

Family planning

56. The Council is pleased to note that the Trust Territory Office of Health Services received a family planning grant from the United States Government and that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) are collaborating in family planning activities. The Council has long regarded a properly co-ordinated family planning programme as an essential concomitant of sustained economic growth. It hopes that family planning support will continue to be given to the Micronesian States, especially in the early post-Trusteeship period, and recommends that such assistance be concentrated on the training of experts in this important field.

56. The Trust Territory Division of Health Services has been the official recipient of both the U.S. Federal Family Health Planning and the UNFPA grants for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Starting with the grant application for FY1986, each constitutional government is responsible for preparing and submitting its own grant application to the funding agency, the Regional Office in San Francisco, and receives the grant award directly from the funding agency.

The UNFPA Program was implemented in all the constitutional governments of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1984. This program is a component of the MCH program under the Public Health Service. The long-range objective of the program is to improve the quality of existing health services, and in cooperation with other services, the health status of all members of the family particularly of mothers and children, by upgrading the quality and increasing accessibility of maternal and child health and family health planning services, health education, nutrition and associated services. Efforts continue to deliver the family helath planning services to the outlying islands. In the early part of 1985, two training program under this UNFPA program were conducted in Manila, Philippines, and Suva, Fiji. Twelve Micronesian health personnel from the constitutional governments participated.

Health-care training

57. The Council notes with satisfaction that despite budget cutbacks in the United States in the training of health care professionals, WHO continues to fund fellowships and special seminars/workshops for Micronesian health workers. It also welcomes the decision of the United States Congress to contribute $2.5 million to the

University of Hawaii programme mentioned above (see para 54) for a 10-year medical officer training programme in Pohnpei. It urges that every effort be made to ensure that the necessary funds for future years are forthcoming.

57. The U.S. Congress contributed $2.5 million to the University of Hawaii for a ten-year Pacific Basin Medical Officers training program in Pohnpei. The University of Hawaii, in cooperation with the Department of Health and Human Services, has developed an outline for the multi-year training plan. Once the Department approves the University's proposal, funds will be made available. WHO continues to fund fellowships and special seminar/workshops for Micronesian health workers.

Infant mortality

58. The Council notes the great disparity in infant mortality rates among the four entities in the Trust Territory, as evidenced by the figures on page 3 of the statistical summary in the annual report of the Administering Authority for 1984. [a]/ It also notes the considerable differences in per capital health expenditure among the four territorial Governments. The Council would be grateful for confirmation that the figures given are correct and for some explanation of the wide variations in the figures provided.

58. The enormous disparty of infant mortality between regions is caused by underreporting. This also true with the reporting of deaths. The State of Yap has more complete vital registration than the State of Truk and Pohnpei. The average infant mortality rate for the entire Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is about 30+ per 1,000 live births.

2. Community development and social matters

Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority

59. The Council was impressed by the work being undertaken on Ebeye Island by the Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority, particularly with regard to the construction of classrooms, the renovation of existing water tanks and gutters in public housing and the construction of a fresh water treatment facility. This should do much to improve existing conditions on the island which have been regarded by the Council as inadequate.

59. The Administering Authority is pleased to note that the council has recognized the substantial improvements that have taken place in the Ebeye Development Plan program. Work is continuing on several projects and the general situation could be described as greatly improved.

Water conservation and treatment

60. The Council notes that the Northern Mariana Islands is seeking to meet United States public health drinking water standards and has sought assistance from the Administering Authority to achieve this. It notes that the Administering Authority has allocated over $16 million for various capital improvement projects in order to enhance the economic and social well-being of the people of the Northern Mariana Islands.

61. The Council notes that individual water catchment systems have been constructed in Palau using a block grant from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Council considers this a very sensible use of resources and recommends that consideration be given at the local level to providing better catchment system in other areas. Since the Territory as a whole is not natu-

rally indowed with a plentiful supply of fresh water, water conservation programmes deserve the highest priority.

60-61. Water quality is a major concern throughout the Territory. Work has proceeded on new wells, catchments systems and ever desalination where appropriate. Outer island catchment system in particular have progressed substantially in some areas in the year under review.

Community development projects

62. The Council cannot stress too highly the importance it attaches to community development projects. It once again applauds the activities of the Civic Action Teams and hopes that these will instill a sense of self-reliance into the local population. The Council urges the territorial Governments, in co-operation with the Administering Authority, to make official funding available at the local level for road construction, home improvements, etc. Although the Council appreciates that village communities may not possess the necessary expertise to carry out such work, they could only benefit from the experience of managing their own affairs which would necessarily involve the delegation of financial responsibility, the hiring of labour, etc., to the local level.

62. Community development, almost by definition, is a local effort. The Administering Authority encourages the use of available funding to utilize local labor and contractors on locally selected projects. The Administering Authority believes that the experience gained through cooperation with the Civic Action program has been a good learning experience vor the smaller communities.

Youth questions

63. The Council notes with satisfaction that during 1984, each major jurisdiction developed its own Youth Development and Juvenile Justice Plan and that the Trust Territory Juvenile Justice Program became part of a regional organization, the Juvenile Justice Association. The Council considers this an excellent example of practical region-wide co-operation in an important field.

63. Implementation of the youth development and juvenile justice plans in the new governments continues. The Trust Territory Juvenile Justice Program is emphasizing the identification of resources and organizations in the constitutional governments which can carry on the effort of youth development and juvenile justice following termination of the Trusteeship.

64. The Council notes with satisfaction that during the summer of 1984, over 500 youths from all areas of the Trust Territory participated in job-related training programmes in both the public and private sectors. The Council hopes that such programmes, in particular the Job Training partnership Act, will continue to expand.

64. The constitutional governments have been encouraged to continue job training programs in both the public and private sectors.

Housing

65. The Council notes that at the present time, the $510,000 allocated for housing loan programmes throughout the Trust Territory is still awaiting approval from HUD. It hopes that it will not be long before this money is released.

65. This money was released during the past fiscal year and is presently being implemented.

Labour

66. The Council notes that despite evidence of unemployment in the Territory (for instance, 11.74 per cent in the Northern Mariana Islands), some areas are heavily dependent upon imported labour, for example, the textile workers from the People's Republic of China in the Northern Mariana Islands to service their industries. The Council urges the Administering Authority and the territorial Governments concerned to give priority to training their own workers before resorting to imported labour. Nevertheless, the Council recognizes that the need for imported skills may be overriding factor, especially in the early stages of industrial development. It therefore hopes that attention can be given to ensuring adequate living and working conditions for foreign contract labour in Micronesia.

66. Job training for local workers is carried out by vocational programs in the schools and colleges of the Territory. In addition, through the Jobs Training Partnership Act program, on the job training is provided for a variety of occupations.

As the Council correctly notes, there is a need for imported skilled labor, particularly in the construction trades because of the current building room. There is, however, a noticeable increase in local employment in several fields, including the textile industry. The Administering Authority encourages the constitutional governments to select developmental activities that will not bring long term needs for large numbers of third-country nationals.

3. Other matters

War claims

67. The Council notes with concern that the problem of unpaid war claims remain to be settled and that it continues to be a matter of some aggravation in the Trust Territory, in particular in the Northern Mariana Islands. The Council is pleased to learn from the representative of the Administering Authority that consideration is being given to settling the matter once and for all. The Council looks forward to early progress on this matter.

67. There has been no substantive change over last year. Payment of Title I war claims is still awaiting action by the U.S. Congress.

Compensation for nuclear testing

68. The Council is extremely pleased to hear of the amicable out-of-court settlement in respect of the clean-up of Bikini. It considers this a major achievement.

69. It further notes that according to statements by the Administering Authority and the representatives of the territorial Governments, the people of Bikini will receive an annual income of over $16,000 per family during the first 15 years of the compact and thereafter will have a trust fund of $65.5 million to address the needs of future generations.

70. The Council further notes that the people of Enewetak will have an average family income of over $11,000 and a trust fund of $13.46 million. It is understood that similar arrangements will be made for the people of Rongelap and Utirik. Considering that the annual per capita income in the Marshall Islands is of the order of $900, the Council considers a financial settlement of this order generous, although it acknowledges that no sum would ever be sufficient to compensate the island peoples involved for the damage to their lands.

71. The Council notes the reluctance of the Administering Authority to finance a further independent radiological survey of the northern Marshall Islands on the grounds that it has satisfied itself that, with the exception of Bikini, none of the other atolls are seriously affected. The Council accepts this explanation but asks the Administering Authority to continue to monitor the situation carefully and to respond sympathetically to requests from the Marshall Islands Government for future assistance on radiation matters, in particular as far as medical assistance is concerned.

> 68-71. The Administering Authority and the government of the Marshall Islands, through negotiated provisions of the Compact of Free Association, believe that the needs of the affected people of Bikini and Enewetak will be adequately met. This Compact also includes provisions for continued medical monitoring of these people and there care and treatment as required.

Dumping of nuclear waste

72. The Council is pleased to note that the Administering Authority, as a signatory to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and other Matter (the London Convention), has no plans for dumping nuclear waste anywhere near the islands of the Trust Territory. The Council hopes that the Administering Authority will also deal severely with any country which has given evidence of having such plans.

> 72. The position of the Administering Authority remains as before: there are no plans for dumping nuclear waste near the islands of the Trust Territory. Any changes in this policy would require discussions with governments of the Trust Territory and would comply with international treaty commitments.

Land use

73. The Council is pleased to note that the Administering Authority has no immediate need for the 7,300 hectares of land leased in the Northern Mariana Islands for contingency military purposes and that until such time as it does, the land will be put to productive use by the local people.

> 73. Land leased for contingency military use in the Northern Marianas Islands will continue to be made available to local people for productive use at nominal cost until needed for military purposes.

74. The Council takes note of the fact that according to the representative of the Administering Authority, the United States has no plans for the establishment of military bases on Palau or any other part of the Trust Territory. It also notes that the "military use" provisions of the seperate agreement concluded pursuant to the compact do not contemplate the United States taking title to any land; rather, they are overwhelmingly concerned with the use of land for temporary military activities such as training exercises.

> 74. The Administering Authority has no current plans to exercise any options to establish a military presence on Palau. The details of any future military presence on Palau would be decided in consultation with the Government of Palau.

D. EDUCATION ADVANCEMENT AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

1. Education

General

75. The Council is particularly pleased to hear from the High Commis-

sioner of the Trust Territory that the Administering Authority has made education a "top priority". The Council notes that although there has been significant progress during the past five years in student academic achievement, the overall standard is still lower than that in schools in the United States.

75. An indication that the Administering Authority considers education a "top priority" can be seen from the fact that supplemental assistance to education received from the U.S. Department of Education through Federal Programs in fiscal year 1986 has increased over last year by approximately $1 million.

While recognizing that the overall student academic standard is still lower than that in schools in the United States, the Administering Authority continues its efforts to upgrade teacher competencies and encourage the development and implementation of curricula relevant to the needs of island children.

Higher education

76. The Council is pleased to note the determination of the Governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau to support "a unified College of Micronesia system", by combining a number of liberal arts, vocational and occupational post-secondary colleges in the three entities.

77. It notes further the view of the representative of Palau that funding for the colleges involved should come from outside the compact. It asks that the Administering Authority give consideration to this.

76-77. The Administering Authority notes with pleasure that the President of the Federated States of Micronesia in his recent State of the Nation address stressed the importance of supporting the unified College of Micronesia system. The Administering Authority is considering the advisability of funding for the colleges involved coming from outside the compact.

78. The Council is pleased at the increasing number of Trust Territory students engaged in post-secondary education in the United States and other countries. It is particularly encouraged at signs that Micronesian graduates are beginning to return to the Territory to put those skills to good use locally rather than working overseas.

78. A survey of post-secondary institutions in the United States conducted by the Trust Territory's Division of Education during the past year indicated that 1,394 students from the Trust Territory were enrolled in 632 colleges and universities in the states. The survey also showed that an additional 686 students were enrolled full-time at the three College of Micronesia campuses while 1,856 students were enrolled parttime through the College's Extension Program in the six local governments.

79. The Council urges the territorial Governments to seek more places for their students at both the University of Papua New Guinea and the University of the South Pacific at Suva, Fiji. It recognizes that this may require the universities to relax their foreign student quotas and urges the Administering Authority to intercede on the Territory's behalf with the Governments concerned.

79. The Administering Authority will welcome openings for Trust Territory students at the University of Papua New Guinea and the

University of the South Pacific.

Elementary and secondary education

80. The Council is pleased to hear that elementary enrollment in the Marshall Islands increased by 7 percent in 1984 for public schools and by 17 percent for private schools, although it hopes that the increasing trend towards private school education is not a sign of growing dissatisfaction with the standard of public school education. It notes, however, that enrollment at the secondary level increased by only 2 percent for both types of schools and that this had much to do with the limitations of both facilities and staff. The Council hopes that the Marshall Islands Government will be successful in remedying the situation and notes that the renovation and reconstruction of school facilities was considered a "highest priority" project in 1984.

> 80. In response to a formal request submitted by the Trust Territory Division of Education, the U.S. Department of Education has granted permission to use $1.75 million of Federal grant funds during the next two years to repair and renovate elementary and secondary schools in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. In addition the Administering Authority is pleased to note that the construction of $1.5 million worth of new facilities at Marshall Islands High School is progressing satisfactorily.

Vocational and teacher training

81. The Council notes with satisfaction that the United States Congress has authorized funding for the continuation of the Territorial Teacher-Training Assistance Program for another five years. The Council stresses the importance it attaches to expanding teacher training throughout the Territory.

> 81. The Administering Authority is pleased to announce that the U.S. Department of Education has allotted to the Territory a grant in the amount of $930,000 for teacher training activities in fiscal year 1986. This more than doubles the funds available for teacher training in the immediately preceding years, and will allow once again two special training programs for vocational education teachers in addition to an expanded series of teacher education programs and activities for academic elementary and secondary school teachers.

82. The Council is pleased to know that the Northern Marianas College is now operating full-time arts and science programmes, vocational and in-service training projects and specialized projects to meet manpower development needs in the Commonwealth.

> 82. The Administering Authority is pleased with the progress of this new institution of higher learning and is confident that it will continue growing and improving its services to the Commonwealth.

Language training

83. The Council takes note with satisfaction that, subject to teacher availability, the French, Spanish and Japanese languages are taught in addition to English at schools in the Territory. The Council reiterates once again its concern at the need to improve and upgrade modern language skills.

> 83. The local educational agencies in the Territory continue to work on upgrading language skills of their students, both English and vernacular. As teacher availability allows, the teaching of Japanese and other modern languages is also encouraged.

2. Dissemination of information on United Nations

84. The Council notes with satisfaction the close collaboration between the United Nations Information Centre at Tokyo and the Trust Territory headquarters in drawing up address lists to ensure that United Nations materials reach appropriate addresses, including radio stations, schools and public libraries. The Council is, moreover, impressed by the quantity of information sent to the Territory by the Department of Public Information of the Secretarial. But is stresses that quality is infinitely preferable to quantity and that in order to appeal to a wide and necessarily non-expert audience, United Nations material should, for the most part, concentrate on the general rather than the particular.

84. The Administering Authority concurs with the Council's observation on this matter and assures the Council that it is ready to cooperate fully in any effort to provide better quality information and assist the United Nations agencies in updating their mailing and distribution lists as requested.

3. Culture

85. It is accepted that technological advance and modernization may at times clash with traditional island culture. This is an issue to which the Administering Authority and the territorial Governments must remain continually sensitive.

86. The Council is impressed at the extent to which cultural activities flourish throughout the Territory. It notes that the Federated States of Micronesia, the Northern Mariana Islands and Palau are participating on a regular basis in the South Pacific arts festival. It hopes that participation in regional cultural events can be encouraged.

85-86. This is an area of particular sensitivity to each of the cultures of the Territory and one which can only be determined locally. Wherever possible, the Administering Authority encourages the preservation of culture and tradition, including historic preservation funds, Federal programs in the Arts and in other manners.

During the year under review, Pohnpei and the Marianas sent highly talented traditional dance troupes to Tahiti for the Pacific Festival of the Arts. However, because of events out of the control of the participants of the Territory (the late change of venue for the Festival) others were not able to attend.

The Administering Authority is extremely proud of the performances of its delegations to these regional events and the degree of pride in their own cultures that is manifested by their participation.

Summary and Conclusions

The Compact of Free Association received the final approval of the U.S. government for the Marshalls and the Federated States of Micronesia. Since several amendments were added to the document following extensive hearings in both houses of the Congress before it was finally passed as a U.S. Public Law and signed by President Reagan on 14 January 1986, the governments of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States will have to review the final version as passed by the Congress. It is expected that this process will be completed by the end of March 1986.

Palau's Compact will be submitted to the electorate in late February in another UN observed plebescite.

This issue of termination of the Trusteeship will be brought to the United Nations at an appropriate time.

Fiscal Year 1985 (1 October 1984 - 30 September), the year under review was marked by one particularly tragic event. The 30 June assassination of Palau's president Haruo I. Remeliik. Three persons have been arrested and are awaiting trial as of February 1986. The motive is believed to be criminal and not political in nature. Mr. Remeliik was temporarily succeeded by Vice President Alfonso R. Oiterong until new elections were held in September. Lazarus Salii was elected president and the transition to his administration went very smoothly, attesting to the political sophistication of the people of Palau.

In the Northern Marianas, a constitutional convention was held during the summer, resulting in 44 proposed amendments, all of which were adopted in a November referendum along with the re-election of incumbent governor Pedro P. Tenorio and Lt. Governor Pedro A. Tenorio. The House of Representative and one third of the Senate were also elected.

In July and August, the United Nations Trusteeship Council Visiting Mission made a two (2) week tour throughout the Territory, visiting all of the major islands and a few more remote ones. They held public meetings, toured various communities and met with local government officials.

Capital improvement work continued, largely under the supervision of the the affected governments.

The year under review also saw a marked increase in foreign investment in the islands. Most of it came from Japan but several European countries also became donors to different projects in the Territory.

Relations with international and regional organizations continued to strengthen as well.

In the area of health services, several new hospitals were under construction, and renovation of older ones took place.

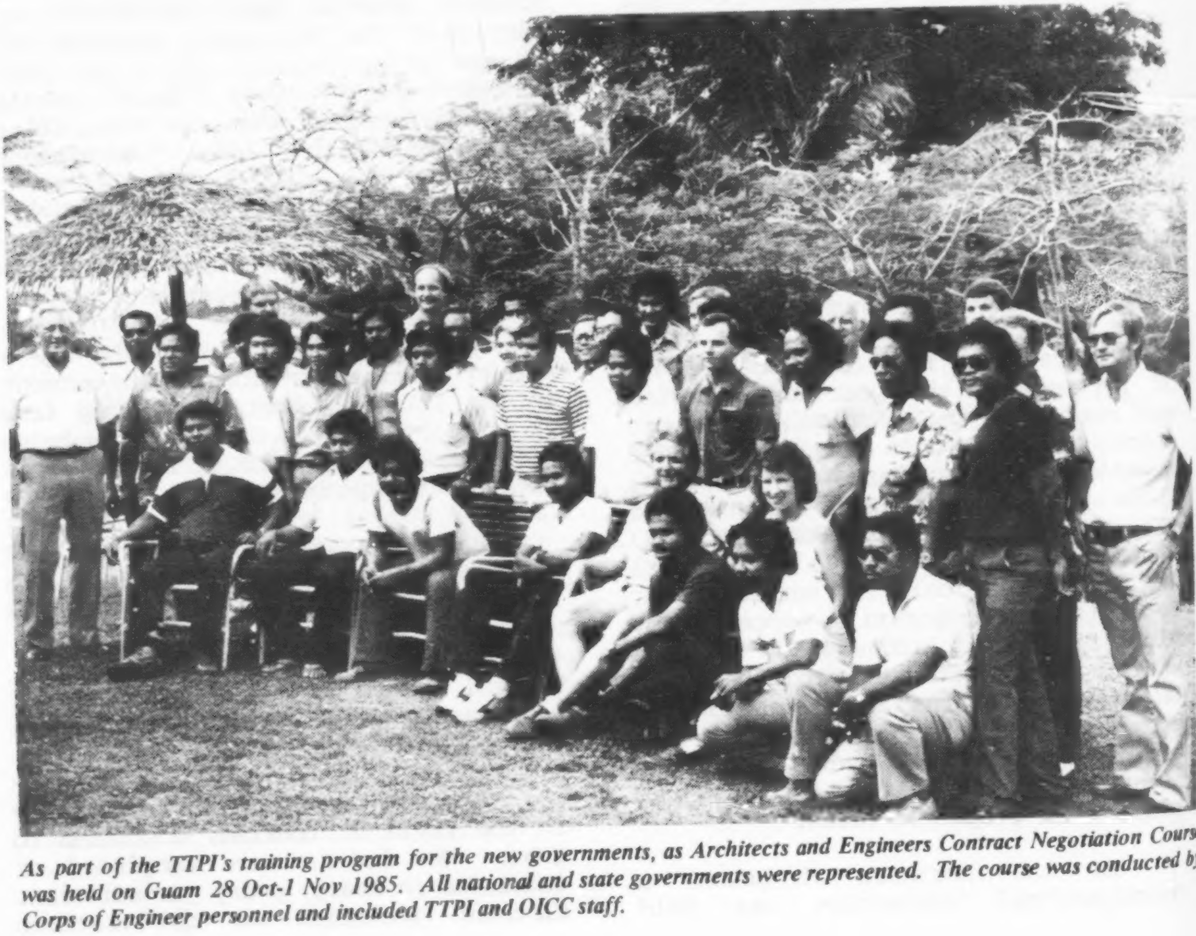
Economic development, especially in the field of tourism, continued to grow. New hotels were completed or initiated in nearly every jurisdiction. Clothing factories in the Northern

Marianas, fisheries related projects elsewhere, small industry projects in several locations, especially in the Marshalls, were set up.

Arrangements were made to up-grade power plants in several areas through new generators provided by the Department of the Interior. These should be installed by mid 1986.

This progress has permitted the Trust Territory administration in Saipan to achieve its goal of reduction of its staff to around 70 persons. This is the minimum necessary to carry out the basic responsibilities remaining under the Trusteeship and applicable federal laws during the time remaining before actual termination.

The constitutional governments of the Territory have continued to demonstrate their competence to manage their own affairs and are, themselves, anxious to get on with the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and the installation of full self-government.



As part of the TTPI's training program for the new governments, as Architects and Engineers Contract Negotiation Course was held on Guam 28 Oct-1 Nov 1985. All national and state governments were represented. The course was conducted by Corps of Engineer personnel and included TTPI and OICC staff.

Appendex A

Publications on the Trust Territory

The following are some of the books published concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:

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Micronesia as Strategic Colony: The impact of U.S. Policy on Micronesian health and culture. Cambridge, MA: Cultural Survival, Inc., 1984. Letz, Catherine, ed. 109 p. Occasional papers, No. 12.

Marshall Islands, 37 years after: Report of a World Council of Churches delegation to the Marshall Islands, 20 May - 4 June 1983. Geneva: Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, World Council of Churches, 1983. 45 p.

Man This Reef. Author: Gerald Knight, published by Micronitor News & Printing Company, Majuro, Marshall Islands. 1983.

Broken Canoe: Conversations and Observations in Micronesia. St. Lucia, Old.; New York: University of Queensland Press, 1983. Nakano, Ann. 289 p.

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This Living Reef. Douglas Faulkner. Quadrangle/The New York Times Co., New York. 1974

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Ponape. Sibley S. Morrill. The Cadleton Press, California. 1970

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Appendix B
Trusteeship Agreement

WHEREAS Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations provides for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent agreements; and

WHEREAS under Article 77 of the said Charter the trusteeship system may be applied to territories now held under mandate; and

WHEREAS on 17 December 1920 the Council of the League of Nations confirmed a mandate for the former German islands north of the equator to Japan, to be administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Convenant of the League of Nations; and

WHEREAS Japan, as a result of the Second World War, has ceased to exercise any authority in these islands;

NOW THEREFORE, the Security Council of the United Nations, having satisfied itself that the relevant articles of the Charter have been complied with, hereby resolves to approve the following terms of trusteeship for the Pacific Islands formerly under mandate to Japan.

ARTICLE 1

The Territory of the Pacific Islands, consisting of the islands formerly held by Japan under mandate in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is hereby designated as a strategic area and placed under the trusteeship system established in the Charter of the United Nations. The Territory of the Pacific Islands is hereinafter referred to as the trust territory.

ARTICLE 2

The United States of America is designated as the administering authority of the trust territory.

ARTICLE 3

The administering authority shall have full powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the territory subject to the provisions of this agreement, and may apply to the trust territory, subject to any modifications which the administering authority may consider desirable, such of the authority may consider desirable, such of the laws of the United States as it may deem appropriate to local conditions and requirements.

ARTICLE 4

The administering authority, in discharging the obligations of trusteeship in the trust territory, shall act in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and the provisions of this agreement, and shall, as specified in article 83 (2) of the Charter, apply the objectives of the international trusteeship system, as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter, to the people of the trust territory.

ARTICLE 5

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(a) and Article 84, of the Charter, the administering authority shall ensure that the trust territory shall play its part, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in the maintenance of international peace and security, To this end the administering authority shall be entitled:

1. to establish naval, military and air bases and to erect fortifications in the trust territory;
2. to station and employ armed forces in the territory; and
3. to make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for the local defense and maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

ARTICLE 6

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(b) of the Charter, the administering authority shall:

1. foster the development of such political institutions as are suited to the trust territory and shall promote the development of the inhabitants of the trust territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; and to this end shall give to the inhabitants of the trust territory a progressively increasing share in the administrative services in the territory; shall develop their participation in government; shall give due recognition to the customs of the inhabitants in providing a system of law for the territory; and shall take other appropriate measures toward these ends:
2. promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants, and to this end shall regulate the use of natural resources; encourage the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries; protect the inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources; and improve the means of transportation and communications;
3. promote the social advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall protect the rights and fundamental freedoms of all elements of the populations without discrimination; protect the health of the inhabitants; control the traffic in arms and ammunition, opium and other dangerous drugs; and institute such other regulations as may be necessary to protect the inhabitants against social abuses; and
4. promote the education advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall take steps toward the establishment of a general system of elementary education; facilitate the vocational and cultural advancement of the population; and shall encourage qualified students to pursue higher education, including training on the professional level.

ARTICLE 7

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(c), of the Charter, the administering authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the trust territory freedom of conscience, and, subject only to the requirements of public order and security, freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly; freedom of worship, and of religious teaching; and freedom of migration and movement.

ARTICLE 8

1. In discharging its obligations under Article 76(d) of the Charter, as defined by Article 83 (2) of the

Charter, the administering authority, subject to the requirements of security, and the obligation to promote the advancement of the inhabitants, shall accord to nationals of each Member of the United Nations and to companies and associations organized in conformity with the laws of such Member, treatment in the trust territory no less favorable than that accorded there to nationals, companies and associations of any other United Nations except the administering authority.

2. The administering authority shall ensure equal treatment of the Members of the United Nations and their nationals in the administration of justice.

3. Nothing in this Article shall be so construed as to accord traffic rights to aircraft flying into and out of the trust territory. Such rights shall be subject to agreement between the administering authority and the state whose nationality such aircraft possesses.

4. The administering authority may negotiate and conclude commercial and other treaties and agreements with Members of the United Nations and other states, designed to attain for the inhabitants of the trust territory treatment by the Members of the United Nations and other states no less favorable than that guaranteed by them to the nationals of other states. The Security Council may recommend, or invite other organs of the United Nations to consider and recommend, what rights the inhabitants of the trust territory should acquire in consideration of the rights obtained by Members of the United Nations in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 9

The administering authority shall be entitled to constitute the trust territory into a custom, fiscal, or administrative union or federation with other territories and the trust territory where much measures are not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and with the terms of this agreement.

ARTICLE 10

The administering authority acting under the provisions of Article 3 of this agreement, may accept membership in any regional advisory commission, regional authority or technical organization, or other voluntary association of states, may co-operate with specialized international bodies, public or private, and may engage in other forms of international co-operation.

ARTICLE 11

1. The administering authority shall taken the necessary steps to provide the status of citizenship of the trust territory for the inhabitants of the trust territory.

2. The administering authority shall afford diplomatic and consular protection to inhabitants of the trust territory when outside the territorial limits of the trust territory or of the territory of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 12

The administering authority shall enact such legislation as may be necessary to place the provisions of this agreement in effect in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 13

The provisions of Article 87 and 88 of the Charter shall be applicable to the trust territory, provided that the administering authority may determine the extent of their applicability to any areas which may from time to time be specified by it as closed for security reasons.

ARTICLE 14

The administering authority undertakes to apply in the trust territory the provisions of any international conventions and recommendations which may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and which would be conductive to the achievement of the basic objectives of Article 6 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 15

The terms of the present agreement shall not be altered, amended or terminated without the consent of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 16

The present agreement shall come into force when approved by the Security Council of the United Nations and by the Government of the United States after due constitutional process.

Appendix C
Secretarial Orders

The document which provided for the three branches of the Trust Territory Government is Secretarial Order No 2918 of the U.S. Department of the Interior. It granted the executive authority of the High Commissioner, the legislative authority of the Congress of Micronesia, and the judicial authority of the High Court and the other courts. Signed by the Secretary of the Interior on December 27, 1968, Order No 2918 brought into one document the previous Secretarial Orders and amendments concerning the branches of the Trust Territory Government.

On 24 March 1976, following approval of the Northern Marianas Covenant, Secretarial Order 2989 was issued relating to the government of the Northern Marianas Islands. This order removed the Northern Marianas from the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for most purposes and provided for the partial implementation of the provisions of the Covenant under a locally approved constitution.

On September 28, 1978, the Secretary of the Interior signed Secretarial Order No. 3027, making interim changes in Secretarial Order No. 2918. It provides for legislative and fiscal separation of the four central districts of Yap, Truk, Ponape, and Kosrae as well as for the Marshall Islands and Palau districts. Order No. 3027 was issued pending a later and more comprehensive reorganization oriented towards implementation of the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, approved by Yap, Truk, Kosrae and Ponape on July 12, 1978, and the constitutions being developed by the Marshall islands and Palau districts, both of which rejected the FSM Constitution. The order also provides for reorganization of the Office of the High Commissioner and Trust Territory Government headquarters. Secretarial Order No 3039 supersedes sections of Secretarial Order No 2918, as amended, and other prior orders of the Secretary of the Interior, insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Order No 3027.

Secretarial Orders 2918, 2889, 3027 and 3039 are reproduced below.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C.

ORDER NO 2918 (As amended March 24, 1976)

Subject: Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

PART I. PURPOSE

The propose of this Order is to delimit the extent and nature of the authority of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, except the Mariana Islands District as described in Section 1(1) of Title 3 of the Trust Territory Code, as amended, (hereinafter called "Government of the Trust Territory"), as it will be exercised under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter called "the Secretary"), pursuant to Executive Order No 11021 of May 7, 1962, and to prescribe the manner in which the relationships of the Government of the Trust Territory shall be established and maintained with the Congress, the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies, and with foreign governments and international bodies.

PART II. EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Section 1. The executive authority of the Government of the Trust Territory, and the responsibility for carrying out the international obligations undertaken by the United States with respect to the Trust Territory, shall vested in a High Commissioner of the Trust Territory and shall be exercised and discharged under the general supervision and direction of the Secretary.

The Secretary shall appoint a Deputy High Commissioner, who shall have all the powers of the High Commissioner in the case of a vacancy in the office of the High Commissioner or the disability or temporary absence of the High Commissioner.

Section 2. The relations of the Government of the Trust Territory with the Congress of the United States on all legislative matters, including appropriations, shall be conducted through the Department of the Interior.

Section 3. With freedom to consult directly with the Secretary when necessary, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory shall normally communicate with the Secretary of the Interior through the Director of Territorial Affairs. The High Commissioner shall be responsible for all United States property in the Trust Territory which is required for the operation of the Government of the Trust Territory and for which the Department of the Interior has administrative responsibility. The High Commissioner shall perform such other functions for the Department of the Interior in the Trust Territory as may be assigned to him by the Secretary or his delegate.

Section 4. All contact by the Government of the Trust Territory with Federal agencies outside the Department of the Interior shall be through the Director of Territorial Affairs of the Department of the Interior. Specific contact channels between the Government of the Trust Territory and Federal agencies other than the Interior Department of routine matters shall be established by the Director of Territorial Affairs.

Section 5. All communications of the Government of the Trust Territory with foreign governments and international bodies shall be through the Department of the Interior for transmittal by the Department of State, unless some other procedure is approved for specific cases by the Secretary of the Interior. Communications between the High Commissioner and the United States Resident Commissioner of the Northern Mariana Islands (hereinafter called "the Resident Commissioner") shall be conducted directly.

Section 6. In exercising his authority, the High commissioner shall obtain prior Secretarial approval of any significant deviation from the budget justification presented to the Congress, and any significant transfer of funds between programs or between administration and construction funds.

PART III. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Section 1. Organization. The Legislature of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be known as the "Congress of Micronesia" and shall consist of two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The two Houses shall sit separately except as otherwise provided herein.

When a Congress convenes, each House shall organize by the election of one of its number as presiding officer and such presiding officer shall be designated by the title of "President of the Senate" or "Speaker of the House of Representatives," as the case may be. When the Congress meets in joint session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall preside.

Section 2. Legislative Power. The legislative power of the Congress of Micronesia shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, except that the Congress of Micronesia shall have no authority or responsibility in and for the Mariana islands

District and that no legislation may be inconsistent with:

(a) Treaties or international agreements of the United States;

(b) laws of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory;

(c) Executive Orders of the President of the United States and Orders of the Secretary of the Interior; or

(d) Sections 1 through 12 of Title 1 of the Trust Territory Code (Bill of Rights).

No law shall be passed by the Congress imposing any tax upon property of the United States or property of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; nor shall the property of nonresidents be taxed at a higher rate than the property of residents. Any parts of any laws passed by the Congress or district legislatures in the aggregate imposing upon United States agencies, instrumentalities, contractors of the United States and their respective non-Micronesian citizen employees any greater tax, fee, revenue, duty, tariff, impost, charge, or cost of any kind that is imposed by Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Public Law 4C-2 as amended prior to 1975 (77 TTC, Chapter 11) shall, to the extent that it imposes such tax, fee, revenue, duty, tariff, impost, charge, or cost, not be given effect, except that, the exemptions from such tax, fee, revenue, duty, tariff, impost, charge, or cost described above shall not be applicable to activities conducted exclusively for or on behalf of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, by (1) its agencies, instrumentalities, contractors, and their respective employees or (2) by non-military United States agencies, instrumentalities, contractors and their respective employees. No import or export levies shall be imposed on goods transported between or among the Districts of the Trust Territory, as described in Section 39 of the Code of the Trust Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, and the levy of duties on goods imported into the Trust Territory is hereby reserved to the Congress of Micronesia and the High Commissioner.

Those portions of the Trust Territory code dealing with the levy of duties on imported goods in effect on the effective date of the separate administration of the Northern Mariana Islands shall remain in effect in the Northern Mariana Islands subject to collection by the Trust Territory Government Revenue Division and further subject to the accrual of fify percent of the annual gross amount of such duties to the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature and the accrual of the remaining fifty percent to the Congress of Micronesia.

Section 3. Powers of the High Commissioner. The High Commissioner may submit legislation to the Congress prior to and during any legislative session for its consideration.

Section 4. Budget. Money bills enacted by the Congress of Micronesia shall not provide for the appropriation of funds in excess of such amounts as are available or estimated to be available from revenues raised pursuant to the tax laws and other revenue laws of the Trust Territory: Provided, that the Secretary shall, from time to time, define the term "revenue" as used herein, so as generally to exclude therefrom all sums attributable to user charge or service related reimbursements to the Government of the Trust Territory.

Prior to his final submission to the Secretary of the Interior of requests for Federal funds necessary for the support of governmental functions in the Trust Territory, the High Commissioner shall prepare a preliminary budget plan. He shall submit such plan to the Congress of Micronesia or the appropriate authorized committee or committees thereof for its review and recommendations with respect to such portions as relate to expenditure of funds proposed to be appropriated by the Congress of the United States. With respect to such portions of the preliminary budget plan, the High Commissioner shall adopt such recommendations of the Congress or the appropriate authorized committee or committees thereof as he shall deem appropriate but he shall transmit to the Secretary of the Interior all recommendations he has not adopted.

Section 5. Membership. Subsection (a) of this section is and shall remain effective through December 31, 1976. Subsection (b) of this section shall become effective January 1, 1977.

(a) For this purpose of representation in the Congress, the Trust Territory is divided into five Districts: the Marshall Islands, Palau, Ponape, Truk and Yap; as they are individually described in Section 1 of Title 3 of the Trust Territory Code, as amended.

The Senate shall consist of ten members, who shall be known as "Senators," of which each District shall elect two.

The House of Representatives shall consist of eighteen members, who shall be known as "Representatives," and who shall be elected from each District as follows:

In the Marshall Islands District, four;
In the Palau District, three;
In the Ponape District, four;
In the Truk District, Five;
In the Yap District, two.

Each of the five Districts shall be subdivided initially into single member election districts of approximately equal population, in such manner as the High Commissioner shall determine, and each such election district shall elect one of the Representatives to which the District is entitled. Future subdivisions shall be established by law.

Election districts shall be reapportioned every 10 years on the basis of population, but each of the five Administrative Districts shall be entitled to at least two Representatives. The first such reapportionment shall be accomplished by law with Congressional action occurring no later than the end of the second regular session of the Sixth Congress of Micronesia.

(b) For the purpose of representation in the Congress the Trust Territory is divided into six Districts: Kusaie, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Ponape, Truk and Yap; as they are individually described in Section 1 of Title 3 of the Trust Territory Code, as amended.

The Senate shall consist of twelve members, who shall be known as "Senators" of which each District shall elect two.

The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-two members, who shall be known as "Representatives", and who shall be elected from each District as follows:

In the Kusaie District, one;
In the Marshall Islands District, five;
In the Palau District, three;
In the Ponape District, four;
In the Truk District, seven;
In the Yap District, two.

Each of the six Districts shall be subdivided initially into such number of single member election districts of approximately equal population as there are Representatives to which the District is entitled. Future subdivisions shall be established by law.

Election districts shall be reapportioned by law on a basis of population within one year after the results of the United States decennial census are made known to the High Commissioner, except that each of the six Administrative Districts shall be entitled to at least one Representative and except that the first reapportionment shall be accomplished by law with Congressional action occurring no later than the end of the second regular session of the Sixth Congress of Micronesia.

Section 6. Qualification of Legislators. In order to be eligible to election as a member of the Congress a person shall:

(a) have been a citizen of the Trust Territory for at least five years;

(b) have attained the age of twenty-five years at the time of his election; and

(c) have been a bona fide resident of the District (as described in Section 1, Title 3 of the Code of the Trust Territory), from which he is elected for at least one year next preceding his election.

No person who has been expelled from the Congress for giving or receiving a bribe or for being an accessory thereto, and no person who has been convicted of a felony by any court of the Trust Territory, a court of one of the States of the United States, or any court with the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States, shall sit in the Congress unless the person so convicted has received a pardon restoring his civil rights.

Section 7. Franchise. The franchise shall be vested in residents of the Trust Territory who are citizens of the Trust Territory and eighteen years of age or over. Additional qualifications may be prescribed by the Congress: Provided, That no property, language, or income qualification shall ever be imposed or required of any voter, nor shall any discrimination in qualification be made or based upon literacy, tribal custom, or social position, nor upon difference in race, color, ancestry, sex, or religious belief.

Section 8. General Elections. General elections shall be held biennially in each even-numbered year on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November:
Provided, That in the event of a natural disaster or other Act of God, the effect of which precludes holding the election on the foregoing date, the High Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may proclaimed a later election date in the affected election district or districts. All elections shall be held in accordance with such procedures as this document and the laws of the Trust Territory may prescribe. Legislators shall be chosen by secret ballot of the qualified electors of their respective district. Beginning with the 1976 general elections, Kusaie District shall elect two Senators and one Representative.

Section 9. Term of Office. Each Senator shall hold office for a term of four years.

Representatives shall each hold office for a term of two years.

The terms of all members of the Congress shall commence at noon on the third day of January following their election, except as otherwise provided by law.

Section 10. Disqualification of Government Officers and Employees. Any person employed by any branch of the Government of the Trust Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, shall be accorded leave without pay, for a period not to exceed 30 days prior to and including the day of the election, for the purpose of seeking election to the Congress. If any such person is elected, he shall resign from his employment with the Government of the Trust Territory, of any political subdivision thereof, prior to the day upon which his term of office commences.

No person serving as a member of the legislative body of any political subdivision of the Government of the Trust Territory shall be eligible while so serving, to serve as a member of the Congress of Micronesia.

No member of the Congress shall receive a compensation, other than that provided for in this document, from the Government of the Trust Territory or any political subdivision thereof.

Section 11. Sessions. There shall be regular session of the Congress held in each year beginning on the second Monday in January and continuing for not to exceed 50 day consecutive calendar days.

The High Commissioner may call special sessions for such period of time and at such time and place, as in his opinion the public interest may require. No legislation shall be considered at any special session other than that specified in the call therefor or in any special message by the High Commissioner to the Congress while in such session.

Section 12. Enacting Clause. The enacting clause of all bills shall be: "Be it enacted by the Congress of Micronesia," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. Bills may originate in either House, and may be amended or altered or rejected by the other.

Section 13. Approval or Disapproval by the High Commissioner. Every bill passed by the Congress shall be certified by the presiding officers and clerks of both Houses and shall thereupon be presented to the High Commissioner. If he approves, he shall sign the bill and it shall become law. If the High Commissioner disapproves, he shall so indicate and return it with his objection to the Congress within ten consecutive calendar days after it shall have been presented to him. If the High Commissioner takes no action and does not return the bill within such period, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by adjournment prevents its return.

The High Commissioner shall have thirty days to consider bills presented to him less than ten days before adjournment or presented after adjournment. If he approves, he shall sign the bill and it shall become law. If the High Commissioner disapproves, he shall so indicate and return it with his objections to the Congress within thirty consecutive calendar days after it shall have been presented to him. If the High Commissioner takes no action and does not return the bill within such period, it shall be a law in like manner as it he had signed it.

When a bill is disapproved and returned by the High Commissioner to the Congress with his objections, each House may proceed to reconsider it. If such a bill is repassed by both Houses of the Congress by a two-thirds majority of the entire membership of each House (one reading being required for such passage), it shall be presented again to the High Commissioner. If he does not approve it within twenty days after presentation, he shall send it together with his comments thereon to the Secretary. Within sixty days after its receipt by him, the Secretary shall either approve or disapprove the bill. If he approves it, it shall become a law; otherwise, it shall not.

If any bill presented to the High Commissioner shall contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more such items, or any part or parts thereof, while approving the other items or part of the bill. In such case, he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing, a statement of the item or items, part or parts thereof so objected to shall have the effect of being vetoed.

Section 14. Adjournment. Neither House may adjourn for more than two consecutive days nor may either House adjourn sine die without the concurrence of the other House.

Section 15. Publication of Laws. The High Commissioner shall cause the resolutions and laws to be published within thirty days after they become law, and shall make provision for their distribution to public officials and sale to the public.

Section 16. Procedure.

(a) Quorum. A majority of the members of each House shall constitute a quorum of such House for the transaction of business. A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

(b) Reading of Bills - Passage. A bill in order to become a law shall pass two readings in each House, on separate days, the final passage of which in each House shall be by majority vote of all the member of such House, which vote shall be entered upon the journal.

(c) Title. Every legislative act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title; but if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such an act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be embraced in the title.

(d) Certification of Bills from on House to the other. Every bill when passed by the House in which it originated, or in which amendments thereto shall have originated, shall immediately be certified by the presiding officer and sent to the other House for consideration.

(e) Amendment and Revision by Reference Prohibited. No law or section of the law shall be amended or revised by reference to its title only, but in every instance such amendment or revision of the law or section thereof shall be published at full length and in its entirety as amended or revised and shall be re-enacted.

(f) Language. All legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language: Provided, That knowledge of the English language shall not be a qualification for membership in the Congress. Nothing herein shall limit the rights of a member to use his native language if he lacks fluency in English, and the Congress shall provide for interpretation into English in such cases.

(g) Journal. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same in English.

(h) Public Sessions. The business of the Congress, and of the Committee of the Whole, shall be transacted openly and not in secret session.

(i) Procedural Authority. The Congress shall be the sole judge of the elections and qualifications of its members; shall have and exercise all the authority and attributes inherent in legislative assemblies and shall have the power to institute and conduct investigations, issue subpoenas to witnesses and other parties concerned, and administer oaths.

Section 17. Immunity. No members of the Congress of Micronesia shall be held to answer before any tribunal other than the Congress for any speech or debate in the Congress and the members shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the Congress and in going to and from the same regardless of the location of the meeting place in the Trust Territory. Members of the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature shall enjoy this same immunity in the districts of the Trust Territory.

Section 18. Compensation and Expenses. The members of the Congress of Micronesia shall receive compensation for their services and expenses as may be prescribed by law. Such compensation and expenses shall be the Congress of Micronesia. The Congress may at no time increase the salaries of the incumbents during the current Congress. If the Congress of Micronesia should provide for an increase in the annual compensation paid to member for their services, such increase will apply to succeeding Congresses only. Per diem, if paid to the members of Congress shall be in compliance with the standard Trust Territory rates. Compensation, expenses, per diem, etc., shall not be allowed in excess of such amounts as may be budgeted therefor.

Section 19. Repealed.

Section 20. Appointment to new Offices. No member of the Congress shall, during the term for which he was elected or during the terms for which he was elected or during year following the expiration of the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any office which was created by the Congress during such term.

Section 21. Vacancies.

(a) Whenever a vacancy in the membership of the House of Representatives occurs, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall notify the High Commissioner and the High Commissioner shall then call a special election to fill such vacancy: Provided: That no special election shall be held if such vacancy occurs less than ninety days prior to the next succeeding general election.

(b) Whenever a vacancy in the membership of the Senate occur, the President of the Senate shall notify the High Commissioner. If a vacancy occurs sixty days or more prior to the next succeeding general election, the High Commissioner shall make temporary appointment to fill such vacancy. The Appointee shall be from the same administrative district as the person whom he succeeds and shall serve until the next succeeding general election at which time he shall be replaced by a regularly elected Senator who, unless the term of the person he succeeds shall have expired at the time of such election, shall serve only for the unexpired term of such person. In the event the election is for an unexpired term only, the High Commissioner shall issue a proclamation designating the election for the filling of such unexpired term.

Section 22. Repealed

Section 23. Repealed

Section 24. Amendment. This Part may be amended only by further order of the Secretary who may consult with the Congress. The Congress may, during any regular session, by a two-thirds majority vote of the membership of each House, recommend to the High Commissioner the amendment of any Section of this Part. The High Commissioner shall transmit such recommendation, together with his own recommendation thereon, to the Secretary.

PART IV. JUDICIAL AUTHORITY.

The judicial authority of the Government of the Trust Territory shall be vested in a High Court for the Trust Territory and such other courts as may be established pursuant to law. The Secretary shall appoint the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the High Court, may make temporary appointments when a vacancy exists, and in addition may appoint temporary judges to serve on the High Court. The judicial authority shall be independent of the executive and legislative powers. Budgetary requests for the territorial judiciary, with supporting justification, shall be drawn up by the Chief Justice of the Trust Territory and submitted for the approval of the Department of of the Interior by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory as a separate item in the annual budget for the Trust Territory. The High Commissioner should call the attention of the Secretary to any question which he may have regarding the budget for the judiciary. The High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is hereby given jurisdiction to effect the judicial enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-596; 84 Stat. 1590).

Until a judiciary for the Northern Mariana Islands District has been established in accordance with the "Convenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America", the judicial authority for the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands shall remain vested in the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and such other courts as may be established pursuant to law.

PART V. PUBLIC LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTIES.

Section 1. Title to public lands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which are situated in the Northern Mariana Islands and which are actively used by the Trust Territory Government is hereby transferred to and vested in the United States Resident Commissioner for the Northern Mariana Islands (hereinafter called "the Resident Commissioner") subject to the continued use of such land by the Trust Territory Government until relocation of the capital of the Trust Territory, such use to be in accordance with the terms of agreements reached by the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner. All other public lands situated in the Northern Mariana Islands title to which is now vested with the

Trust Territory Government and which has not been transferred to the legal entity created by the Mariana Islands District Legislature according to Secretary of the Interior Order No 2969 shall vest in the Resident Commissioner. All rights, title and interest of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in and to all personal property on the effective date of this Order or thereafter acquired by any manner whatsoever, will, prior to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, be distributed equitably in a manner to be determined by the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in consultation with those concerned, including the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands. Any such determination must first be approved by the Secretary before it shall take effect. No properties of the Trust Territory Government presently located in the Mariana Islands District shall, outside the common course of Government business, be removed unless under the terms of a mutual agreement between the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner.

Section 2. There is hereby established a Trust Territory Capital District on Saipan Island the exact bounds of which shall be determined by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory and the Resident Commissioner. In general, except for the exercise of its police power, the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature shall have no legislative authority within the Capital District. Legislative jurisdiction arise with regard to the Capital District, they shall be resolved in consultation between the Governments of the Trust Territory and the Northern Mariana Islands and will be finally decided by the Secretary if necessary.

PART VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 1. Joint Services-Memorandum of Understanding. During the transitional period, the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner shall enter into a Memorandum of Understanding which shall provide for joint and mutual support services on a reciprocal and equitable basis in the interests of both governments. The Secretary shall settle disputes or disagreements as to the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding may be amended by mutual agreement of both the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner.

Section 2. Public Facilities. The use of port facilities, airfields, hospitals, institutions of education and recreation and other governmental facilities situated in the Northern Mariana Islands shall be made available to the Government of the Trust Territory according to the terms agreed upon by the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner.

Section 3. Job Protections. Citizens of the Trust Territory who are residents of the Northern Mariana Islands and employed by the Trust Territory Government on the effective date of this Order shall not be denied continued employment or equal training opportunities by reason of the separate administration for the Northern Mariana Islands. Similarly, citizens of the Trust Territory who are residents of the other district and employed by the Trust Territory Government but work for the Mariana Islands District Administration on the effective date of this Order shall not be denied continued employment or equal training opportunities by reason of the separate administration for the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 4. Freedom of Travel. Citizens of the Trust Territory shall, regardless of their residences, be free to travel within the Trust Territory as they could have done prior to the separation of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 5. Future Government of Micronesia. At such time as a location for the future Government of Micronesia is determined, the United States will assist in the funding for the planning and construction of new facilities for such government. The level of such assistance will be subject to the ultimate authorization and appropriation authority of the United States Congress. Until such action shall have been completed, the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands will share in the facilities of the Trust Territory headquarters to the extent agreed upon by the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner.

Section 6. Federal Audit of the Trust Territory Government. The United States Government Comptroller for Guam and the Trust Territory shall have the authority and responsibility for the official audit of the operations of the Government of the Trust Territory. The authority to make provision out of the Trust Territory budget for the operation of the Comptroller with regard to the Trust Territory Government and its political subdivisions is hereby reserved to the Secretary.

Section 7. Prior Orders. Secretary of the Interior Order No 2876 of January 30, 1964, as amended, and Order No. 2882 of September 28, 1964, as amended, are hereby superseded. Provisions of other prior orders of the Department of the Interior, insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this document, are hereby superseded. Existing laws, regulations, orders, appointments, or other acts in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this document shall remain in effect until they are superseded pursuant to the provision of this document.

ORDER NO 2918 Amendment No. 3
(Dated July 13, 1984)

Subject: Five percent tax on wages and salaries of Non-Micronesian personnel employed by contractors of United States Military Agencies.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this order is to allow the Republic of the Marshall Islands to levy and collect taxes, not to exceed five (5) percent, on wages and salaries of employees of contractors of United States Military Agencies derived from the employees' respective employment in the Marshall Islands. This order allows an increase in the existing three (3) percent wage and salary tax to five (5) percent as in anticipated will be allowed under the purposed Article V of the "Status of forces agreement concluded pursuant to Section 323 of the Compact of Free Association", when the compact becomes effective.

Section 2. Authority for this order. This order is issued under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior granted by Executive Order 11021, the Act of Congress of June 30, 1954 and the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the United States on April 18, 1947.

Section 3. Authority of Levy five (5) percent Income Tax. Order No. 2918 as amended, is further amended by adding the following provision at the end of the second sentence of the second paragraph of section 2, Part III: Provided, that, effective October 1, 1984, non-Micronesian citizens who are employees of contractors of U.S. Military Agencies are not exempt from the personal income tax generally applicable within the Republic of the Marshall Islands pursuant to Public Law 26-18-1, or pursuant to such income tax laws hereinafter enacted from time to time by the Republic of the Marshall Islands, except that the tax collected shall not exceed a level of five (5) percent of their income derived from employment in the Marshall Islands by contractors of U.S. Military Agencies.

Section 5. Effective Date. This order is effective immediately.

ORDER NO 2989 (Issued March 24, 1976)

Subject: Government of the Northern Mariana Islands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

WHEREAS, the United States is the administering authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement entered into by the United States with the Security Council of the United Nations on April 2, 1947, and approved by the United States on July 19, 1947; and

WHEREAS, the United States, in response to the desires of the people of the Northern Mariana Islands clearly expressed over the past twenty years through public petition and referendum, and in response to its own obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement to promote self-determination. entered into representatives of the people of the Mariana Islands; and

WHEREAS, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands approved the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America in the plebiscite on June 17, 1975; and

WHEREAS, on September 7, 1974, the Mariana Islands District Legislature indicated popular support for separate administration by passing unanimously Resolution No. 1-1974, which contained the joint position of the Marianas Political Status Commission and the District Legislature that a separate administration of the Northern Marianas under the Trusteeship Agreement should commence after the people have approved Commonwealth in their plebiscite; and

WHEREAS, the United States agreed to this request and has approved the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America;

NOW, THEREFORE, the following single basic Order respecting the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is issued:

PART I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to delimit the extent and nature of the authority of the Government of the Mariana Islands District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (hereinafter called "Government of the Northern Mariana Islands"), as it will be exercised under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter called "the Secretary"), pursuant to Executive Order No. 11021 of May 7, 1962, and to prescribe the manner in which the relationships of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands shall be established and maintained with the Congress, the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies, and with foreign governments and international bodies. "Northern Mariana Islands" means the area now known as the Mariana Islands District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, as described in Section 1(1) of Title 3 of the Trust Territory Code, as amended.

PART II. EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Section 1. The executive authority of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands, the responsibility to carry out the effective provisions of the "Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America," and all laws and regulations in effect at the time of this Order and which may subsequently come into force through means established herein, and the responsibility for carrying out the internation obligations undertaken by the United States respect to the Northern Mariana Islands shall be vested in a United States Resident Commissioner of the Northern Mariana Islands (hereinafter called "the Resident Commissioner"). The Resident Commissioner will be appointed by, and his responsibilities shall be exercised under the general supervision and direction of, the Secretary. The Resident Commissioner may, in the case of his temporary absence, designate the Executive Officer of the Government of the Northern Marianas to act in his stead after having received approval of the Director of Territorial Affairs, Department of the Interior. The Executive Officer shall be appointed by the Resident Commissioner.

Section 2. With freedom to consult directly with the Secretary when necessary, the Resident Commissioner shall normally communicate with the Secretary through the Director of Territorial Affairs. The Resident Commissioner shall be responsible for all United States property in the Northern Mariana Islands which is required for the operation of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands which the Department of the Interior has administrative responsibility. The Resident Commissioner shall perform such other functions for the Department of the Interior in the Northern Mariana Islands as may be assigned to him by the Secretary or his delegate.

Section 3. The Resident Commissioner shall have the authority to hire such professional and clerical staff as may be necessary to carry out his duties and responsibilities. Reorganizations of the Mariana Islands District Government as it exists on the effective date of this Order may be made by the Resident Commissioner including the establishment of new departments, offices, and lines of authority. Such reorganizations, however, shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Territorial Affairs and the appointment of new department and office heads shall be further subject to the advice and consent of the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature Department and office subdivisions and lines of authority shall be set forth in a table of organization approved by the Resident Commissioner.

Section 4. In exercising his authority the Resident Commissioner shall obtain prior Secretarial approval of any significant deviation from the budget justification presented to the Congress, and significant transfer of funds between programs or between administration and construction funds.

Section 5. The relations of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands with the Congress of the United States on all legislative matters, including appropriations, shall be conducted through the Department of the Interior.

Section 6. All contact by the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands with Federal agencies outside the Department of the Interior shall be through the Director of the Territorial Affairs of the Department of the Interior. Specific contact channels between the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands and Federal agencies other than the Department of Interior on routine matters shall be established by the Director of Territorial Affairs.

Section 7. All communications of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands with foreign governments and international bodies shall be though the Department of the Interior for transmittal by the Department of State, unless some other procedure is approved by the Secretary. communications between the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory (hereinafter referred to as "the High Commissioner") and the Resident Commissioner shall be conducted directly.

Section 8. Offices of the Resident Commissioner's Representatives shall be established for and on the municipalities of Rota and Tinian. The Representative shall be appointed by the Resident Commissioner and under his supervision and guidance. The appointees shall be residents of the respective municipalities.

PART III. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Section 1. Organization. The Legislature of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands shall be known as the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature" and shall consist of one House.

The Northern Mariana Islands Legislature (hereinafter referred to as "Legislature") shall organize itself in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Marianas District Legislature in force on the effective date of this Order. The presiding officer shall be designated by the title of "Speaker" and the members shall be known as "Senators."

Section 2. Adoption of Charter. The Charter of the Mariana Islands District Legislature together with all amendments in effect as of the date of this order is hereby adopted as the Charter of the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature. Whenever the word "High Commissioner" or "District Administrator" appear in the Charter of its amendments they shall mean "Resident Commissioner." Any provisions of the Charter or its amendments inconsistent with the provisions of this Order are superseded.

Section 3. Membership. The membership of the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature shall be as specified in the Charter of the Legislature. The membership provisions of the Charter are hereby amended, however, to the effect that the five members of the Mariana Islands District Delegation to the Congress of Micronesia on the effective date of this order shall become members-at-large of the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature. The terms of the members-at-large shall be co-extensive with the terms of office in the Congress of Micronesia to which they were elected or appointed. Upon expiration of such terms or upon resignation or removal of such persons from the Legislature, no vacancy shall be filled and the number of members-at-large shall be reduced accordingly. Members-at-large of the Legislature shall enjoy all rights, responsibilities, and privileges of membership in the Legislature which shall also determined their compensation.

Section 4. Appointment of New Offices. No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected or during the year following the expiration of the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any office which was created by the Legislature.

Section 5. Vacancies. Whenever a vacancy in the membership of the Congress occur, the provision of the Charter of the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature shall apply.

Section 6. Legislative Power. The legislative power of the Legislature shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, except that no legislation may be inconsistent with:

(a) treaties or international agreements of the United States;

(b) The "Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America (hereinafter called "the Convenant");

(c) Laws of the United States applicable to the Northern Mariana Islands as part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands or applicable separately to the Northern Mariana Islands;

(d) Executive Orders of the President of the United States and orders of the Secretary of the Interior; or

(e) Sections 1 through 12 of Title 1 of the Trust Territory Code (Bill of Rights).

No law shall be passed by the legislature imposing any tax upon property of the United States or property of the Northern Mariana Islands or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; nor shall the property of nonresidents be taxed at a higher rate than the property of residents. Any parts of any laws passed by the Congress of Micronesia or district legislature in the aggregate imposing upon United States agencies, instrumentalities, contractor of the United States their respective non-Micronesian citizen employees any greater tax, fee, revenue, duty, tariff, import charge, or cost of any kind that is imposed by Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Public Law 4C-2 as amended prior to 1975 (77 TTC, Chapter 11) shall, to the extent that it imposes such tax, fee, revenue, duty, tariff, impost charge, or cost, not be given effect, except that, the exemptions from such tax, fee, revenue, duty, tariff, impost charge, or cost described above shall be applicable to activities conducted exclusively for or on behalf of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, by (1) its agencies, instrumentalities, contractors and their respective employees or (2) by non-military United

States agencies, instrumentalities, contractors and their respective employees. No import or export levies shall be imposed on goods transported or transshipped between or among the District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands, or any political subdivision thereof, and the levy of duties on goods imported into the Northern Mariana Islands is hereby reserved to the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature and the Resident Commissioner; Provided, however, that those portions of the Trust Territory Code dealing with the levy of duties on imported goods in effect on the effective date of this Order shall remain in effect in the Northern Mariana Islands subject to collection by the Trust Territory Government revenue division and further subject to the accrual of fifty percent of the annual gross amount of such duties to the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature and the accrual of the remaining fifty percent to the Congress of Micronesia.

Section 7. Power of the Resident Commissioner. The Resident Commissioner may submit legislation to the legislature prior to and during any legislative session for its consideration.

Section 8. Approval or Disapproval by the Resident Commissioner. Every bill passed by the Legislature shall be certified by the Speaker and Legislative Secretary and shall thereupon be presented to the Resident Commissioner. If he approves, he shall sign the bill and it shall become law. If the Resident Commissioner disapproves, he shall so indicate and return it with his objections to the Legislature within ten consecutive calendar days after it shall have been presented to him. If the Resident Commissioner takes no action and does not return the bill within such period, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by adjournment prevents its return.

The Resident Commissioner shall have thirty days to consider bills transmitted to him less than ten days before adjournment or presented after adjournment except that appropriation measures shall be considered within fifteen days. If he approves, he shall sign the bill and it shall become law. If the Resident Commissioner disapproves, he shall so indicate and return it with his objections to the Legislature within thirty consecutive calendar days after it shall have been presented to him. If the Resident Commissioner takes no action and does not return the bill within such period, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it.

When a bill is disapproved and returned by the Resident Commissioner to the Legislature with his objections, the Legislature may proceed to reconsider it. If such a bill is repassed by a two-thirds majority of the entire membership (one reading being required for such passage), it shall be presented again to the Resident Commissioner. If he does not approve it within twenty days after presentation, he shall send it together with his comments thereon the Secretary of the Interior. Within sixty days after its receipt by him, the Secretary shall either approve or disapprove the bill. If he approves it, it shall become law; otherwise, it shall not.

If any bill presented to the Resident Commissioner shall contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more such items, or any parts thereof, while approving the other items or parts of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing, a statement of the item or items, part or parts thereof, so objected to, and the item or items, part or parts thereof so objected to shall have the effect of being vetoed.

Section 9. Procedure.

(a) Quorum. A two thirds (2/3) majority of the members of the Legislature shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business; Provided, however, that at least two members of one or more islands other than Saipan are present, and Provide, further, that no member of the Legislature shall refuse to attend a meeting upon duly written notice and shall be excussed only in the case of compelling natural or personal emergencies. Should the requisite number of members from islands other than Saipan be unable to attend a meeting in case of such emergencies, the first provision of this section will not apply. No member shall excuse himself from a meeting by the exercise of a boycott.

A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as the Legislature may provide.

(b) Reading of Bills - Passage. A bill in order to become a law shall pass two readings on separate days, the final passage of which shall be by a majority vote of all the members, which vote shall be entered upon the journal.

(c) Title. Every legislative act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title, such an act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be embraced in the title.

(d) Amendment and Revision by Reference Prohibited. No law or section of the law shall be amended or revised by reference to its title only, but in every instance such amendments or revision of the law of section thereof shall be published at full length and in its entirety as amended or revised and shall be reenacted; Provided, that the Resident Commissioner may, with the express concurrence of the Secretary or his delegate, introduce to the Legislature and, if therein enacted, approve new legislation of which the title and substance may be a reference to any part or all of other substantive law.

(e) Journal. The Legislature shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same in English.

(f) Public Sessions. The business of the Legislature and of its committees shall be transacted openly and not in secret session except when in executive session.

(g) Procedural Authority. The Legislature shall be the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its members, shall have and exercise all the authority and attributes inherent in legislative assemblies and shall have the power to institute and conduct investigations, issue subpoenas to witnesses and other parties concerned, and administer oaths.

Section 10. Budget. Appropriation measures enacted by the Legislature shall not provide for the appropriation of funds in excess of such amounts as are available or estimated to be available from revenues raised pursuant to the tax laws and other revenue laws of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Prior to his final submission to the Secretary of requests for Federal funds necessary for the support of governmental functions in the Northern Mariana Islands, the Resident Commissioner shall prepare a preliminary budget plan. He shall submit such plan to the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature for its review and recommendations with respect to such portions of the preliminary budget plan, the Resident Commissioner shall adopt such recommendations of the Legislature as he shall deem appropriate, but he shall transmit to the Secretary of the Interior all recommendations he has not adopted.

Section 11. Publication of Laws. The Resident Commissioner shall cause the resolutions and laws to be published in English within 30 days after they become law, and shall make provision for their distribution to public officials and sale to the public.

Section 12. Immunity. No member of the Legislature shall be held to answer before any tribunal other than the Legislature for any speech or debate in the Legislature, and the members shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the

Legislature and committee meetings and in going to and from the same. Members of the Congress of Micronesia shall enjoy this same immunity in the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 13. Compensation and Expenses. The members of the Legislature shall receive compensation for their services and expenses as may be prescribed by law. Such compensation and expense shall be from funds available to and appropriated by the Legislature. Per diem, if paid to the members of the Legislature, shall be in compliance with the law set by the Legislature. Compensation, expenses, per diem, and other expenses shall not be allowed in excess of such amounts as may be budgeted therefor.

Section 14. Amendment. This Part may be amended only by further direction of the Secretary who may consult with the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature. The Legislature may, during any regular session, recommend to the Resident Commissioner the amendment of any Section of this Part. The Resident Commissioner shall transmit such recommendation, together with his own recommendation thereon, to the Secretary.

PART IV. CONTINUITY OF LAWS, COURT PROCEEDINGS, AND RIGHTS

Section 1. The laws of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, of the Mariana Islands District and its local municipalities, and all other Executive and District Orders of a local nature applicable to the Mariana Islands District on the effective date of this Order and not inconsistent with this Order or the applicable provision of the Covenant or provision of the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States applicable to the United States applicable to the Northern Mariana Islands will remain in force and effect until they expire by their own limitation, or until and unless altered or repealed by the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature or by such other appropriate bodies.

Section 2. The Resident Commissioner shall enforce all such laws and regulations issued pursuant to this Order and Section One of this Part through the appropriate departments and agencies of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 3. All civil and criminal proceedings now pending before the Judiciary of the Trust Territory shall remain unaffected by the creation of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 4. All civil and criminal proceedings in which the Trust Territory is a part shall remain unaffected; Provided, that from the effective date of this Order, (1) criminal proceedings in the Northern Mariana Islands shall be brought in the name of the "Government of the Northern Mariana Islands" and (2) civil proceedings on matters which are within the control or jurisdiction of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands shall be brought by or against the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 5. All contracts, franchises, claims, demands, title, rights, permits, licenses and other forms of rights, privileges and obligations entered into or obtained prior to the Order shall remain in force and effect until their natural or legal termination.

PART V. REVENUES

Section 1. All locally raised revenues, fees, taxes, interest royalties, fines, licenses, and governmental charges imposed by the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands shall be deposited into the Treasury of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands for appropriation by the Legislature, subject to provision of Part III, Section 2 of this Order.

Section 2. All other locally raised revenues, fees, taxes, interest, royalties, fines, licenses, and governmental charges imposed by municipal governments shall be deposited into the Treasury of the appropriate municipality for appropriation by its municipal council.

PART VI. MUNICIPALITIES

The municipalities and municipal governments in existence in the Mariana Islands District on the effective date of this Order shall remain unaffected until amended by law.

PART VII. PUBLIC LAND AND OTHER PROPERTIES

Section 1. Title to public lands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which are situated in the Northern Mariana Islands and which are actively used by the Trust Territory Government is hereby transferred to and vested in the Resident Commissioner subject to the continued use of such land by the Trust Territory Government until relocation of the capital of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, such use to be in accordance with the terms of agreements reached by the Resident Commissioner and the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. All other public lands situated in the Northern Mariana Islands title to which is now vested with the Trust Territory Government which have not been transferred to the legal entity created by the Mariana Islands District Legislature accordinator to Secretary of the Interior Order No. 2969 shall vest in the Resident Commissioner. All the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in and to all personal property on the effective date of this Order or thereafter acquired in any manner whatsoever will, prior to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, be distributed equitably in a manner to be determined by the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in consultation with those concerned, including the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands. Any such determination must first be effect. No properties located in the Mariana Islands District shall, outside of the common course of Government business, be removed unless under the terms of a mutual agreement between the High Commissioner and Resident Commissioner.

Section 2. There is hereby established a Trust Territory Capital District on Saipan Island the exact bounds of which shall be determined by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory and the Resident Commissioner. In general, except for the exercise of its police powers, the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature shall have no legislative authority within the Capital District. Legislative authority within the Capital District is hereby generally vested in the Congress of Micronesia. When questions of legislative jurisdiction arise with regard to the Capital District, they shall be resolved in consultation between the Governments of the Trust Territory and the Northern Mariana Islands and will be finally decided by the Secretary if necessary.

PART VIII. PUBLIC FACILITIES

The use of port facilities, airfields, hospitals, institutions of education and recreation and other governmental facilities situated in the Northern Mariana Islands shall be made available to the Government of the Trust Territory according to the terms agreed upon by the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner.

PART IX. JOINT SERVICES - MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

During the transitional period, the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner shall enter into a Memorandum of Understanding which shall provide for joint and mutual support services on a reciprocal and equitable basis in the interests of both governments. The Secretary shall settle disputes or disagreements as to the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding may be amended by mutual agreement of the High Commissioner and Resident Commissioner.

PART X. JOB PROTECTIONS

Citizens of the Trust Territory who are residents of the Northern Mariana Islands and employed by the Trust Territory Government on the effective date of this Order shall not be denied continued employment or equal training opportunities by reason of the separate administration for the Northern Mariana Islands. Similarly, citizens of the Trust Territory who are residents of the other districts and employed by the Trust Territory Government but work for the Mariana Islands District Administration on the effective date of this Order shall not be denied continued employment or equal training opportunities by reason of the separate administration for the Northern Mariana Islands.

PART XI. FREEDOM OF TRAVEL

Citizens of the Trust Territory shall, regardless of their residences, be free to travel within the Trust Territory as they could have done prior to the separation of the Northern Mariana Islands.

PART XII. JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Until a judiciary is established for the Northern Mariana Islands in accordance with the Convenant, the judicial authority of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands shall remain vested in the High Court of the Trust Territory and such other courts as may be established pursuant to law.

PART XIII. FEDERAL AUDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The United States Government Comptroller for Guam and the Trust Territory shall have the authority and responsibility for the official audit of the operations of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands. The authority to make provision out of the Northern Mariana Islands portion of the budget of the Trust Territory for the operation of the Comptroller with regard to the Northern Mariana Islands is hereby reserved to the Secretary.

PART XIV. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Order shall be effective as of April 1, 1976. Its provisions shall remain in effect until the issuance of the proclamation by the President of the United States as described in Section 1003(b) of Article X of the Covenant, or until it is amended, superseded, or revoked, whichever occurs first.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C.

ORDER NO 3027 (Issued 29 September 1978)

Subject: Interim transition to governments based on locally developed constitution-Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose.

The purpose of this order is to effect interim reconstitution of the legislative authority of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; to provide for new interim legislative authority for the Districts that will become the Federated States of Micronesia (i.e.: Kosrae, Yap, Ponape and Truk), the Marshall Islands and Palau Districts; to cancel the elections for the Congress of Micronesia scheduled for November 1978; to provide for the segregation of revenues and fiscal matters among the Marshall Islands District, Palau District; and the Districts that will become the Federated States of Micronesia; and to provide that the High Commissioner/ shall initiate discussions with appropriate representatives for the purpose of reorganizing the Trust Territory Government to give appropriate effect to governments based on locally developed constitutions in the Marshall Islands, the Palau District, and the Districts which will comprise the Federated States of Micronesia.

Section 2. Definitions.

For the purpose of this order, the terms below shall have the following definitions unless the context indicates otherwise:

a. "District" means any one of the chartered or administrative districts of the Pacific Islands not including the Northern Mariana Islands;

b. "Trust Territory Legislature" means any one of the three legislative bodies reconstituted and given paramount local legislative authority pursuant to Section 3 of this order;

c. "Trust Territory statutory law" means the Trust Territory Code and all laws enacted by the Congress of Micronesia and approved by the High Commissioner as of the effective date of this order;

d. "Federated States of Micronesia" means the future political entity which will be comprised of the districts of Kosrae, Yap, Ponape and Truk.

Section 3. Legislative Authority

a. Except as provided in Section 4 d, of this order, the legislative authority of the Government of the Trust Territory is hereby vested in three Trust Territory Legislatures. For the Districts of Kosrae, Yap, Ponape and Truk, this authority shall reside in the "Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia," which shall consist of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. For the District of Palau, this authority shall reside in the "Palau Legislature," which shall be organized according to the terms of the charter of the Palau Legislature in force on the effective date of this order. For the District of the Marshall Islands, this authority shall reside in the "Marshall Islands Nitijela," which shall be organized according to the terms of the charter of the Marshall Islands Legislature in force on the effective date of this order.

b. The authority of each of the three Trust Territory Legislatures shall be co-extensive; each shall enjoy the same relationship with the executive authority of the Government of the Trust Territory; but the authority and responsibility of each of the Trust Territory Legislatures shall not extend beyond the Districts which elect members to it.

c. Each of the Trust Territory Legislatures shall, as to their respective jurisdictions, succeed to the authority of the Congress of Micronesia. As of October 1, 1978, the Trust Territory Legislatures may meet in regular session under the legislative jurisdiction of the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia, in which case the revenues shall be distributed among the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia and its respective District Legislatures in accordance with the provisions of appropriate Trust Territory statutory law.

d. The Revenue Division of the Government of the Trust Territory shall continue to have the authority and responsibility to collect revenues due pursuant to Trust Territory statutory law until such time as any one of the Trust Territory legislatures provides otherwise. During the period of such responsibility, the Revenue Division of the Government of the Trust Territory shall assess each Trust Territory legislature for the actual expense of revenue collection and attendant administrative expenses.

Section 4. Transition in Legislative Authority.

a. The election of the Eighth Congress of Micronesia, scheduled for November 7, 1978, is hereby cancelled.

b. (1) The members of the Seventh Congress of Micronesia representing the Districts that will constitute the Federated States of Micronesia shall constitute the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia. Vacancies in membership shall be filled in the same manner as provided in Part III, Section 21 of Secretarial Order 2918.

(2) The terms of the members of Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia shall extend until such time as the first Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia is elected and organized pursuant to the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia.

(3) Provision for election of the Congress of the Federated States of

Micronesia not later than March 31, 1979, and organization of that Congress not later than May 15, 1979, shall be made by the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia.

c. The terms of the members of the Seventh Congress of Micronesia representing the Marshall Islands and the Palau Districts shall expire as provided in Section 4 d, of this order. The Nitijela and the Palau Legislature shall provide by law that such persons shall be members-at-large of their respective Trust Territory Legislatures. The terms of these members-at-large shall be determined by the Nitijela and the Palau Legislature respectively and their compensation shall be no less than that provided by law for the elected members of those Trust Territory Legislatures.

d. Notwithstanding any other provision of this order, the Seventh Congress of Micronesia shall retain its authority and responsibility under Trust Territory law relating to the July 12, 1978, referendum on the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia. The authority of the Congress to conduct legislative investigations as set forth in Title 2 of the Trust Territory Code shall remain in effect with respect to the referendum in all six administrative districts. This authority shall not extend beyond November 1, 1978, at which time the Seventh Congress of Micronesia shall be dissolved unless it is earlier dissolved by its own action. During the period of this continued legislative authority of the Seventh Congress of Micronesia, the provisions of the Trust Territory referendum law and the provisions of the Code relating to investigatory authority of the Congress may not be amended by any Trust Territory Legislature or the Congress of Micronesia.

e. The Seventh Congress of Micronesia shall also have the authority to consider and enact such legislation as the High Commissioner may submit relative to the implementation of Section 7 of this order. The terms of office of all members of the Seventh Congress of Micronesia shall expire upon the dissolution of that Congress.

Section 5. Continuation of Laws.

Trust Territory statutory law shall continue in full force and effect, except as modified by this order, until and unless modified or repealed by appropriate action by any of the Trust Territory Legislatures for its respective jurisdiction. The term "Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia", "Palau Legislature" or Marshall Islands Nitijela" shall be substituted for the term "Congress of Micronesia" whenever the latter term appears in Trust Territory statutory law in its application to their respective jurisdictions.

Section 6. Trust Territory-Wide Programs.

Trust Territory Social Security laws shall continue in effect on a Trust Territory-wide basis and Social Security taxes shall continue to be collected, deposited, and administered by the Trust Territory Social Security Funds.

Section 7. Revenues.

a. Except as provided by Section 6 of this order, effective October 1, 1978, all taxes, fees, interest, royalties, fines, licenses, and other government charges (hereinafter referred to as "revenues") collected pursuant to any provision of Trust Territory statutory law shall be deposited in full to the treasury of the Trust Territory Legislature having jurisdiction for the District of origin of such revenue, except in the case of those Districts under the legislative jurisdiction of the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia, in which case the revenues shall be distributed among the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia and its respective District legislatures in accordance with the provisions of appropriate Trust Territory statutory law.

b. The Revenue Division of the Government of the Trust Territory shall continue to have the authority and responsibility to collect revenues due pursuant to Trust Territory statutory law until such time as any one of the Trust Territory legislatures provides otherwise. During the period of such responsibility, the Revenue Division of the Government of the Trust Territory shall assess each Trust Territory legislature for the actual expense of revenue collection and attendant administrative expenses.

Section 8. Trust Territory Headquarters.

The High Commissioner shall have the authority to hire such professional and administrative staff as may be necessary to carry out his duties and responsibilities. Reorganization of the Office of the High Commissioner and Trust Territory Government Headquarters as they exist on the effective date of this Order may be made by the High Commissioner including the establishment of new departments, bureaus, offices and lines of authority. Departments, bureau and office subdivisions and lines of authority shall be set forth in a table of organization approved by the High Commissioner. Actions affecting Federal personnel are subject to the limitations contained in 205 DM 8.1C(6).

Section 9. Government Reorganization.

Recognizing that this order is an interim step toward reorganization of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in anticipation of the establishment of constitutional governments and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the High Commissioner is directed to initiate consultations to prepare recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior for additional government organization giving effect to the maximum possible extent to developing constitutional arrangements consistent with the obligations of the High Commissioner, the Secretary of the Interior, and the United States Government under the Trusteeship Agreement, such laws of the United States as have been extended to the Trust Territory, and Executive Order 11021, as amended. Such consultations shall be completed by December 31, 1978, and recommendations forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior no later than January 5, 1979.

Section 10. Superseded Authority and Effective Date.

a. The provisions of Secretarial Order No 2918, as amended, and other prior orders of the Secretary of the Interior, insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this order, are hereby superseded.

b. This order takes effect on October 1, 1978. Its provisions will remain in effect until it is Amended, Superseded, or Revoked, whichever occurs first.

ORDER NO. 3027, Amendment No. 1

(Issued December 31, 1979)

Subject: Interim Transition to Governments Based on Locally Developed Constitutions-Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this amendment is to clarify the purpose and intent of Order No 3027 as it relates to the organization and status of the Palau Legislature and to revise and update Sections 3 and 4 of the Order. This action is taken as a result of a meeting held by the Secretary of the Interior and representatives of the outgoing Sixth Palau Legislature and the incoming Seventh Palau Legislature on Monday, December 3, 1979, at which time it was agreed that clarifications are required.

Section 2. Revocation. Section 3, Legislative Authority, and Section 4, Transition in Legislative Authority, of Order 3027 are hereby revoked and a new Section 3, Legislative Authority of the Palau Legislature, and Section 4; Members-at-Large, are hereby approved to read as follows:

Section 3. Legislative Authority of the Palau Legislature. Pending the approval and the coming into effect of a constitution for Palau, the legislative authority of the Government of the

Trust Territory within the District of Palau shall be vested in the Palau Legislature. The term of the 6th Palau Legislature shall expire as of noon on January 3, 1980. The term of the 7th Palau Legislature shall commence at noon on January, 1980, and it shall remain in office until a successor Legislature is elected according to law or a constitution has been adopted and put into effect in Palau. The Legislature shall be organized, conduct its affairs in accordance with, and shall have the authority conferred on it by the Charter of the Palau Legislature in effect on October 1, 1978, the effective date of Order No. 3027, subject the following modification:

A. Legislative Power. The legislative power of the Palau Legislature shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation within the District of Palau except that no legislation may be inconsistent with;

1. Treaties or international agreements of the United States;
2. Laws of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory;
3. Executive Orders of the President of the United States and Order of the Secretary of the Interior; and
4. Sections 1 through 12 of Title I of the Trust Territory Code (Bill of Rights).

No law shall be passed by the Palau Legislature imposing any tax upon property of the United States or Property of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, nor shall the property of non-residents be taxed at a higher rate than the property of residents. Any parts of any laws passed by the Palau Legislature in the aggregate imposing upon United States agencies, instrumentalities, contractors of the United States and their respective non-Micronesian citizen employees any greater tax, fee, revenue, duty, tariff, impost, charge, or cost, not be given effect, except that, the exemptions from such tax, fee revenue, duty, tariff, impost, charge, or cost described above shall not be applicable to activities conducted exclusively for or on behalf of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by (1) its agencies, instrumentalities, contractors, and their respective employees or (2) by non-military United States agencies, instrumentalities, contractors, and their respective employees. No import or export levies shall be imposed on goods between or among what were formerly the District of the Trust Territory, as described in Section 39 of the Code of the Trust Territory, or any political subdivision thereof.

B. Regular Session. There shall be a regular session of the Palau Legislature held in each year beginning on the third day of January and continuing for not to exceed fifty consecutie calendar days. The Legislature may provide for an additional regular session or sessions as it determines are necessary.

C. Review of Bills. In lieu of transmitting bills to the District Administrator pursuant to Article IV of the Charter, bills passed by the Palau Legislature must be presented to and approved by the High Commissioner before they become law. The House of Chiefs shall be involved in the legislative process only in the manner prescribed by the Charter. If the High Commissioner does not act to approve or disapprove a bill within twenty calendar days of its receipt by him, it shall be deemed to become law as though he had approved it. If he disapproves a bill, he shall return it to the Legislature together with a statement of the reasons for his disapproval. If such bill is repassed by a two-thirds majority vote of the Legislature, it shall again be presented to the High Commissioner. If he does not then approve it within twenty days of its receipt by him, he shall send it together with his comments thereon to the Secretary of the Interior. Within sixty days of receipt by him, the Secretary of the Interior shall either approve or disapprove the bill. If he approves it, it shall become law; if he disapproves it or fails to act within sixty days, it shall not.

D. Other Government Employment. Members of the Legislature may not hold other government office or employment during their terms of office. Any person employed by the Government of the Trust Territory or any political subdivision thereof must resign from such employment prior to the date upon which the person's legislative terms of office commences. Service by legislative members on boards, authorities, commissions, committees, or similar bodies shall be without compensation.

E. Executive Branch Proposed Legislation and Special Sessions. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Charter of the Palau Legislature, the High Commissioner may submit proposed legislation to the Legislature prior to and during any regular session and may call special sessions of the Legislature if in his opinion the public interest so requires. No legislation shall be considered at any special session other tan that specified in the call therefor or in any special message that the High Commissioner may send to the Legislature while in such special session.

F. Rules of Procedures. The standing Rules of Procedure of the Legislature shall be those adopted by that body in accordance with the Charter. Northing in this Order shall preclude the Legislature from amending its Rules of Procedures in accordance with the Charter or this Order.

Section 3. Members-at-Large. The terms of office of the Member-at-Large of the Palau Legislature established pursuant to Section 4C of Order No. 3027, hereby revoked, shall expire coincidentally with those of the elected members of the Sixth Palau Legislature on January 3, 1980.

Section 4. Other Legislative Bodies. Nothing in this amendment to Order No. 3027 shall affect the legislative authority of the Legislatures established under the Constitutions of the Federated States of Micronesia or the Marshall Islands.

Section 5. Definition. Section 2(6) of Order No. 3027 is amended to read as follows: "As of the effective date of Amendment No. 1, the term 'Trust Territory Legislature' means the Palau Legislature unless the context of the Order clearly indicates otherwise."

Section 6. Effective Date. This amendment to Order No. 3027 is effective as of the date of issuance.

ORDER NO 3039 (Issued April 25, 1979)

Subject: Recognition of Governmental Entities under Locally-Ratified Constitutions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this order is to provide the maximum permissible amount of self-government, consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary under Executive Order 11021, for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, pursuant to their respective constitutions as and when framed, adopted, and ratified, pending termination of the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement under which the United States of America undertook to act as Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 2. Delegation of Authority. Until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and subject to the limitations contained in this Order and in existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, executive, legislative, and judicial functions of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are, except as otherwise provided herein, hereby delegated to the three political subdivisions of the Trust Territory known as the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau.

Section 3. Retained Functions. The following functions are retained by the United States:

a. Administrative. The High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the general supervisory authority of the Secretary, shall continue to exercise all authority necessary to carry out the obligations and responsibilities of the United States under the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement, in order to insure that no actions are taken that would be inconsistent with the provisions of such Trusteeship Agreement, this Order, and with existing treaties, laws, regulations, and agreements generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This authority shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Budget. All budget submissions from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau for appropriations from the Congress of the United States shall be submitted to and through the High Commissioner in accordance with his rules and regulations in respect thereto. The High Commissioner shall make grants of financial assistance to the new governments and, as appropriate, to their political subdivisions in such amounts as may be appropriated and subject to such terms and conditions as he may impose.

2. Auditing and Accounting. The High Commissioner, after audit, either by his own office or by the United States Government Comptroller for Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, shall have the authority to settle accounts or to require compliance with proper accounting principles and audit recommendations. Appeals may be taken to the Secretary.

3. Grant-in-Aid Programs. All requests for participation in Federal grant-in-aid programs from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau shall be made to and through the High Commissioner.

4. Transfer of Functions. The High Commissioner shall arrange, by agreement with the chief executives of the Federated States of Micronesia and its respective States, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, for the transfer, as expeditiously as possible, of executive functions not required by this Order to be retained.

5. Property

— (a) Personal and Real Property. all real and personal property currently used or held by the Government of the Trust Territory for governmental administrative purposes in the Federated States of Micronesia and its respective States, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, shall, to the extent not needed to carry out the purposes of this Order, be transferred on an equitable basis to the Federated States of Micronesia or its respective States, the Marshall Islands, or Palau. The decisions of the High Commissioner in this respect shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the Secretary.

— (b) Public Domain. Secretarial Order 2969, as amended, regarding the transfer of public domain property, remains in effect, except that the transfer contemplated by the Order shall be completed in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, respectively, on or before June 1, 1979. In those instances where the legislature having jurisdiction has not designated an entity to receive public domain property under the provisions of Secretary Order 2969, such land shall be transferred to the state or district government where such land is located.

— (c) Continuity of Rights. All contracts, lease agreements, easements, privileges and obligations granted, entered into or obtained by the Government of the Trust Territory, prior to the effective date of this Order and applicable to property conveyed hereby, shall remain in full force and effect until their natural or legal termination, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by all parties, and all property conveyed shall be subject to said rights, privileges and obligations or other encumbrances of any kind or character existing on the date of conveyance.

6. Relations with Other United States Government Agencies and Foreign Governments. Communication and relationships with agencies of the United States Government and with foreign

governments and organizations shall be through the High Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, except in those specific cases in which a different procedures is approved by the Secretary of Interior. Communications with foreign government and international organizations shall be transmitted by the Department of State to the foreign government or international organization concerned. This Order does not affect communications and relationships between Micronesians and the President's Personal Representative for Micronesian Status Negotiations.

7. Telecommunications. The High Commissioner shall continue to have the authority and responsibility for the operation and maintenance of telecommunications within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in accordance with treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory.

8. Staffing. The High Commissioner shall have the authority to hire such professional and administrative staff as may be necessary to carry out his duties and responsibilities and to organize the Office of the High Commissioner so as to enable him effectively to carry out those duties and responsibilities. Actions affecting Federal personnel are subject to the limitations contained in 205 DM 8.1C(6).

b. Other. The High Commissioner shall also carry out such other duties as the Secretary may from time to time prescribe.

Section 4. Legislative.

a. All laws of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, or Palau shall be submitted to the High Commissioner within ten (10) days after being approved by the chief executive of the jurisdiction involved. If the High Commissioner decides to suspend such law, or part thereof, he shall promptly, but no later than twenty (20) days after receipt of such law, notify the chief executive of the jurisdiction for which the law was enacted of his reasons for suspending such law, or part thereof. The High Commissioner shall exercise this power only if he concludes that such law, or part thereof, is inconsistent with the provisions of this Order, the Trusteeship Agreement, with existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or with the Bill of Rights as set forth in the Trust Territory Code. The decisions of the High Commissioner is this respect shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the Secretary.

b. No law shall take effect until the period during which the High Commissioner may suspend the law has expired unless the High Commissioner earlier notifies the chief executive of the jurisdiction in which the law was enacted that he does not intend to exercise his authority to suspend the law. a law or any part thereof so suspended shall be null and of no effect.

c. Laws in effect in each jurisdiction on the effective date of its constitution shall continue in effect until modified or repealed pursuant to the provisions of the constitution or laws enacted thereunder.

Section 5. Judicial.

a. Pending Cases. The present Community and District Courts and the Trial and Appellate Divisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall continue to function and operate in accordance with the present procedural and jurisdictional provisions of Trust Territory law until the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau have established functioning Courts pursuant to the terms of their respective constitutions. The determination that such functioning courts exist shall be made in writing by the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands upon written request of the chief judicial officer of the respective jurisdictions. A denial of the request may be appealed to the Secretary.

Once such a determination has been

made for a jurisdiction, all cases, except for suits against the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Government of the High Commissioner, currently pending but not in active trial before the Community Courts, the District Courts, and the Trial Division of the High Court shall be transferred to the functioning courts of such jurisdiction, provided that the legal rights of the parties in any case in controversy pending before a Community Court, a District Court, or the Trial or Appellate Division of the High Court shall in no way be imparied by this Order.

Determination as to whether a case is in "active trial" shall be made by the Judge before whom such case is pending.

b. Appellate Functions. As the functions of the Community Courts, the District Courts, and the Trial Division of the High Court have been phased out and transferred to local courts pursuant to the provisions of Section 5a of this Order, the Appellate Division of the High Court shall retain jurisdiction by writ of certiorari to entertain appeals from the courts of last resort of the respective jurisdictions of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau.

The ruling of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands upon all appeals shall be final, binding, and enforceable in accordance with their terms. All appeals now pending or taken before the determination has been made pursuant to Section 5a of this Order this functioning courts exist in a jurisdiction shall be retained by and disposed of by the High Court.

c. Transfers. When functioning courts have been established and certified pursuant to Section 5a of this Order, the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall in his discretion transfer to such courts the facilities and personal property of existing courts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and funds then currently budgeted for their operation.

Section 6. Social Security. Until termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Social Security laws of the Trust Territory shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 7. Effective Date. This Order becomes effective, as to each of them, upon the date when each of the respective jurisdictions, namely, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, have commenced a constitutional government, pursuant to their respective lawfully adopted constitutions.

Section 8. Marshall Islands. The Act of the Nitijela of the Marshall Islands District "To make transitional provisions for the purpose of enabling the Government of the Marshall Islands to be conducted in conformity with the Trusteeship Agreement during the period of transition to full self-government" is confirmed. The confirmation of this Act in no way constitutes approval or disapproval of the Constitution of the Marshall Islands or the interim adjustments made thereto by the Act.

Section 9. Prior Orders. Except for the limitation on taxing authority contained in Section 2 of Part III of Secretarial Orders No. 2918, as amended, Secretarial Orders No. 2918, as amended, "Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands," and No. 3027, "Interim Transition to Governments Based on Locally Developed Constitutions-Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands," are superseded within each jurisdiction on the effective date of the respective constitution as certified by the High Commissioner.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Date: April 25, 1979

ORDER NO. 3039, Amendment No. 1

Subject: Recognition of Governmental Entities under Locally-Ratified Constitution in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this amendment is to permit the governmental entities established, or to be established, under Order No. 3039 to amend Trust Territory laws relating to the social security system in the territory. The social security system has been established and financed on a territory-wide basis and Section 6 of Order No. 3039 perpetuated that system until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. As originally written, Section 6 precludes amendment of Trust Territory social security laws. Experience since Order No. 3039 became effective demonstrates the need to make periodic revisions to the Trust Territory social security laws. Representatives of the Governments of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau have agreed that such amendments should be made on the basis of joint action by the three legislative bodies and the approval of the High Commissioner. This amendment revises the language of Section 6 so as to permit changes in Trust Territory social security laws under such circumstances.

Section 2. Social Security. Section 6 of Secretarial Order No. 3039 is hereby amended to read as follows: "Section 6. Social Security. Until termination of the trusteeship agreement, the social security laws of the trust territory shall remain in full force and effect, unless amended by concurring legislation enacted by all three political entities and approval by the High Commissioner."

Section 3. Effective Date. Amendment No. 1 to Order No. 3039 shall taken effect upon issuance.

A new dispensary located in Laura, Majuro atoll, Marshall Islands. Note the solar panel on the roof providing 12 volt ele tricity to the refrigerator inside.

U.S. TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS HAVING APPLICATION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1985*

BILATERAL

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA [1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 21, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December, 1979; and December 4, 1980.

ARGENTINA

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, January 21, 1972.

AUSTRALIA

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, May 14, 1974.

BAHAMAS [1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

BARBADOS

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force at between the United States and Barbados by an exchange of notes of September 14, 1972 and May 10, 1973.

BELGIUM

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, October 23, 1980.

Consular convention. Signed at Washington, September 2, 1969.

*In principle, all international agreements to which the United States is a party apply to the Trust Territory, unless otherwise indicated or not germane. Treaties and international agreements concluded prior to the United States administration of the territory are not included in the bilateral section of this list; some multilateral conventions have been included.

BELIZE [1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 21, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; and December 4 1980.

BOLIVIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at La Paz, September 29, 1948.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at La Paz, February 10, 1978.

BRAZIL

Treaty of extradition. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1961 and additional protocol of June 18, 1962.

BULGARIA

Consular convention. Signed at Sophia, April 15, 1974.

Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States,[3] with agreed minute and related letter. Signed at Washington, December 17, 1976.

BURMA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rangoon, September 28, 1949.

CANADA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Ottawa, January 17, 1966, as amended May 8, 1974, and August 10 and 28, 1980 and May 24, 1984.

Treaty on extradition, with schedule. Signed at Washington, December 3, 1971, as amended June 28 and July 9, 1974.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Washington, March 2, 1977.

CHINA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, September 17, 1980, as amended August 19, 1982.

Consular convention. Signed at Washington, September 17, 1980.

COLOMBIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Bogota, October 24, 1956, as amended October 23, 1968, and October 16 and 11, 1981, and April 21, 1982.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Washington, September 14, 1979.

COOK ISLANDS

Treaty on friendship and delimitation of the maritime boundary. Signed at Rarotonga, June 11, 1980.

COSTA RICA

Consular convention. Signed at San Jose, January 12, 1948.

CUBA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Havana, May 26, 1953, as amended May 21 and July 30, 1957.

CYPRUS[1]

Consular Convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Prague, February 28, 1969, as extended and amended May 24, 1972; May 28, 1974; August 12, 1977; and December 20 and 29, 1984.

DENMARK

Agreement concerning Faroese fishing off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington, June 11, 1984.[3]

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Copenhagen, June 22, 1972.

DOMINICA [1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 21, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

EGYPT

Air transport agreement. Signed at Cairo, May 5, 1964.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION (EEC)

Agreement concerning fisheries[3] off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington, October 1, 1984.

FIJI

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force as between the United States and Fiji by an exchange of notes of October 16 and December 12, 1972.

Agreement relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in the other country. Exchange of notes at London, November 26, 1965. Continued in force as between the United States and Fiji by an exchange of notes of October 16, and December 12, 1972.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Suva, October 1, 1979.

FINLAND

Air transport agreement. Signed at Helsinki, March 29, 1949.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Helsinki, June 11, 1976.

FRANCE

Consular convention. Signed at Paris, July 18, 1966.

Extradition convention. Signed at Paris, January 6, 1909 and supplementary extradition convention signed at Paris February 12, 1970.

Convention on the transfer of sentenced persons. Sign at Washington January 25, 1983.

GAMBIA[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington June 6, 1951.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Consular convention. Signed at Berlin, September 4, 1979.

Agreement concerning fisheries[3] off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington, April 13, 1983.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, July 7, 1955, as amended April 5, 1968 and November 1, 1978.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Bonn, June 20, 1978.

GHANA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force as between the United States and Ghana by exchange of notes at Accra, September 4, December 21, 1957, and February 12, 1958.

GRENADA [1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

GUATEMALA

Agreement for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historial and cultural properties. Signed at Washington, May 21, 1984.

GUYANA [1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

HUNGARY

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, May 30, 1982, as amended and extended May 9 and 16, 1976 and June 7, 1983; and December 28, 1983 and February 22, 1984. .

ICELAND

Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington, September 21, 1984.

INDIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at New Delhi, February 3, 1956, as amended October 26, 1964.

INDONESIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Djakarta, January 15, 1968.

IRAN

Air transport agreement. Signed at Tehran, February 1, 1973.

IRELAND

Extradition Treaty. Signed at Washington, July 13, 1983.

Consular convention. Signed at Dublin, May 1, 1950 and supplementary protocol signed at Dublin, March 3, 1952.

ISRAEL

Convention relating to extradition. Signed at Washington, December 10, 1962.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Tel Aviv, June 13, 1950, as amended February 21, 1951 and August 16, 1978.

ITALY

Extradition Treaty. Signed at Rome, October 13, 1983.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rome, June 22, 1970.

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Rome, January 18, 1973.

IVORY COAST

Air transport agreement. Signed at Abidjan, February 24, 1978.

JAMAICA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Kingston, October 2, 1969, as amended April 4, 1979; and July 17 and 23, 1984.

JAPAN

Civil air transport agreement. Signed at Tokyo, August 11, 1952, as amended May 9, 1972 and July 26, 1977; September 20, 1980; and September 7, 1982 and May 1, 1985.

Agreed minute to the treaty of mutual cooperation and security. Initialed at Washington, January 19, 1960.

Consular convention. Signed at Tokyo, March 22, 1963.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Tokyo, March 3, 1978.

Agreement Concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Signed at Tokyo, April 18, 1969, with related agreements of March 13, 1973 and April 18, 1975.

Convention for the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, and their environment, with annex. Signed at Tokyo, March 4, 1972, as amended September 19, 1974.

Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington, September 10, 1982.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Tokyo, March 3, 1978.

JORDAN

Air transport services agreement. Signed at Amman, April 8 and June 8, 1980.

KIRIBATI[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 21, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

Treaty of Friendship. Signed at Tarawa, September 20, 1979.

KOREA

Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, October 1, 1953.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 24, 1957, as amended March 26, 1971 and March 22, 1979.

Consular convention. Signed at Seoul, January 8, 1963.

Agreement concerning fisheries[3] off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington, January 26, 1982.

KUWAIT

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force by an exchange of notes between Kuwait and the United Kingdom, November 7, 1960.

LEBANON

Air transport agreement. Signed at Beirut, September 1, 1972.

LIBERIA

Air transport agreement, with memorandum of understanding. Signed at Monrovia, March 30, 1978.

MALAYSIA[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Kuala Lumpur, February 2, 1970, as amended September 6, 1974; February 5, 1975; and March 27, 1985.

MALTA[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

MAURITIUS[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

MEXICO

Air transport agreement. Signed at Mexico, August 15, 1960, as extended and amended July 31, 1970; January 20, 1978; and December 14, 1984.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Mexico, November 25, 1976.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Mexico, May 4, 1978.

Agreement of cooperation regarding pollution of the marine environment by discharge of hydrocarbons and other hazardous substances. Signed at Mexico, July 24, 1980.

Treaty of cooperation providing for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Mexico, July 17, 1970.

MOROCCO

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rabat, February 9, 1970.

NETHERLANDS

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 3, 1957, as amended November 25, 1969 and March 31, 1978.

Extradition treaty. Signed at the Hague, June 24, 1980.

Treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at the Hague June 12, 1980.

NEW ZEALAND

Air transport agreement. Signed at Wellington, June 24, 1964, as amended November 25, 1980.

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, January 12, 1970.

Treaty of the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the United States of America and Tokelau. Signed at Tokelau, December 2, 1980.

NIGERIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Lagos, April 27, 1978.

NORWAY

Extradition treaty. Signed at Oslo, June 9, 1977.

Agreement concerning fisheries[3] off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington, January 26, 1981.

PANAMA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Panama, March 31, 1949, as amended May 29 and June 3, 1952; June 4, 1967; and December 23, 1974 and March 6, 1975.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Panama, January 11, 1979.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Port Moresby, March 30, 1979.

Search and resue agreement. Signed at Port Moresby and Honolulu, November 8, 1980 and February 26, 1981.

PARAGUAY

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Asuncion, May 24, 1973.

PERU

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Washington, July 6, 1979.

Agreement for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Lima, September 15, 1981.

PHILIPPINES

Agreement, with Memorandum of Consultation, concerning air transport services. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington, September 16, 1982, as amended November 23, 1983 and January 23, 1984.

Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, August 30, 1951.

POLAND

Agreement concerning fisheries off the coast of the United States. Signed at Warsaw, August 2, 1976, as extended March 7 and 30, 1984.[3]

PORTUGAL

Agreement concerning fisheries[3] off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington, October 16, 1980.

ROMANIA

Agreement renewing and amending the civil air transport agreement of December 4, 1973. Effected by exchange of notes at Bucharest, January 25 and 30, 1979, as amended and extended April 22, and 28, 1983; and January 25, and 30, 1985.

Consular convention. Signed at Bucharest, July 5, 1972.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS [1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 21, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978 and February 2, 1979.

SAINT LUCIA [1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 21, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978 and February 2, 1979.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES [1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 21, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978 and February 2, 1979.

SENEGAL

Air transport agreement. Signed at Dakar, March 28, 1979.

SEYCHELLES [1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

SIERRA LEONE [1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

SINGAPORE

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Singapore, March 31, 1978, as amended September 14, 1979.

SOLOMON ISLANDS [1,2]

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 21, 1972.

SOUTH AFRICA

Treaty relating to the reciprocal extradition of criminals. Signed at Washington, December 18, 1947.

Air transport services agreement. Signed at Capetown, May 23, 1947, as amended July 21 and November 2, 1953 and June 28, 1968.

SPAIN

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Madrid, May 2, 1970, as supplemented by agreement of January 25, 1975.

Agreement concerning fisheries[3] off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington, July 29, 1982.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Madrid, February 20, 1973.

SURINAM [1]

Air transport agreement (between the United States and the Netherlands). Signed at Washington, April 3, 1957, as amended November 25, 1969.

SWEDEN

Extradition convention. Signed at Washington, October 24, 1961, as supplemented by convention of March 14, 1983.

TANZANIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force as between the United States and Tanzania by exchange of notes at Dar es Salaam, November 30 and December 6, 1965.

THAILAND

Air transport agreement. Signed at Bangkok, December 7, 1979.

TONGA [1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London December 22, 1931.

Continued in force as between the United States and Tonga by exchange of notes at Nuku'alofa and Wellington March 14 and April 13, 1977.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

TURKEY

Treaty on extradition and mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at Ankara, June 7, 1979.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Ankara, June 7, 1979.

TUVALU [1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 21, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

Treaty of friendship. Signed at Funafuti, February 7, 1979.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington, November 26, 1976, as amended[3] and extended April 22, 29 and May 3, 1982, and February 28 and April 11, 1984.

Treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. Signed at Moscow, May 26, 1972 and protocol signed at Moscow, July 3, 1974.

Agreement on the prevention of incidents on and over the high seas. Signed at Moscow, May 25, 1972, and Protocol signed at Washington, May 22, 1973.

Basic principles of negotiations on the further limitation of strategic offensive arms. Signed at Washington, June 21, 1973.

Convention concerning the conservation of migratory birds and their environment. Signed at Moscow, November 19, 1976.

Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington, November 26, 1976[3], as amended and extended April 22, 29 and May 3, 1982 and April 8 and 20, 1983.

UNITED KINGDOM

Consular convention and protocol of signatures. Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Agreement relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in other countries. Exchange of notes at London, November 26, 1965.

Agreement extending to certain territories the applications of the[2] agreement of November 26, 1965. Exchange of notes at London, December 11, 1969.

Extradition treaty, with exchange of notes. Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Agreement concerning air services. Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; December 4, 1980; November 2, 1984; February 20, 1985; May 3, and August 9, 1985.

Reciprocal fisheries agreement. Signed at London, March 27, 1979.[3]

UNITED NATIONS

Agreement relating to the provision of assistance by the United Stations Development Programme to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, with exchange of notes. Signed at New York, June 10, 1974.

URUGUAY

Treaty on extradition and cooperation in penal matters. Signed at Washington, April 6, 1973.

YUGOSLAVIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, December 15, 1977, with related agreement March 17, and May 19, 1982, as extended March 20 and April 9, 1985.

ZAMBIA[1]

Consular convention (between the United State and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

ZIMBABWE[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978, December 27, 1979.

MULTILATERAL

Protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare. Done at Geneva, June 17, 1925.

Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international transportation by air, and additional protocol. Concluded at Warsaw, October 12, 1929.

International Labor Organization Convention (No.53) concerning minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships. Adopted at the International Labor Conference, 21st session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 55) concerning the liability of the shipowner in case of seasickness, injury or death of seamen. Adopted at the International Labor Conference, 21st session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 58) fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea. Adopted at the International Labor Conference, 22nd session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

Convention on international civil aviation. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944, as amended June 14, 1954; September 15, 1962; July 7, 1971; October 16, 1974; and protocol of September 24, 1968 on the authentic trilingual text.

International air services transit agreement. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944.

Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, February 13, 1946.

International convention for the regulation of whaling, with schedule of whaling regulations. Signed at Washington, December 2, 1946 and Protocol signed November 19, 1956.

Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission, Signed at Canberra, February 6, 1947, as amended November 7, 1951, April 5, 1954, October 6, 1964, October 2, 1974, October 20, 1976, and October 12, 1978.

Inter-American convention on the granting of political rights to women. Signed at Bogota, May 2, 1948.

Convention on the international recognition of rights in aircraft. Done at Geneva, June 19, 1948.

Convention for the amelioration of the wounded and sick armed forces in the field. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Agreement relating to the conduct of a joint program of Marine Geoscientific Research and Mineral Resources Studies. Agreement revising the telecommunications agreement signed at Bermuda, December 4, 1945. Annexed to the Final Act of the United States-Commonwealth telecommunications meeting, signed at London, August 12, 1949, as amended October 1, 1952.

Convention on road traffic, with annexes. Dated at Geneva, September 19, 1949.

Security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Signed at San Francisco, September 1, 1951.

Treaty of peace with Japan. Signed at San Francisco, September 8, 1951.

International plant protection convention. Done at Rome, December 6, 1951.

Agreement on German external debts. Signed at London, February 27, 1953.

Convention on the political rights of women. Done at New York, March 31, 1953.

International convention for the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil, with annexes. Done at London, May 12 1954, as amended April 11, 1962 and October 21, 1969.

Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. Signed at Manila, September 8, 1954.

The Pacific Charter. Signed at Manila, September 8, 1954.

Supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery. Done at Geneva, September 7, 1956.

Convention on the high seas. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the continental shelf. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the territorial sea and contiguous zone. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards. Done at New York, June 10, 1958.

Convention placing the International Poplar Commission within the framework of the food and Agriculture Organization. Approved at Rome, November 19, 1959, as amended October 30, 1967 and November 15, 1977.

Antarctic Treaty. Signed at Washington, December 1, 1959.

Articles of agreement of the International Development Association. Done at Washington, January 26, 1960.

Single convention on narcotic drugs, 1961, with amendments to schedules. Done at New York, March 30, 1961, as amended March 25, 1972.

Vienna convention on diplomatic relations and optional protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. Done at Vienna, April 18, 1961.

Convention abolishing the requirement of legalization for foreign public documents, with annex. Done at the Hague, October 5, 1961.

Amended agreement for the establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. Approved the 11th Session of the Conference of the FAO, Rome, November 23, 1961.

Vienna convention on consular relations and optional protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. Done at Vienna, April 24, 1963.

Inter-American convention on facilitation of international waterborne transportation. Signed Mar del Plata, June 7, 1963.

Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. Done at Moscow, August 5, 1963.

Convention on offenses and certain other acts committed on board aircraft. Done at Tokyo, September 14, 1963.

Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, with final protocol. Done at Vienna, July 10, 1964, as amended by protocols of November 14, 1969 and July 5, 1974 and general regulations of October 26, 1979.

Convention on the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states. Done at Washington, March 18, 1965.

Convention of facilitation of international maritime traffic, with annex. Done at London, April 9, 1965.

International convention on load lines. Done at London, April 5, 1966.

Treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, January 31, 1967.

Additional protocols I and II to the treaty of February 14, 1967 for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America. Done at Mexico, February 14, 1967.

Protocol relating to the status of refugees. Done at New York, January 31, 1967.

Agreement on the rescue of astronauts, the return of astronauts, and the return of objects launched into outer space. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, April 22, 1968.

Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, July 1, 1968.

International convention on tonnage measurement of ships, 1969, with annexes. Done at London, June 23, 1969.

International health regulations, with appendices. Adopted at Boston, July 25, 1969, as amended, May 23, 1973 and May 20, 1981.

International convention relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of oil pollution casualties, with annex. Done at Brussels, November 29, 1969.

Patent cooperation treaty,(excluding Chapter II) with regulations. Done at Washington, June 19, 1970.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft. Done at the Hague, December 16, 1970.

Convention to prevent and punish the acts of terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons and related extortion that are of international significance. Signed at Washington, February 2, 1971.

Treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, February 11, 1971.

Convention on psychotropic substances. Done at Vienna, February 21, 1971.

Wheat trade convention (part of international wheat agreement) 1971. Done at Washington, March 29, 1971, as modified and extended April, 1983.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation. done at Montreal, September 23, 1971.

Constitution of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Done at Santiago, November 26, 1971, as amended March 18, 1976 and August 28, 1981.

Convention for the conservation of Antarctic seals. Done at London, June 1, 1972.

Convention on international liability for damage caused by space objects. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, March 29, 1972.

Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, April 10, 1972.

Convention on the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, 1972. Done at London, October 20, 1972, as amended November 19, 1981.

International convention for safe containers. Done at Geneva, December 2, 1972, as amended April 2, 1981 and June 13, 1983.

Convention on the prevention of marine pollution by dumping of wastes and other matter, with annexes. Done at London, Mexico, Moscow, and Washington, December 29, 1972.

Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, with appendices. Done at Washington, March 3, 1973.

Telegraph and telephone regulations, with appendices, annex and final protocol. Done at Geneva, April 11, 1973.

International telecommunication convention with annexes and protocols. Done at Malaga-Torremolinos, October 25, 1973.

Convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents. Adopted by the UN General Assembly December 14, 1973.

Convention relating to the distribution of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite. Done at Brussels, May 2, 1974.

International convention for the safety of life at sea. Done at London, November 1, 1974, and related protocol of February 17, 1978.

Treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent protection, with regulations. Done at Budapest, April 28, 1977.

Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, with annex. Done at Geneva, May 18, 1977.

International sugar agreement. Done at Geneva, October 7, 1977, as extended November 20, 1981 and May 21, 1982.

Protocol of 1978 relating to the international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973, with annexes and protocols. Done at London February 17, 1978.

International convention for the protection of new varieties of plants of December 2, 1961, as revised. Done at Geneva, October 23, 1978.

International convention on maritime search and rescue. Done at Hamburg, April 27, 1979.

International natural rubber agreement, 1979. Done at Geneva, October 6, 1979 as extended June 13, 1985.

Money orders and postal travellers' checks agreement. Done at Rio de Janeiro, October 25, 1979.

Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution. Done at Geneva, November 13, 1979.

Radio regulations, with appendices and final protocol. Done at Geneva December 6, 1979.

International convention against the taking of hostages. Done at New York, December 17, 1979.

Convention on the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources. Done at Canberra, May 20, 1980.

Agreement relating to the conduct of a joint program of marine geoscientific research and mineral resource studies of the South Pacific region. Signed at Suva, March 12, 1982, with related agreement of September 19, 1984.

International coffee agreement, 1983, with annexes. Done at London September 16, 1982.

Convention on the transfer of sentenced persons. Done at Strasbourg, March 21, 1983.

International sugar agreement. Done at Geneva, July 5, 1984.

FOOTNOTES

1 Included in this listing on the basis of general declarations (or agreements) accepting the rights and obligations of treaties and other international agreements applicable to the territory prior to independence.

2 The agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom concerning the licensing of amateur radio operators was extended to the following territories that have since become independent and made general declarations as noted in footnote[1]; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Beliza; Dominica; Grenada; Kiribati; Saint Christopher and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Seychelles; Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

3 The Governing International Fisheries Agreements (GIFAS) only apply to the U.S. fishery conservation zone. By way of PL 94-241, a U.S. fishery conservation zone has been established off the coast of the Northern Mariana Islands. The GIFAS do not apply to the remaining districts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

4 With designation of authority for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

SAIPAN ACCORDS

BETWEEN

PRESIDENT AMATA KABUA
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

AND

PRESIDENT TOSIWO NAKAYAMA
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

AND

PRESIDENT HARUO I. REMELIIK
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

WHEREAS, the people of the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia in the exercise of their sovereign right to self-determination have expressed their wish to enter into free association with the United States and to terminate the Trusteeship; and

WHEREAS, the Governments of the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia in recognition of the wishes of their people seek to achieve an expeditious approval by the United States Congress of the Compact of Free Association and termination of the Trusteeship; and

WHEREAS, the presidents of the Governments recognize that as their countries prepare to enter into free association with the United States there are Compact related and other matters of mutual interest which will benefit from continued cooperation among the three Governments; and

WHEREAS, continued cooperation is essential to achieve the principles and objectives encompassed within the Compact of Free Association;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS AGREED that the Governments shall consult on and coordinate their efforts to encourage prompt approval of the Compact of Free Association by the United States Congress and termination of the Trusteeship; and to this end, a joint coordinating committee with representatives from the Governments shall be established in Washington D.C., to undertake this endeavor;

IT IS FURTHER AGREED that the Governments support a unified College of Micronesia system, composed of the Community College of Micronesia located in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Micronesian Occupational College located in the Republic of Palau and the Nursing School located in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, in order to provide quality post-secondary education to all the peoples of Micronesia; and to this end, the Governments agree to seek funding and other assistance from the United States necessary to provide facilities for the relocation to and construction of the Nursing School in the Marshall Islands, construction of new Community College of Micronesia campus, improvement to existing facilities of the Micronesian Occupational College and continued operational and programmatic support for the College of Micronesia system now and during free association;

IT IS FURTHER AGREED that:

The Presidents shall consult on present air service difficulties in the region and shall jointly explore ways to ensure that their citizens have available efficient, economical and reliable air service in the future; and

The Presidents shall seek to facilities the movement of persons and to promote trade between the three countries through entry into appropriate government-to-government agreements with respect to immigration, law enforcement and extradition and the flow of goods and services; and

The Presidents shall establish a joint working group to achieve consensus on the allocation of funds provided under Section 216 of the Compact of Free Association; and

The Presidents shall meet in December 1983, and thereafter as necessary, to review progress on these matters and to discuss other issues of mutual interest.

IN DECLARATION of their sense of common purpose, the Presidents have on this fifth day of October 1983 signed these Accords in Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

/s/ AMATA KABUA
President, Republic of the
Marshall Islands

/s/ TOSIWO NAKAYAMA
President, Federated
State of Micronesia

/s/ HARUO I. REMELIIK
President, Republic of
Palau

STATEMENT OF AGREED PRINCIPLES FOR FREE ASSOCIATION

1. An agreement of free association will be concluded on a government-to-government basis and executed prior to termination of the United Nations trusteeship. During the life of the agreement the political status of the peoples of Micronesia shall remain that of free association as distinguished from independence. The agreement will be subject to the implementing authority of the United States Congress.

2. The agreement of free association will be put to a United Nations observed plebiscite.

3. Constitutional arrangements for the governance of Micronesia shall be in accord with the political status of free association as set forth in these principles.

4. The peoples of Micronesia will enjoy full internal self-government.

5. The United States will have full authority and responsibility for security and defense matters in or relating to Micronesia, including the establishment of necessary military facilities and the exercise of appropriate operating rights. The peoples of Micronesia will refrain from actions which the United States determines after appropriate consultations to be incompatible with its authority and responsibility for security and defense matters in or relating to Micronesia. This authority and responsibility will be assured for 15 years, and thereafter as mutually agreed. Specific land arrangements will remain in effect according to their terms which shall be negotiated prior to the end of the Trusteeship Agreement.

6. The peoples of Micronesia will have authority and responsibility for their foreign affairs including marine resources. They will consult with the United States in the exercise of this authority and will refrain from actions which the United States determines to be incompatible with its authority and responsibility for security and defense matters in or relating to Micronesia. The United States may act on behalf of the peoples of Micronesia in the area of foreign affairs as mutually agreed from time to time.

7. The agreement will permit unilateral termination of the free association political status by the processes through which it was entered and set forth in the agreement and subject to the continuation of the United States defense authority and responsibility as set forth in Principle 5, but any plebiscite terminating the free association political status will not require United Nations observation.

8. Should the free association political status be mutually terminated, the United States economic assistance shall continue as mutually agreed. Should the United States terminate the free association relationship, its economic assistance to Micronesia shall continue at the levels and for the term initially agreed. It the agreement is otherwise terminated, the United States shall no longer be obligated to provide the same amounts of economic assistance for the remainder of the term initially agreed.

HILO HAWAII - APRIL 1978

GOVERNMENT IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1985

TRUST TERRITORY HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Janet J. McCoy	High Commissioner
Kent Harvey	Attorney General
Samuel McPhetres	Director, Archives and International Organization
William Stinnett	Director, Public Safety Development
Eulogio Inos	Director, Finance and Administration
Charles D. Jordan	Director, Office of Planning and Statistics
Elizabeth Rechebei	Director, Office of Education
Linda Parkinson	Deputy Director of Grant Management
Erlinda Dumatol	Director, Office of Aging
Vic Hobson	Director, Office of Personnel
Masao Ueda	Director, Office of Health Services
Joseph Asanuma	Director, Office of Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)
Ronald Peterson	Director, Office of Property and Supply

JUDICIARY

Alex R. Munson	Chief Justice
Richard Miyamoto	Associate Justice

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Pedro P. Tenorio	Governor
Pedro A. Tenorio	Lieutenant Governor

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS

Donna Cruz	Governor's Secretary
Margaret Tudela	Lt. Governor's Secretary
Brenda Tenorio	Special Assistant to Lt. Governor
Jim Ripple	Acting Special Assistant for Program and Budget
Gloria W. Hunter	Special Assistant for Program & Legislative Review
Ramon S. Guerrero	Special Assistant for Administration
Felix F. Rabauliman	Executive Assistant for Carolinian Affairs
Frank S. Rosario	Public Information/Protocol Officer

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

Dr. Jose Villagomez	Director, Public Health & Environmental Services
Gilbert C. Ada	Director of Community & Cultural Affairs
John C. Pangelinan	Director, Department of Public Works
Felix B. Cabrera	Director, Department of Public Safety
Thomas B. Aldan	Director, Department of Finance
Henry I. Sablan	Superintendent of Education
Jesus R. Sablan	Director, Department of Commerce and Labor
Agnes M. McPhetres	President, Northern Marianas College

OFFICES UNDER THE GOVERNOR

Rexford C. Kosack	Attorney General
Jesus P. Mafnas	Personnel Officer
Manuel T. Sablan	Acting Administrator, Coastal Resources Management
James P. Reyes	Disaster Control Officer

AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES

Richard D. Shewman	Director, Criminal Justice Planning Agency
Carlos Shoda	Executive Director, Mariana Islands Airport Authority
Lorenzo LG. Cabrera	Executive Director, Mariana Islands Housing Authority
Jesus Villagomez	Executive Director Marianas Public Land Corporation
Jesus M. Guerrero	Managing Director of Marianas Visitors Bureau
Herman Q. Guerrero	Administrator, Retirement Fund
Juan M. Sablan	Executive Director, Economic Development Loan Fund
Juan M. Diaz	Executive Director, Board of Election
Isidro A. Sablan	Administrator, Saipan Credit Union
Juan N. Babauta	Executive Director, Commonwealth Health Planning and Development Agency

LEGISLATIVE

Froilan C. Tenorio	Washington Representative

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Vicente M. Sablan (SPN)	Speaker
Juan B. Tudela (SPN)	Vice Speaker
Pedro T. Nakatsukasa	Flood Leader
Jose C. Cabrera (SPN)	Congressman
Juan DLG. Demapan (SPN)	Congressman
Ignacio DLG. Demapan (SPN)	Congressman
Juan T. Guerrero (SPN)	Congressman
Pedro R. Guerrero (SPN)	Congressman
Benigno M. Sablan (SPN)	Congressman
Juan S. Torres (SPN)	Congressman
Jose R. Lifoifoi (SPN)	Congressman

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (continued)

Victor B. Hocog (ROTA)	Congressman
Benigno R. Fitial (SPN)	Congressman
Gregorio C. Sablan (SPN)	Congressman
Francisco T. Cabrera (TINIAN)	Congressman

SENATE

Ponciano Cruz Rasa	President
Benjamin T. Manglona	Vice President
Joseph S. Inos (ROTA)	Floor Leader
Herman R. Guerrero (SPN)	Senator
Olympio T. Borja (SPN)	Senator
Julian S. Calvo (ROTA)	Senator
Manuel P. Villagomez (TINIAN)	Senator
Ramon M. Dela Cruz (TINIAN)	Senator
Jose P. Mafnas (SPN)	Senator

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Commonwealth Trial Court

Robert A. Hefner	Chief Judge
Jose S. Dela Cruz	Associate Judget

Federal District Court

Alfred Laureta	Judge

MAYORS

Jose S. Rios,	Saipan
Herman Manglona	Tinian
Prudencio T. Manglona	Rota
Vicente M. Aldan	Northern Islands

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE

Tosiwo Nakayama	President
Bailey Olter	Vice President

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Bethwel Henry	Speaker

JUDICIARY BRANCH

Edward King	Chief Justice

YAP STATE GOVERNMENT, FSM

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

John A. Mangefel	Governor
Hilary Tacheliol	Lt. Governor

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Joseph Ayin	Speaker

JUDICIARY BRANCH

John Tharangan	Chief Justice

Council of Pilung

Andrew J. Roboman	(Tomil)	Chairman

Council of Tamol

Belarmino Hathey	(Mogmog Ulithi)	

PONAPE STATE GOVERNMENT, FSM

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Resio Moses	Governor
Johnny David	Lt. Governor

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Ambros Senda	Speaker

JUDICIARY BRANCH

Carl Kohler	Presiding Judge

KOSRAE STATE GOVERNMENT, FSM

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Yosiwo George	Governor
Moses Mackwelung	Lt. Governor

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Thurston Siba	Speaker

JUDICIARY BRANCH

Harry H. Skilling	Chief Judge

TRUK STATE GOVERNMENT, FSM

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Erhart Aten	Governor
Robert Mori	Lt. Governor

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Simeon Innocente	Speaker

JUDICIARY BRANCH

Soukichy Fritz	Chief Justice

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Haruo I. Remeliik	President
Alfonso Oiterong	Vice President
Dr. Minoru F. Ueki	Minister of Social Services
Thomas Remengsau	Minister of Justice
Haruo Willter	Minister of Administration
Koichi Wong	Minister of National Resources
Alfonso Oiterong	Minister of State

NATIONAL JUDICIARY

Mamaru Nakamura	Chief Justice
Alan A. Lane	Associate Justice
Loren A. Sutton	Associate Justice
Robert W. Gibson	Associate Justice

COURT OF COMMON PLEA JUDGES

Sing-itchi Ikesakes	Senior Judge
Amador Ngirkelau	

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE

The Senate

Kaleb Udui	President of the Senate
George Ngirarsaol	Vice President
Johnson Toribiong	Floor Leader

MEMBERS

Abel K. Suzuky	8th Senatorial District	Angaur
Baules Sechelong	4th Senatorial District	Airai
David Ngirmidol	2nd Senatorial District	Ngaraard

Edobo Temengil	6th Senatorial District	Koror
Hank Takawo	1st Senatorial District	Kayangel, Ngarchelong
Joshua Koshiba	6th Senatorial District	Koror
John S. Tarkong	2nd Senatorial District	Ngaraard
Kuniwo Nakamura	6th Senatorial District	Koror
Lucius (Lakius) Malsol	5th Senatorial District	Ngatpang, Aimeliik
Masami Siksei	5th Senatorial District	Ngatpang, Aimeliik
Moses Y. Uludong	6th Senatorial District	Koror
Michungi "Mitch" Solang	7th Senatorial District	Peleliu
Olkeriil Rehuher	1st Senatorial District	Kayangel, Ngarchelong
Peter L. Sugiyama	6th Senatorial District	Koror
Seit Andress	3rd Senatorial District	Ngiwal, Melekeok, Ngchesar

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Carlos "Hiros" Salii	Speaker	Anguar State
Damei O. Otobed	Vice Speaker	Ngatpang State
Laurentino Ulechong	Floor Leader	Ngaraard State

MEMBERS

Akiko Sugiyama	Representative	Ngardmau State
Blau Skebong	"	Ngaremlengui State
Hideo Termeteet	"	Ngiwal State
Ignacio Anastacio	"	Ngchesar State
Johnny Reklai	"	Ngarchelong State
Kambalang Olebuu	"	Kayangel State
F. Kazuo Asanuma	"	Melekeok State
Mariano Carlos	"	Sonsorol State
Mengirarou Ngiratechekii	"	Airai State
Pablo Kyoshi	"	Tobi State
Santos Olikong	"	Koror State
Takeshi Kintol	"	Peleliu State
Minami V. Ueki	"	Aimeliik State

1.	Ngarchelong	Governor, Remoket Tarimel
	"	Speaker Tadao Ngotel
2.	Ngaraard	Secretary of State, John Ngiraked
	"	Speaker Isaac Soaladaob
3.	Ngiwal	Governor Elia Tulop
	"	Speaker Juan Polloi
4.	Melekeok	Governor Thomas Tellei
	"	Chairman Andres Demei
5.	Aimeliik	Governor Simer Eriich
	"	Speaker Louis O. Ngemaes
6.	Ngaremlengui	Governor Maidesil Rechuld
	"	Speaker Masuo C. Kyota
7.	Koror	State Administrator Yutaka Gibbons
	"	Speaker Katsutoshi Becheserrak
8.	Peleliu	Governor Yukio Shmull
	"	Speaker Fumio Rengiil

9.	Angaur	Governor Estevan Augustine
	"	Speaker Valerio Pedro
10.	Sonsorol	Governor Flavian Carlos
	"	Speaker Joseph Nestor
11.	Tobi	Governor Nemecio Andrew
	"	Speaker Marcello Hangaripai
12.	Ngcheyangel	Governor Sngebard Lluul
	"	Speaker Florencio Yamada
13.	Ngchesar	Governor Omelau Tanaka
14.	Airai	Governor, Roman Tmetuchl
15.	Ngardmau	Magistrate Sadang Silmai
16.	Ngatpang	Governor Rekemsik Etpison

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE

Amata Kabua	President
Anton deBrum	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Amata Kabua	Minister of Finance
Phillip Muller	Deputy Minister of Finance
Brenson Wase	Minister of Social Services
Hemos Jack	Minister of Transportation & Communication
Kunar Abner	Minister of Health Services
Kessai Note	Minister of Transportation & Communications
Kunio D. Lamari	Minister of Justice
Ruben R. Zachras	Minister of Interior
Tom D. Kijiner	Minister of Education
Charles T. Domnick	Minister of Public Works
Atjang Paul	Minister Resources & Development

LEGISLATIVE

Senator's Name	
Gushi Chutaro	Mili Atoll
Brenson Wase	Arno Atoll
Lekman Robert	Arno Atoll
Amata Kabua	Majuro Atoll
Henry Samuel	Majuro Atoll
Hemos Jack	Majuro Atoll
Tony DeBrum	Majuro Atoll
Phillip Muller	Majuro Atoll
Amasa Jonnaton	Aur Atoll
Charles Domnick	Maloelap Atoll
Litakwa Teiming	Wotje Atoll
Donald Mathew	Utirik Atoll
Kunar Abner	Ailuk Atoll
Tom Kijiner	Likiep Atoll
Report Enmius	Mejit Island
Evelyn Konou	Jaluit Atoll
Carl Heine	Jaluit Atoll
Andrew Heseia	Namorik Atoll

Ekbob Silk	Ebon Atoll
Hensi Balos	Kili Atoll
Kessai Note	Jabat Island
Ruben Zeckhreas	Ailinglaplap Atoll
Ajang Paul	Ailinglaplap Atoll
Alten Bejang	Lib Island
Imada Kabua	Kwajalein Atoll
Ataji Balos	Kwajalein Atoll
Hermius Kibin	Kwajalein Atoll
Tibne Phillipo	Lae Atoll
Kelep Rantak	Ujae Atoll
Kunio Lemari	Wotho Atoll
Jeton Anjain	Ronglap Atoll
Ismael John	Enewetak Atoll

JUDICIARY

Harold W. Burnett	Chief Justice, Supreme Court
John C. Lanhem	Associate Justice
Nelson K. Doi	Chief Justice, High Court
Herbert D. Soll	Associate Justice
A. D. Tennekone	Associate Justice
Beia Lalej	Associate Judge
Bojen Joseph	Chief, Judge, Traditional Rights Court
VACANT	Presiding Judge, District Court

DISTRICT COURT

Kabua Kabua	Presiding Judge
Beia Lalej	Associate Judge

Members of the Council of Iroij

Chairman/Iroij	Michael Kabua	Kwajalein
Vice Chairman/Leiroij	Atama Zedkeia	Majuro
Member/Iroij	Anjua Loeak	Ailinglaplap
Member/Iroij	Watak Kabua	Ebon
Member/Leroij	Neilan Loeak	Ailinglaplap
Member/Iroij	Rilang Tarkiem	Arno
Member/Iroij	Alfonso Lelwoj	Airok, Maloelap
Member/Iroij	Murjel Hermios	Maloelap
Member/Iroij	Lerok Leban	Mili
Member/Iroij	Felix deBrum	Likiep
Member/Iroij	Enos Smith	Mejit
Member/Iroij	Renton Peter	Enewetak

Public Service Commissioner

Tibrikrik Samuael	Chairman
Justin DeBrum	Commissioner
Alee Alik	Commissioner

Public Service

Oscar deBrum	Chief Secretary
Phillip K. Kabua	Deputy Secretary
Amenta Mathew	Clerk of the Cabinet
Hitiamy Gunasekera	Chief Planner
Fred J. Pedro	Information Officer
Donald F. Capelle	Clerk of the Nitijela
David Straus	Chief, Public Defender
Milton Zackios	Clerk of Courts
Toke Sawej	Chief of Revenue
Una M. Watak	Chief of Immigration
Tony Edwards	Clerk of the Council of Iroij
Paul S. Peter	Chief, Weather Services

Department Heads Listing

Charles Muller	Secretary, Transportation & Communications
Bryant S. Zebedy	Secretary, Resources & Development
Michael E. Capelle	Secretary, Public Works
Steven Muller	Secretary, Foreign Affairs
Marie Maddison	Secretary, Social Services
Carmen Bigler	Secretary, Internal Affairs
Alan E. Fowler	Secretary, Finance
Kinja Andrike	Secretary, Education
Robert B. Canfield	Chief of Police - Public Safety/Justice
Jack Helkena	Secretary, Health Services

Mayors 1983:

Aneo Keju	Mejit Island
Harold Matthew	Utirik Atoll
Koju Alfred	Ailuk Atoll
Raymond Capelle	Likiep Atoll
Ajnej Helbi	Wotje Atoll
Lomes Mckey	Maloelap Atoll
Rison Henson	Aur Atoll
Werner L. Kattil	Arno Atoll
Elsen Daniel	Mili Atoll
Ongra Hanerc	Jaluit Atoll
Augustine Nakamura	Namdrik Atoll
Mary Ann Tolwi	Ebon Atoll
Tamaki Juda	Kili/Bikini Atoll
Henry Anien	Namu Atoll
Gordon Note	Ailinglaplap Atoll
Anekka Lomwe	Jabat Island
Hilai Levan	Lib Islands
Alvin Jacklick	Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll
Randy Thomas	Rongelap Atoll
Jormeto Abin	Ujae Atoll
Moses Bokin	Lae Atoll
Rinton Jelke	Wotho Atoll
Hertes John	Ujelang/Enewetak Atoll

PART XI
STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

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NOTE: Tables listed as blank were removed because of duplication.

Reported Causes of [illegible]

No. and Percent of Hospital Discharges by Cause Group [illegible]

Republic of Palau

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following tables were compiled from data provided by each of the constitutional governments or from data available at Trust Territory headquarters.

The lack of uniform definitions and standards in some areas require that the data be considered for reference purposes only and not as definitive comparisons using common baseline criteria.

TABLE NO. 1

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

	REPMAR	PALAU	FSM	CNMI
Population (est. 1985)	27,556[1]	12,200[5]	91,015[4]	20,350[3]
ANNUAL REVENUES ($000)				
DOI Funds	13,339	10,501	40,342	6,630
Federal (grant) Funds	5,582	2,070	16,147	14,861.6
CIP Funds[5]	3,880,000	3,700	16,366,000	8,207
Other (local revenue, reimbursements, etc)	16,690	7,494	8,110.9	49,315.5
Annual Expenditures	22,233	26,828	NA	60,200
AGRICULTURE AND FISHING				
Agriculture Production	____	$124,581	NA	$2,060,560
(value and/or volume)	12,515 lbs	573,161 lbs	NA	3,634,507 lbs
Fisheries Production	____	____	NA	$ 497,000
(value and/or volume)	____	____	NA	365,000 lbs
Copra Production (short ton)	4,500	-0-	4,708	-0-
INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE				
Exports (value 000)	3,143	$ 464	NA	$9,800.6
Imports (value 000)	17,503	22,237	NA	83,457.5
Tourism (entries)	1,791	6,129	11,805	142,284
Number of Hotel Rooms	100	254	190	983
EMPLOYMENT				
Government/Private Labor Force	2214/2539	1460/1910	6585/4240[7]	2596/2592
Percent Unemployed (by local criteria)	M 22.2 F 27.1	NA	22%	8.7
Gross Domestic Product ($000)	____	31 580	106.5	____
Credit Unions/Cooperative	2	35	50	2
EDUCATION				
Elementary School Enrollment (all schools)	9,379[5]	2,893[6]	[4] 23,636	4,246
Secondary School Enrollment (all schools)	1,603	1,061	4,780	2,658
Post Secondary Enrollment (within TT)	NA	220	240	1,039
Public Expenditures on Education Per Pupil	____	$647	682	$ 1,730

Table 1 (continued)

HEALTH SERVICES				
Life Expectancy at Birth		60	NA	59/64
Birth Rate (per 1000 popul)	39.7	27.5	NA	31.4
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	33	18	NA	23.8[2]
No. of MD's to Population	1/3129	1/1444	1/5000 *	1/2282
Health Expenditures Per Capita	115	NA	NA	442
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION				
No. of Registered Motor Vehicles	967	1,700		5,098
No. of Outboard Motorboats	374	NA		400
No. of Telephones in Use	643	740		3,112
No. Television Receivers in Use	750	NA		3,536
No. of Miles of Primary Roads	95	14	19.4 *	62

*Paved road only.
*does not include medical officers.

TABLE NO. 2

POPULATION DENSITIES - MAJOR ISLANDS PER SQUARE MILES

	TOTAL SQ. MILES	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION SQ. MILES
MARSHALL ISLANDS	69.8	37,556	538.05
Majuro	3.52		
Ebeye	0.12		
POHNPEI STATE	133.3	27,871	209
Pohnpei Island	129.	24,788	192
TRUK STATE	49.1	46,159	938
Moen Islands	7	14,218	1,948
YAP STATE	45.9	10,948	239
Yap Island	38.67	6,951	180
KOSRAE STATE		6,462	153
Kosrae Island	42.3		
FSM TOTAL	270.8	91,440	338
PALAU	190.6	12,250	68.2
Koror	3.6	7,585	2,106.9
NORTHERN MARIANAS	182	20,350	111.8
Saipan	47.46	17,840	375.9

FOOTNOTES (table 1 & 2):

[1] Marshalls Population previously based on 1980 census. For 1985, a new base figure was used with a factor of 3.9% annum as the growth rate.

[2] Marianas #MD's/Capita: this figure reflects vacant positions at the time the information was gathered. If all vacancies were filled, the ratio would be much lower.

[3] This is the official population figure for 1985. Other figures appearing throughout the narrative entries are working figures for specific purposes.

[4] Source: Palau Office of Planning and Statistics. (March 1986). This figure based on 1980 census projection. A new census is scheduled for March 1986. Comparisons with previous year's population figures not viable until new census results are available.

[5] Public and Private Schools

[6] Public School only

[7] FSM Reports 9,800 workers in the subsistence economy.

TABLE NO. 3

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ANNUAL GRANT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

COMPARISON BY ACTIVITIES	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
Trust Territory Operations:			
Trust Territory Administration	4,419	4,441	2,704
College of Micronesia	1,500	1,568	1,522
Operations and Maintenance	7,000	4,900	---
Satellite Communications	1,000	980	932
Fuel/Claims Contingency	750	---	---
Pre-FY 1982 Medical Referrals	---	833	---
Sub-Total	14,669	12,722	5,158
Federated States of Micronesia:			
FSM Operations	39,200	40,342	38,763
Cholera	2,000	---	---
Sub-Total	41,200	40,342	38,763
Republic of the Marshall Islands:			
Operations	11,135	11,402	10,940
Republic of Palau:			
Operations	12,453	10,501	10,084
TOTAL OPERATIONS	79,457	74,967	64,945
Trust Territory Construction:			
Capital Improvements	33,588	17,150	8,989
Capital Relocation	---	3,920	---
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	33,588	21,070	8,989
Enewetak Support	800	802	857
Bikini Support	264	---	---
Bikini Resettlement Study	---	1,876	1,664
GRAND TOTAL	114,109	98,715	76,455

TABLE NO. 4

Deaths by Sex and Age Groups: Number of registered deaths by sex and age group in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana, 1984.

	M A L E			F E M A L E		
SEX & AGE GROUP/YR.	MARSHALL ISLANDS	PALAU	NORTHERN MARIANA	MARSHALL ISLANDS	PALAU	NORTHERN MARIANA
Under 1 year	14	7	—	19	4	—
1-4	7	2	10	8	1	7
5-9	2	—	2	1	—	—
10-14	1	—	2	—	—	1
15-19	2	2	2	—	1	—
20-24	—	4	3	—	1	—
25-29	—		3	1	1	—
30-34	3	5	4	1	1	1
35-39	1	—	4	1	—	2
40-44	—	2	2	2	1	—
45-49	2	2	2	—	—	4
50-54	6	1	3	2	—	4
55-59	5	5	3	—	—	1
60-64	5	2	4	4	3	6
65-69	10	1	10	2	2	5
70-74	9	1	5	4	2	1
75-79	4	2	11	2	—	4
80-84	2	5	1	2	1	4
85 & over	2	7	—	1	6	3
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	75	52	71	50	24	43

SOURCE: Certificates of death received from the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Republic of Palau for 1984.

NOTE: No data was received from the Federated States of Micronesia.

TABLE NO. 5

Number and Percent of registered live births by tupe of attendant, Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau, Calendar Years 1983 and 1984.

(BY RESIDENT OF MOTHER)

TYPE OF ATTENDANT	NUMBER 1984	NUMBER 1983	PERCENT 1984	PERCENT 1983
Republic of the Marshall Islands				
Physician	262	279	21.3	21.3
Medex/Registered Nurse/Graduate Nurse .	323	222	26.2	16.9
Health Assistant/Practical Nurse. . . .	497	689	40.3	52.6
Certified Midwife	---	---	---	---
Other	150	121	12.2	9.2
RMI TOTAL	1,232	1,311	100.0	100.0
Republic of Palau				
Physician	148	181	44.0	59.5
Medex/Registered Nurse/Graduate Nurse .	128	120	38.1	39.5
Health Assistant/Practical Nurse. . . .	4	1	1.2	0.3
Certified Midwife	43	---	12.8	---
Other	13	2	3.9	0.7
PALAU TOTAL	336	304	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Graduate Nurses (G.N.) are graduates of a 2 1/2 year course in Nursing Education Community College of Micronesia School of Nursing. Registered Nurses (R.N.) are trained in Hawaii or the mainland, USA and have been registered in the United States.

Certified Nurse Midwife, is a graduate nurse who has successfully completed a recognized program in midwifery.

Other includes the traditional village midwives, most of whom have had training at general hospitals.

SOURCE: Certificates of live births received from the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau for calendar year 1983 and 1984 respectively.

TABLE NO. 6

Number and percent of registered live births by Place of Occurance, Republic of the Marshall Islands and Republic of Palau, Calendar Year 1983 and 1984.

(BY RESIDENCE OF MOTHER)	NUMBER		PERCENT	
PLACE OF BIRTH	1984	1983	1984	1983
Republic of the Marshall Islands				
General Hospital	578	509	46.9	38.8
Field Hospital	301	331	24.4	25.2
Dispensaries	171	199	13.9	15.2
Home/Others.	182	272	14.8	20.7
RMI TOTAL.	1,232	1,311	100.0	99.90
Republic of Palau				
General Hospital	327	301	97.3	99.0
Field Hospital	---	---	---	---
Dispensaries	---	---	---	---
Home/Others.	9	3	2.7	1.0
RMI TOTAL.	336	304	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Includes 18 births which occured to residents of Kwajalein Missile Range Facility. Field Hospitals includes the Ebeye Field Hospital, Republic of the Marshall Islnads.

SOURCE: Certificates of live births received from the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau for calendar year 1983 and 1984 respectively.

TABLE NO. 7

Deaths reported from the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Calendar Year 1983 and 1984 (Deaths by Residence of Deceased). Listed in Rank Order by Causes of Death for 1984.

RANK ORDER		NUMBER		PERCENT	
		1984	1983	1984	1983
1	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 410-429)	13	22	10.4	16.7
1	Diabetes Mellitis (250)	13	11	10.4	8.3
2	Pneumonia & Influenza (480-487)	11	13	8.8	9.8
3	Malignant & Benign Neoplasms (140-209, 120-239) .	10	6	8.0	4.5
3	Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438).	10	5	8.0	3.8
4	Prematurity (765)	8	7	6.4	5.3
5	Diarrheal & Intestinal diseases (004, 006, 008-009).	7	10	5.6	7.6
5	Congenital Anomalies (740-759).	7	4	5.6	3.0
6	Certain causes of mortality of early infancy 760-764, 766-779)	5	7	4.0	5.3
6	Nutritional Deficiencies (260-270).	5	5	4.0	3.8
6	Pertussis (Whooping Courgh) (033)	5	—	4.0	—
7	Accident, all types (E800-E949)	4	7	3.2	5.3
8	Cirrhosis of the liver.	3	2	2.4	1.5
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases & allied conditions (490-496).	2	—	1.6	—
9	Hepatitis	2	—	1.6	—
9	Septicemia.	2	—	1.6	—
9	Intestinal Obstruction (560-569).	2	—	1.6	—
10	Acquired Immundeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) (279.4).	1	—	0.8	—
10	Meningitis, bacterial (320=322)	1	5	0.8	3.8
10	Tuberculosis, all forms (101-012, 013-018). . . .	1	—	0.8	—
10	Nephritis & Nephrosis (580-589)	1	—	0.8	—
10	Meningicoccal (036)	1	—	0.8	—
10	Omphalitis (newborn) (771.4).	1	—	0.8	—
11	Suicide (E950-E959)	—	7	—	5.3
12	Homicide (E960-E969).	—	2	—	1.5
13	Peptic Ulcer (531-553).	—	1	—	0.8
14	Maternal deaths (630-639, 640-648, 650-659, 660-669, 670-674)	—	2	—	1.5
15	All other external causes (E980-E999)	—	1	—	0.8
	All other causes, remainder of (000-130, 240-739, 780-789, 790-799.9)	10	14	8.0	10.6
	Of all other causes, ill-defined & unknown (780-789, 790-799)	6	9	—	—
	ALL CAUSES, TOTAL	131	140	100.0	99.0

TABLE NO. 8

Deaths reported from the Republic of Palau, Calendar Year 1983 and 1984 (Deaths by Residence of Deceased). Listed in Rank Order by Causes of Death for 1984.

RANK ORDER		1984	1983	1984	1983
1	Accident, all types (E800-E949)	14	6	18.4	7.2
2	Malignant & Benign neoplasms (140-209, 210-239)	8	10	10.5	12.0
2	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438).	8	10	10.5	12.0
3	Disease of Heart (390-398, 402, 410-429). . . .	6	5	7.9	6.0
3	Suicide (E950-E959)	6	4	7.9	4.8
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases & allied conditions (490-496)	5	6	6.6	7.2
4	Diarrheal & intestinal disease (004, 006-008-009)	5	2	6.6	2.4
5	Pneumonia & influenza (480-487)	3	3	3.9	3.6
5	Prematurity (765)	3	4	3.9	4.8
6	Diseases Mellitis (250)	2	1	2.6	1.2
6	Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-764, 766-779)	2	—	1.6	—
6	Septicemia (038).	2	1	2.6	1.2
7	Nutritional deficiency (260-269).	1	—	1.3	—
7	Meningitis, Bacterial (320-322)	1	—	1.3	—
7	Cirrhosis of the liver (571).	1	1	1.3	1.2
7	Congenital anomalies (740-759).	1	1	1.3	1.2
7	Essential Hypertension (401).	1	—	1.3	—
8	Tuberculosis, all types (010-012, 013-018). . .	—	3	—	3.6
9	Homicide (E960-E969).	—	2	—	2.4
10	Nehpritis & Nephrosis (580-589)	—	3	—	3.6
11	Anemia (280-285).	—	1	—	1.2
	All other causes, remainder of (000-130, 240-739 780-789, 790-799).	7	20	9.2	24.1
	Of all other causes, ill-defined & unknown (780-789, 790,799)	6	12	—	—
	ALL CAUSES, TOTAL	82	95	98.7	99.7

TABLE NO. 9

Infant Deaths report from the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau for Calendar Year 1983 and 1984. (Listed in Rand Order by 1984 data).

RANK ORDER	(Death by Residence of Deceased) CAUSE GROUP	NUMBER 1984	NUMBER 1983	PERCENT 1984	PERCENT 1983
	Republic of the Marshall Islands				
1	Prematurity (765).	9	7	27.3	21.9
2	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	6	4	18.2	12.5
3	Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-764, 766-769).	5	7	15.2	21.9
4	Pneumonia & influenza (480-487).	3	5	9.1	15.6
4	Diarrheal & intestinal diseases (004, 006, 008-009).	3	3	9.1	9.4
4	Pertussis (Whooping cough) (033)	3	—	9.1	—
5	Meningitis, bacterial (320-322).	1	3	3.0	9.4
5	Omphalitis (771.4)	1	—	3.0	—
5	Nutritional deficiencies (260-269)	1	1	3.0	3.1
5	Congestive heart failure (428.0)	1	—	3.0	—
	All other causes, remainder of the above . . .	—	2	—	6.3
	ALL CAUSES, TOTAL.	33	32	100.0	100.0
	Republic of Palau				
1	Prematurity (765).	3	4	27.3	57.1
1	Diarrheal & intentinal diseases (004, 006, 008-009).	3	1	27.3	14.3
2	Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-764, 766-769).	2	—	18.2	—
2	Septicemia (038)	2	—	18.2	—
3	Meningitis, bacterial (320-322).	1	—	9.1	—
4	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	—	1	—	14.3
5	Accident (aspiration of milk during feeding) (E911).	—	1	—	14.3
	ALL CAUSES, TOTAL.	11	7	100.0	100.0

TABLE NO. 10

Crude birth, death and infant mortality rates in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1965-1983.

			NUMBER		RATES		
YEAR	POPULATION	BIRTHS	ALL AGES	UNDER YEAR	CRUDE BIRTH[1]	CRUDE DEATH[1]	INFANT MORTALITY[2]
Republic of the Marshall Islands							
1965	18,062	692	114	24	38.3	6.3	34.7
1966	18,239	784	95	16	43.0	5.2	20.4
1967	18,925	775	121	21	41.0	6.4	27.1
1968	18,925	791	145	29	41.6	7.6	36.7
1969	19,328	817	116	18	42.3	6.0	22.0
1970	22,090	909	134	22	41.2	6.1	24.2
1971	22,860	900	99	31	39.4	4.3	34.4
1972	23,530	893	124	25	38.0	3.1	25.4
1973	24,135	1,028	151	50	42.6	6.2	46.3
1974	24,800	1,006	120	18	45.8	5.5	15.8
1975	25,580	1,108	127	37	43.3	5.0	33.4
1976	26,330	1,092	102	19	41.5	3.9	17.4
1977	27,100	1,121	166	50	41.4	6.1	44.6
1978	27,880	*466	82	26	16.4	2.91	55.8
1979	28,720	1,011	86	25	35.2	3.0	24.7
1980	29,669	1,030	81	21	34.7	2.7	20.4
1981	30,707	1,120	120	37	36.5	3.9	33.0
1982	31,835	782	89	20	24.6	2.8	25.6
1983	33,048	1,311	132	32	39.7	4.0	24.4
1984	34,301	1,232	125	33	35.9	3.6	26.8
Republic of Palau							
1965	10,823	385	69	31	35.6	6.4	80.5
1966	11,225	413	38	13	36.8	3.4	31.5
1967	11,365	424	62	18	37.3	5.5	52.5
1968	11,904	349	52	13	29.3	4.4	37.2
1969	12,291	379	80	19	30.8	6.5	50.1
1970	11,290	336	77	16	29.8	6.8	47.6
1971	11,540	326	66	10	28.2	5.7	30.7
1972	11,820	395	47	13	33.4	4.0	32.4
1973	12,160	401	53	18	33.0	4.4	42.8
1974	12,430	386	65	20	32.0	5.5	56.2
1975	12,780	356	68	19	27.9	5.3	53.4
1976	13,150	375	73	9	28.5	5.6	24.0
1977	13,520	344	60	9	25.41	4.4	26.2
1978	13,910	275	47	9	19.8	3.4	32.7
1979	14,320	302	62	14	21.1	4.3	46.4
1980	14,797	302	94	8	20.4	6.4	26.4
1981	15,317	260	77	3	17.0	5.0	11.5
1982	15,873	315	83	7	19.8	5.2	22.2
1983	16,457	304	82	7	18.5	5.0	23.0
1984	17,038	336	76	11	19.7	4.5	32.7

[1] Rate per 1,000 mid-year population [2] Rate per 1,000 live births

*Republic of the Marshall Islands reported births only during first half of the year.

TABLE NO. 11

Number and percent of total visits of diseases treated in the hospital outpatient clinics of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau, October 1984 - September 1985

CAUSE GROUPS	MARSHALL ISLAND	PALAU	TOTAL	%
Diseases of the respiratory system	3,646	1,089	4,735	16.9
Diabetes mellitus.	3,430	198	3,628	13.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue.	1,451	934	2,385	8.5
Injuries & adverse effects . .	433	1,548	1,981	7.1
Infectious diseases of the intestinal tract	1,547	354	1,901	6.8
Diseases of the digestive system	387	989	1,376	4.9
Diseases of the ear & mastoid process.	535	704	1,239	4.4
Asthma & other allergic conditions	743	174	917	3.3
Diseases of the eye.	288	455	743	2.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	269	414	683	2.4
Communicable diseases, N.E.C.[a]	558	53	611	2.2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	463	144	607	2.2
Fungus infections.	250	56	306	1.1
Gonococcal infection	73	168	241	0.9
Tuberculosis cases & suspects.	10	4	14	0.1
Syphilis	8	---	8	a
Rubella.	3	---	3	a
Leprosy cases & suspects . . .	2	---	2	a
All other diseases &[A] conditions, N.E.C.[A]	5,481	475	5,956	21.3
diseases & injuries, total	19,577	7,759	27,336	100.0

[a] Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: Monthly hospital statistical reports from the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau.

TABLE NO. 12

Number of registered live births, deaths and infant deaths by sex and by month of birth, Republic of the Marshall Islands, 1984. (By place of residence of Mother).

	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS[1]		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
January	57	42	99	10	6	16	--	4	4
February	52	32	84	10	8	18	3	1	4
March	49	46	95	10	8	18	3	1	4
April	55	56	111	8	2	10	3	2	5
May	44	57	101	5	5	10	2	4	6
June	47	50	97	5	5	10	1	1	2
July	54	54	108	3	5	8	--	1	1
August	34	49	83	2	3	5	1	2	3
September	90	44	134	2	1	3	--	--	--
October	57	75	132	1	--	1	--	--	--
November	46	37	83	13	--	13	--	--	--
December	50	55	105	6	6	12	2	2	4
TOTAL	635	597	1,232	75	49	124	15	18	33

SOURCE: Certificates of infant deaths received from the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

TABLE NO. 13

Number of registered live births, deaths and infant deaths by sex and by month of birth, Republic of Palau, 1984. (By place of residence of mother).

	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS[1]		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
January	15	12	27	6	2	8	1	--	1
February	17	8	25	3	4	7	1	1	2
March	14	13	27	4	1	5	--	--	--
April	23	17	40	6	4	10	--	--	--
May	17	16	33	2	--	2	1	--	1
June	9	13	22	5	1	6	1	--	1
July	11	13	24	3	--	3	--	--	--
August	15	9	24	3	1	4	--	--	--
September	15	18	33	8	1	9	--	--	--
October	13	12	25	4	3	7	1	2	3
November	16	13	29	3	1	4	2	--	2
December	12	15	27	5	6	11	--	1	1
TOTAL	177	159	336	52	24	76	7	4	11

TABLE NO. 14

Number and percent of first visits of diseases treated in the hospital outpatient clinics of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau, October 1984 - September 1985.

CAUSE GROUPS	MARSHALL ISLAND	PALAU	TOTAL	%
Diseases of the respiratory System, N.E.C.[a]	1,688	654	2,342	19.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	633	434	1,067	8.8
Diabetes millitus	1,016	29	1,045	8.6
Infectious diseases of the intestinal tract.	734	272	1,006	8.3
Injuries & adverse effects. .	175	698	873	7.2
Diseases of the digestive system.	105	421	526	4.3
Diseases of the ear & mastoid process	194	275	469	3.9
Diseases of the eye	124	340	464	3.8
Communicable diseases, N.E.C.[a]	272	53	325	2.7
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.	217	86	303	2.5
Intestinal parasitism	202	70	272	2.2
Gonoccal Infections	73	167	240	2.0
Asthma & other allergic conditions.	197	25	222	1.8
Fungus Infections	112	43	155	1.3
Diseases of the circulatory system.	66	85	151	1.2
Syphilis.	8	---	8	0.1
Tuberculosis, cases & suspects	4	2	6	a
Rubella	3	---	3	a
Leprosy, cases and suspects .	2	---	2	a
All other diseases and conditions N.E.C.[a]	2,453	225	2,678	
TOTAL	8,278	3,879	12,157	100.0

[a] Less than 0.1 percent

SOURCE: Monthly hospital statistical reports from the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Republic of Palau.

NOTE: No data was received from the Federated States of Micronesia.

TABLE NO. 15

Number of patients treated and number of registered deaths in hospitals by type of service and by sex and age groups in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau for the period October 1984 to September 1985 exclusive of newborns.

	UNDER 15 YEAR OF AGE		15 YEAR & OVER		ALL AGES, TOTAL[1]	
TYPE OF SERVICE & SEX OF PATIENT	NUMBER TREATED	DEATHS IN HOSPITAL	NUMBER TREATED	DEATHS IN HOSPITAL	NUMBER TREATED	DEATHS IN HOSPITAL
Medicine/Surgery						
Male	671	6	1,061	17	1,732	23
Female	286	6	935	6	1,321	12
Total	1,057	12	1,996	23	3,053	35
Obstetrics						
Total	1	--	987	--	988	--
Tuberculosis						
Male	--	--	7	--	7	--
Female	--	1	6	--	6	1
Total	--	1	13	--	13	1
Leprosy						
Male	--	--	2	--	2	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	2	--	2	--
All Services						
Male	671	6	1,070	17	1,741	23
Female	387	7	1,928	6	2,315	13
Total	1,058	13	2,998	23	4,056	36

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[1] Includes data from the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau.

TABLE NO. 16

PUBLIC HEALTH

A. FY1985 TOTAL HEADQUARTERS FEDERAL GRANTS ASSISTANCE

NOTE: The existing U.S. Federal laws mandate that the Trust Territory Headquarters be the recipient of certain categorical and block grants. Thus applications for each Trust Territory constitutional government are received at Headquarters and consolidated into one application to the U.S. Federal Government. Funds received are divided up among the governments, with partial funds retained at Headquarters (in the case of some of the grants) for salaries, supplies and travel for support staff at Headquarters. Local costs supported by the grants include salaries, equipment, supplies, indirect cost, etc. Below is the list of currently available grants and the amount of each award:

FEDERAL GRANT:	TOTAL GRANT FY'85
Health Planning:	
State Health Planning & Development Agency/ Health System Agency	$ 270,676
Maternal and Child Health Services	666,332
Crippled Children's Services (transferred to the governments)	-0-
Family Planning	117,760
Preventive Health & Health Services	330,197
Immunization Program	34,249
Venereal Disease Program	43,575
Continuing Education for Nurses Program	115,393
Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health	64,000
Mobile Outreach for Mothers and Children Program	65,000
Environmental Protection Agency	737,134
Total, Federal Health Grants, FY'85 Headquarters	$2,444,316

The Office of Health Services is provided a budget to fund salaries and travel of the office staff members who are not supported by the Federal grants, for basic office supplies and for administration of the medical referral program for the employees of the Trust Territory Headquarters.

B. ESTABLISHMENT OF INPATIENT CARE

General Hospitals	6
Sub-Hospitals	1
Total Hospitals, TTPI	7

Admission by services (exclusive of newborns) to Trust Territory hospitals (exclusive of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) for year ending September 1985:

Medicine:	
15 year and over	1,646
Under 15 years (pediatrics)	1,057

(Table 16 continued)

Surgery	350
Obstetrics.	988
Tuberculosis.	13
Leprosy	2
Total all services.	4,056*

*Include data for the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Republic of Palau.

C. SERVICE UNITS FOR OUTPATIENT CARE

1. There is a general outpatient clinic in each hospital in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau and the Northern Mariana Islands.

2. Tuberculosis control and leprosy control are under the supervision of the general hospitals. Chest clinics are held weekly in all areas. Hypertension clinics are held twice a week in all areas.

3. During the year in review, there were ten government and two privately owned (Seventh Day Adventist and a dentist in Pohnpei) dental clinics in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Dental officers periodically travelled by field trip ship to provide dental services to the outer islands.

4. Other units for outpatient care were provided at the dispensaries which were staffed by medex, health assistants, and practical nurses.

The following are the dispensaries in each administrative area:

Republic of the Marshall Islands.	58
Federated States of Micronesia:	
Pohnpei.	22
Kosrae	3
Truk	47
Yap.	22
Republic of Palau	13
Northern Mariana Islands.	8
TOTAL.	173

5. Maternity clinics and well-baby conferences are held weekly in all general hospitals. Clinics are also held periodically in the sub-hospital and outlying dispensaries.

6. There are no maternity homes in the Trust Territory. There are 62 beds for obstetrics care in the general and field hospitals as of September 30, 1985.

(Table 16 continued)

7. There are no leprosariums in the Trust Territory. When necessary, facilities for active cases are made available at each hospital.

8. There are no infectious disease hospitals in the Trust Territory. Facilities for isolation are provided in each hospital.

9. There are no mental hospitals in the Trust Territory. Persons requiring treatment for mental illness are accommodated by each hospital.

TABLE NO. 17

Live Births by Age of Mother: Number of registered live births by age of mother in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1984, by place of residence of mother.

AGE GROUP TOTAL	MARSHALL ISLANDS	PALAU	TOTAL*	NORTHERN MARIANA
Under 15	---	---		1
15 - 19	195	60		88
20 - 24	417	121		195
25 - 29	335	72		204
30 - 34	181	59		106
35 - 39	88	21		34
40 - 44	16	3		3
45 +	—	—		—
Total	1,232	336		631

*Provisional

Source: 1984 certificates of live births received from the above areas.

TABLE NO. 18

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CONTROL

Morbidty of notifiable diseases reported by the Constitutional Governments (Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau) for FY 1984 and 1985.

DISEASES	NUMBER 1985	NUMBER 1984	PERCENT 1985	PERCENT 1984
Influenza	6,927	6,642	43.2	41.1
Gastroenteritis	4,157	4,538	25.9	28.1
Conjunctivitis.	2,031	2,225	12.7	13.8
Amebiasis	825	709	5.1	4.4
Gonorrhea	795	484	49.5	3.0
Chickenpox.	406	318	2.5	2.0
Hepatitis Type A.	178	---	0.5	---
Fish Poisoning.	144	135	0.9	0.8
Strep Throat and Scarlet Fever.	139	65	0.9	0.4
Syphilis.	126	227	0.8	1.4
Hepatitis, unspecified.	81	51	0.5	0.3
Tuberculosis, all forms	69	85	0.4	0.5
Leprosy	67	62	0.4	0.4
Mumps	46	11	0.3	0.1
Typhoid fever	13	6	0.1	a
Filariasis.	13	14	0.1	0.1
Meningitis, other (ecept tuberculosis). . . .	10	6	0.1	a
Hepatitis Type B.	8	---	a	---
German Measles.	4	---	a	---
Measles	3	---	a	---
Meningitis, Meningococcal	1	2	a	a
Malaria[1]	1	---	a	---
Pertussis (Whooping cough).	1	451	a	2.8
Cholera	---	134	---	0.8
TOTAL	16,045	16,165	100.0	100.0

[a] Less than 0.1 percent.

[1] Imported case

SOURCE: Monthly morbidity epidemiological reports received from the above areas.

TABLE NO. 19

PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL

Protected water supply and excreta disposal systems are mainly limited to housing areas for government employees, to hospitals, and to a few government and mission schools.

Estimated population, including non-indigenous persons, served by protected water supply and excreta disposal systems in FY1985 are:

DISTRICT/AREA SERVED	ESTIMATED POPULATION WITH PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY[a]	ESTIMATED POPULATION WITH BOTH WITH PROTECTED & EXCRETA DISPOSAL
Northern Mariana Islands		
Saipan	16,720	1,350
Rota	1,320	---
Tinian	880	---
Marshall Islands		
Kwajalein.	b	b
Ebeye Islands.	7,920	9,150
Majuro	660	900
Palau		
Koror.	3,960	750
Outer Villages	3,520	---
Pohnpei		
State Center & some schools, including some Villages and outer islands	6,600	1,350
Truk		
State Center and some villages	1,980	1,050
Yap	440	450
Total, exclusive of Kwajalein Missile Range . .	44,000	15,000

[a] When chlorine supplies are available and distributed according to schedule. Without chlorination, no water supplies, except Kwajalein Missile Range, can be considered safe for consumption.

[b] In houses and facilities for non-indigenous employees of Kwajalein Missile Range facilities.

TABLE NO. 20

G. DISEASES TREATED

(1a) Number and percent of hospita- discharges classified by cause group reported in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, 1984.

CAUSE GROUP	NUMBER	RATE
Selected infectious diseases (001-003)	5	0.2
Bacillary dysentary (004)	-	-
Food Poisoning (005)	-	-
Amebiasis (006)	99	3.9
Other & unspecified forms of dysentary (007-009)	57	2.3
Tuberculosis, all forms, total (010-019)	45	1.8
Tuberculosis, repiratory (011-012)	39	1.6
Tuberculosis, other forms (013-019)	6	0.2
Leprosy (030)	-	-
Whooping cough (033)	15	0.6
Meningococcal infection (036)	1	a
Tetanus (037)	-	-
Other bacterial diseases (020-027, 031-032, 034-035, 038-041)	1	a
Poliomyelitis and other enteroviral diseases of the nervous system (045-049)	3	0.1
Chickenpox (052)	11	0.4
Measles (055)	-	-
Rubella (056)	-	-
Infectious Hepatitis (070)	11	0.4
Mumps	-	-
Other viral diseases (050-051, 053-054, 057, 060-068, 071, 073-079)	5	0.2
Syphilis (090-079)	1	a
Gonococcal infections (098)	-	-
Other venereal diseases (099)	-	-
Other spirochetal diseases (100-104)	-	-
Mycoses (110-118)	3	0.1
Filarial infestation (125)	-	-
Ancylostomiasis (126)	-	-
Other helminthiases (120-124, 127-129)	37	1.5
Other infective and parasitic diseases (080-089, 130-136, exclusive of above)	14	0.6
Malignant neoplasms (140-199)	25	1.0
Malignancies of lymphatic & hematopoietic tissue (200-209)	5	0.2
Benign neoplasms (210-228)	1	a
Neoplasms of unspecified nature (230-239)	2	0.1
Diabetes mellitus (250)	101	4.0
Other endocrine diseases (240-246, 251-258)	4	0.2
Avitaminoses & other nutritional deficiencies (260-269)	16	0.3
Other metabolic diseases (270-279)	19	0.8
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs (280-289)	7	0.3
Mental disorders (290-319)	20	0.8
Inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system (320-326)	11	0.4
Other diseases of the nervous system (330-333, 340-359)	14	0.6
Inflammatory diseases of the eye (360-379)	92	3.7
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (380-389)	14	0.6
Rheumatic fever (390-392)	8	0.3
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	6	0.2
Hypertension disease (401,405)	25	1.0
Hypertension heart disease (402)	5	0.2
Hypertension renal disease (403)	-	-
Hypertension heart and renal diseases (404)	2	0.1
Ischemic heart disease (410-414)	8	0.3

(Table 20 continued)

CAUSE GROUP	NUMBER	RATE
Diseases of heart rhythm (415-417)	-	-
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	23	0.9
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	13	0.5
Other diseases of the circulatory system (440-448, 450-458)	19	0.8
Acute respiratory infections (460-478)	73	2.9
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	356	14.2
Bronchitis and emphysema (490-492, 494-496)	61	2.4
Asthma (493)	108	4.3
Other diseases of the respiratory system (500-508, 510-519)	12	0.5
Diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (520-529)	13	0.5
Gastritis & duodenitis (535)	91	3.6
Other diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum (530-534, 536-537)	14	0.6
Appendicitis (540-543)	13	0.5
Hernia of the abdominal cavity (550-553)	18	0.7
Non-infective enteritis and colitis (555-558)	-	-
Other diseases of the intestine and peritoneum (560-569)	22	0.9
Other diseases of the digestive system (570-579)	35	1.4
Nephritis and nephrosis (580-589)	15	0.6
Other diseases of the urinary system (5890-599)	95	3.8
Diseases of the male genital organs (600-608)	13	0.6
Diseases of the breast, ovary and fallopian tube, parametrium (610-616)	27	1.1
Other disorders of female genital tract (617-629)	37	1.5
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium (631-639, 640-648, 651-669)	194	7.7
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-686)	121	4.8
Other inflammatory and conditions of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-709)	16	0.6
Arthropathies and related disorders (710-719)	24	1.0
Dorsopathies (720-724)	9	0.4
Rheumatisim, excluding the back (725-729)	9	0.4
Oseopathies, chondropathies and acquired musculoskeletal deformaties (730-739)	8	0.3
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	8	0.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	40	1.6
Symptoms referable to systems or organs (780-789)	96	3.8
Senility and ill-defined diseases (790-799)	10	0.4
All injuries, total	107	4.3
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (E810-E819)	26	1.0
Motor vehicle nontraffic accidents (E820-E825)	16	0.6
Other road vehicle accidents (E826-E829)	16	0.6
Water transport accidents (E830-E839)	2	0.1
Air & Space transport accidents (E840-E845)	-	-
Vehicle accidents, N.E.C. (E846-E848)	1	a
Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals (E850-858)	4	0.2
Poisoning by other solid and liquid substances, gases and vapors (E860-E869)	37	1.5
Misadventures to patients during surgical & medical care (E870-E876)	1	a
Surgical & Medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of patient or later complication, without mention of misadventure at time of procedure (E878-E879)	2	0.1

(Table 20 continued)

CAUSE GROUP	NUMBER	RATE
Accidental falls (E880-E886, E888)	28	1.1
Fracture, cause unspecified (E887)	1	a
Accidents caused by fire and flames (E890-E899)	7	0.3
Accidents due to natural and environmental factors (E900-E909)	4	0.2
Accidents caused by submersion, suffocation and foreign bodies (E910-E915)	7	0.3
Other accidents (e916-E928)	44	1.8
Late effects of accidental injury (E929)	7	0.3
Adverse effects in therapeutic (E930-E949)	1	a
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E950-E959)	2	0.1
Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (E960-E969)	18	0.7
Legal intervention (E970-E978)	-	-
Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted (E980-E989)	2	0.1
TOTAL, all causes listed above	2,512	100.9
Normal deliveries (650)	889	
Contraceptive management (V25)	67	
Persons encountering health services for specific procedures and aftercare (V24, V50-V59)	33	
Total all discharges exclusive of newborns	3,501	
Premature (5lbs, 7 3/4oz)	29	
Mature (5lbs, 8oz & over)	595	
Birthweight not stated	25	
Newborn total (V30)	649	

"a" Less than 0.1 percent.

Code numbers in parentheses following disease description are from the Hospital International Classification of Diseases, adapted (H-ICDA), PHS Publication No. 1692, revised November 1968.

Source: Disease summary cards from Majuro Hospital

TABLE NO. 21

The following shows (in yen) details of assistance received each year including a breakdown of each State's share of the assistance using average exchange rates of two hundred fifty yen to the dollar (Y250=$1.00)

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATES

STATE	1981	1982	1983	1984
Kosrae	9,800,000	5,080,000	24,680,000	2,494,000
Pohnpei	23,333,333	23,333,333	11,560,000	5,764,400
Truk	23,333,333	23,333,333	17,280,000	5,764,400
Yap	15,533,333	13,533,333	6,080,000	3,177,200

TABLE NO. 22

TOTAL LOAN PORTFOLIO - OLD EDLF AND FSMDB-APPROVED LOANS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1985
U.S. $

STATE	OLD EDLF		FSMDB		TOTAL	
Yap	8/	$155,588	8/	$ 289,500	16/	$ 445,088
Truk	29/	141,513	28/	805,600	57/	947,113
Pohnpei	14/	188,738	56/	1,662,331	70/	1,851,069
Kosrae	2/	100,440	15/	291,870	17/	392,310
TOTAL	53/	$586,279	107/	$3,049,301	160/	$3,635,580

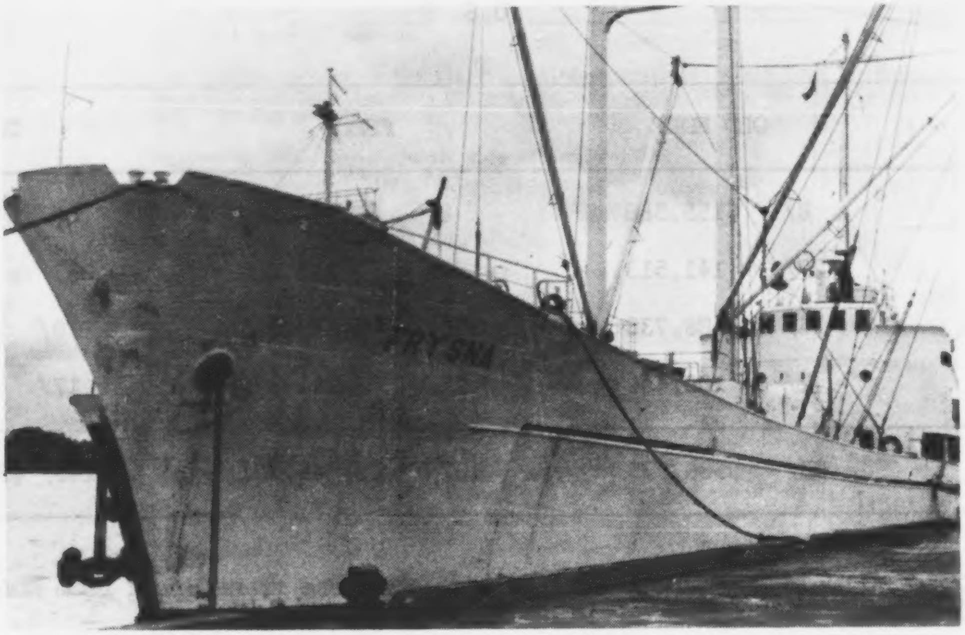
NOTE: All old EDLF loans dealing with FSM were transferred from EDLF, Saipan to FSMDB June 1, 1983 for reservicing and collection.

TABLE NO. 23

The following numbers of Foreign tuna fishing vessels were licensed under the Micronesian Maritime Authority to fish in the FSM 200-mile extended fisheries zone in mid-1985.

FOREIGN TUNA FISHING VESSELS
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

PLACE	PURSE SEINE	LONG-LINE	POLE-AND-LINE	GROUP SEINE	TOTAL
Japan	32	231	82	7x4	373
Korea	4	0	0	0	4
Taiwan	2	28	0	2x2	34
U.S.A.	10	0	0	0	10
Solomons	0	2	0	0	2



NEW KOSRAE VESSEL – The M/S Frysna is shown at the Pohnpei dock where it arrived Dec. 6 to be transferred to the Kosrae state government which purchased it from Micronesian Transport Line of Saipan to replace the M/V Kaselehlia as a field trip ship.

TABLE 25

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

NUMBER OF REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS BY SEX, BY MONTH OF BIRTH, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1984

SEX AND MONTH	FSM TOTAL	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
BOTH SEXES					
January	223	20	66	114	23
February	215	15	65	109	26
March	245	17	76	127	25
April	223	17	60	128	18
May	211	13	71	108	19
June	194	12	68	97	17
July	205	17	54	112	22
August	198	10	64	103	21
September	216	4	77	96	39
October	227	8	71	120	28
November	229	11	82	113	23
December	215	11	82	102	20
TOTAL:	2,601	155	836	1,329	281
MALE					
January	109	8	36	52	13
February	115	9	37	58	11
March	119	7	41	61	10
April	111	9	26	67	9
May	116	5	40	60	11
June	107	6	35	55	11
July	112	8	27	64	13
August	98	4	30	54	10
September	118	3	39	49	27
October	123	4	37	68	14
November	127	5	47	60	15
December	125	6	49	59	11
TOTAL:	1,380	74	444	707	155
FEMALE					
January	114	12	30	62	10
February	100	6	28	51	15
March	126	10	35	66	15
April	112	8	34	61	9
May	95	8	31	48	8
June	87	6	33	42	6
July	93	9	27	48	9
August	100	6	34	49	11
September	98	1	38	47	12
October	104	4	34	52	14
November	102	6	35	53	8
December	90	5	33	43	9
TOTAL:	1,199	81	392	622	126

Note: N/R = Not Reported

TABLE 26

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEATHS OF ALL AGES (EXCLUSIVE OF FETAL DEATHS) BY SEX, STATE AND MONTH OF DEATH JANUARY 1984 THROUGH DECEMBER 1984

SEX AND MONTH	FSM TOTAL	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
BOTH SEXES					
January	21	1	9	7	4
February	21	5	5	10	1
March	23	3	7	4	9
April	13	0	4	7	2
May	27	6	6	12	3
June	20	4	7	5	4
July	17	0	12	5	0
August	26	1	13	6	6
September	22	3	10	7	2
October	13	1	6	6	0
November	15	N/R	6	8	1
December	24	1	9	8	6
TOTAL:	242	25	94	85	38
MALE					
January	13	0	7	4	2
February	9	1	4	3	1
March	11	1	4	3	3
April	7	0	3	2	2
May	14	3	4	6	1
June	15	3	6	5	1
July	7	0	5	2	0
August	18	1	9	4	4
September	17	3	5	7	2
October	10	1	4	5	0
November	10	N/R	3	6	1
December	17	1	9	3	4
TOTAL:	148	14	63	50	21
FEMALE					
January	8	1	2	3	2
February	12	4	1	7	0
March	12	2	3	1	6
April	6	N/R	1	5	0
May	13	3	2	6	2
June	5	1	3	0	3
July	10	0	7	3	0
August	9	0	4	2	2
September	5	0	5	0	0
October	3	0	2	1	0
November	5	N/R	3	2	0
December	7	0	0	5	2
TOTAL:	94	11	31	35	17

Note: N/R = Not Reported

TABLE 27

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

NUMBER OF REGISTERED INFANT DEATHS
(DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE)
BY TOTAL AND BY MONTH OF DEATH AND
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER
JANUARY 1984 THROUGH DECEMBER 1984

SEX AND MONTH	FSM TOTAL	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
BOTH SEXES					
January	2		1	1	
February	5	2		3	1
March	2	1			1
April	2			2	
May	3	1		2	
June	2			2	
July	1		1		
August	1	1			
September	1				1
October					
November	3		1	2	
December	1				1
TOTAL:	23	5	3	12	3

NUMBER OF REGISTERED FETAL DEATHS
(20 WEEKS AND OVER (GESTATION)
BY SEX, MONTH OF DEATH AND
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER
JANUARY 1984 THROUGH DECEMBER 1984

BOTH SEXES					
January	4		3		1
February	6			1	1
March	2			1	1
April	3		1	n/a	2
May	4	2			2
June	14	1	6	6	1
July	5	n/a	1	2	2
August	7		3	2	2
September	4		2	1	1
October	4		4		n/a
November	4		4		
December	4		4		
TOTAL:	61	5	30	14	12

Note: N/R = Not Reported

TABLE 28

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

NUMBER OF REGISTERED LIVE BIRTH BY AGE OF MOTHER
JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 1985

AGE GROUP TOTAL	FSM TOTAL	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
15	3	-	1	-	2
15-19	345	12	155	141	37
20-24	771	44	300	358	81
25-29	685	48	197	355	85
30-34					
35-39	716	46	162	437	71
40-44	61	3	18	35	5
45+	6	1	2	3	-
Age Unknown	2	1	1		
Totals	2,601	155	836	1,329	281

*Provisional

Source: 1984 Certificates of live births received from the above areas, from January to December 1984.

TABLE 29

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985

DISEASE	FSM TOTAL	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.
TOTALS:	9,995	1,143	850	605	597	711	800	696	778	544	847	1,141	1,283
Category "A"													
001 Cholera	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Category "B"													
006 Amebiasis	307	34	30	14	16	24	15	22	24	36	32	29	31
Category "C"													
372 Conjunctivitis	1,416	369	174	121	138	78	69	71	93	71	81	69	82
009.3 Diarrhea, presumed infectious (infantile)	178	3	46	7	2	5	62	3	4	4	3	20	19
009.3 Diarrhea, presumed infectious (child-adults)	529	25	34	27	15	37	37	60	51	30	54	57	102
009.1 Gastroeteritis, presumed infectious	1,713	208	112	51	84	186	173	98	83	80	149	326	263
098 Gonorrhea	259	11	9	16	8	19	25	31	30	39	30	33	8
573.1-573.3 Hepatitus, unspecified	52	-0-	8	5	6	2	1	5	7	4	8	5	4
487 Influenza	5,216	471	379	343	304	346	398	391	475	257	459	668	725
030 Leprosy	59	4	-	6	15	2	3	10	2	3	4	7	3
084 Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0-	-	-	1	-
055 Measles	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
004 Shigellosis	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010-012 Tuberculosis, pulmonary	44	2	4	7	2	3	3	4	-0-	4	-0-	2	17
033 Whooping cough	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
390-Rehumatic fever, acute	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE 30

REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985

DISEASE		FSM TOTAL	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.
Con't.														
Category "D"														
E865.2	Fish Poisoning	9	0	-	1	-	1	1	-0-	-0-	1	3	-	2
052	Chicken pox	142	10	33	3	3	6	5	3	5	14	19	18	23
056	German measles	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
072	Mumps	33	3	21	1	-0-	1	1	1	-0-	1	-0-	2	2
125	Filariasis	13	0	-	-	2	1	2	-0-	4	-	1	3	-
034	Strep Throat & Scarlet Fever	10	1	-0-	1	-	-0-	5	1	-0-	-0-	1	-	1

Notes: No cases of the following diseases were reported in the FSM between October 1984 and September 1985:

Category "A": Plague, Smallpox, Yellow Fever

Category "B": Dengue, Diptheria, Encephalitis, Meningitis Eosinophilic, Meningitis Meningocucoccal, Poliomyelitis, Ross River Fever, Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever, Typhus, Yaws.

Category "C": Conjunctivitis Newborn (GC), Hepatitis Viral Type B, Leptosporosis, Meningitis Bacterial other than Meningococcal, Rehumatic Fever Acute, Salmonella Infections Othern than typhoid Fever, Syphilis, Tetanus, Tuberculosis other forms, Whooping Cough, Meningitis Viral.

Category "D": German Measles.

TABLE 31

TOTAL HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY STATISTICS BY STATE
BY TYPE OF DISEASES
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985

TYPE OF DISEASES	FSM TOTAL	%	KOSRAE	%	POHNPEI	%	TRUK	%	YAP	%
Diseases & Condition NEC	15,408	16.6	594	13	5,282	12.7	7,180	19.8	2,352	22.3
Skin & Subc.	8,258	8.9	501	11	3,481	8.4	3,578	9.8	698	6.6
Other Respiratory sys.	11,256	12.1	650	14	4,606	11 2	4,520	12.4	1,480	14.0
Muscaloskeletal	3,293	3.5	312	6.6	1,306	3.2	1,263	3.5	412	3.9
Genitourinary	3,374	3.6	56	1.2	1,866	4.5	1,264	3.5	188	1.8
Ear & Mastoid	3,846	4.1	245	5.1	2,090	5.0	983	2.7	528	5.0
Physical Exams	4,965	5.3	33	.7	954	2.3	3,651	10.0	327	3.1
Intestinal Parasites	6,012	6.5	302	6.4	2,897	7.1	2,319	6.4	494	4.7
Asthma	3,497	3.8	362	.8	2,128	5.2	686	1.9	321	3.0
Family Planning	2,009	2.2	29	.6	1,287	3.2	449	1.2	244	2.3
Influenza	4,549	4.9	236	.5	2,341	5.7	1,295	3.6	677	6.4
Other digestive sys. dis.	3,475	3.7	268	5.7	949	2.3	2,039	5.6	219	2.1
Fungus	1,802	1.9	-0-		1,062	2.5	687	1.9	53	.50
Diabetis	1,072	1.2	118	2.5	693	1.6	210	.58	51	.48
Bacterial & other GI sys.	1,635	1.8	2	.04	1,074	2.51	526	1.44	33	.31
Circulatory system	2,452	2.6	225	4.8	1,185	2.8	660	1.8	382	3.6
Eye disease	2,893	3.1	62	1.3	1,670	4.0	936	2.6	225	2.1
Pnumonia	2,049	2.21	130	2.7	1,380	3.3	350	.96	189	1.80
Gastroentitis/diarrhea^2	1,182	1.3	12	.26	811	1.9	161	.44	198	1.9
Injuries	3,291	3.5	248	5.3	390	.94	2,500	6.9	153	1.5
Gastroentitis/diarrhea^2	859	.92	78	1.6	509	1.2	65	.18	207	1.96
Nutritional & metabolism	534	.57	-0-	-0-	434	1.0	76	.21	24	.23
Dis. of nervous sys.	303	.33	15	.32	187	.45	24	.06	77	.73
Leprosy cases	234	.25	5	.11	163	.40	23	.03	43	.41
Ameobiasis	758	.82	-0-	-0-	484	1.2	250	.69	24	.23
TB cases	735	.79	36	.77	300	.73	242	.67	157	1.5
TB suspects	796	.86	9	.19	187	.45	141	.39	459	4.4
Chicken pox	92	.09	13	.28	35	.08	29	.08	15	.14
Endocrine sys. dis.	121	.13	2	.04	69	.16	27	.07	23	.22

TABLE 32

TYPE OF DISEASES	FSM TOTAL	%	KOSRAE	%	POHNPEI	%	TRUK	%	YAP	%
Hepatitis	43	.05	3	.06	8	.02	31	.09	-0-	-0-
Mumps	9	.009	2	.04	2	.004	5	.01	-0-	-0-
Mental disorders	457	.50	-0-	-0-	306	.74	44	.12	107	1.0
Gonoccal impetin	311	.33	13	.28	248	.59	6	.01	44	.42
Allergies	689	.74	98	2.1	447	1.1	54	.15	90	.85
Fish poisoning	2	.002	-0-	-0-	2	.004	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Maljant neoplism	205	.22	16	.34	112	.27	51	.14	26	.24
Benign neoplasm	6	.006	-0-	-0-	1	.002	-0-	-0-	5	.05
Strep throat	7	.007	-0-	-0-	7	.019	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Leprosy suspects	383	.41	N/R	N/R	371	.89	1	.002	11	.10
Measles	5	.005	-0-	-0-	2	.004	3	.008	-0-	-0-
Filaria infection	11	.01	-0-	-0-	7	.019	-0-	.019	4	-0-
Pentisis	1	.001	-0-	-0-	1	.002	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	92,878		4,675		41,334		36,329		10,540	

Notes: The total figures show the numbers of patients visits, seen, and treated by physicians. Under reporting is common, therefore, it is estimated that FSM reports approximately 71% of what should have been reported. The following are estimate reporting in each of the FSM States: Kosrae 60%, Truk 49%, Yap 93% and Pohnpei 82%.

Source: State hospitals statistics Monthly Report.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC SERVICES
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985

STATE/ TYPE USERS	TOTAL	PILLS	IUD	CREAM/	CONDOM FOAM	RYTHM	VASEC- TOMY	STERILI- ZATION	EDUCAT- ION	PAP SMEAR
FSM TOTALS USERS	1,789	829	345	143	303	43	31	83	N/R	N/R
TOTAL New Acceptors	996	386	170	83	241	33	31	82	N/R	N/R
Current Users	777	443	175	64	62	10	0	1	N/R	N/R
Total Encounters	3,969	2,296	438	164	501	65	17	948	2,359	347
KOSRAE										
TOTAL USERS	266	95	108	0	42	17	4	0	N/R	N/R
New Acceptors	134	59	21	0	37	13	4	0	N/R	N/R
Current Users	132	36	87		5	4	0	0	N/R	N/R
Total Encounters	369	134	149	0	62	21	3	0	839	N/R
POHNPEI										
TOTAL USERS	755	473	170	4	51	2	2	45	N/R	N/R
New Acceptors	401	202	126	3	38	2	2	45	N/R	N/R
Current Users	354	271	44	1	13	0	0	0	N/R	N/R
Total Encounters	2,270	1,626	211	5	75	11	2	36	1,460	304
TRUK										
TOTAL USERS	572	158	28	126	210	2	24	24	N/R	N/R
New Acceptors	363	76	5	67	166	2	24	23	N/R	N/R
Current Users	209	82	23	59	44	0	0	1	N/R	N/R
Total Encounters	889	316	30	127	368	8	12	22	60	6
YAP										
TOTAL USERS	196	103	39	17	0	22	1	14	N/R	N/R
New Acceptors	98	49	18	13	0	16	1	14	N/R	N/R
Current Users	82	54	21	4	0	6	0	0	N/R	N/R
Total Encounters	441	220	48	32	1	25	0	51	N/R	N/R

Note: a) Under Total column where number of encounters, the figures here only indicated total encounters for the following methods of family planning excluded the education or encounters to the family planning program for counseling or health educations on family planning.

SPEC FUNDS HOSPITAL ENERGY PROJECT – South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation Energy Officer Penni Drodrolagi, right, is presenting Nov. 22 a $4,607.50 check to FSM External Affairs Acting Secretary Asterio Takesy as the first half of $9,215 to be provided by SPEC for installation of "occupant sensors" by ENTECH, Inc., of Guam in the Pohnpei State Hospital to automatically turn on and off electrical appliances. The sensors are expected to reduce hospital energy use by one-half and cost by $18,000 a year. From left are Alik L. Alik of the FSM External Affairs Department, Takesy, Pohnpei Hospital Administrator George Fleener and Drodrolagi.

TABLE 35

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

WELL CHILD CLINICS BY STATE PER AGE GROUP
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985

STATE	FSM TOTALS	-1 YEAR	1-4 YEARS	5-9 YEARS	10-14 YEARS	15-19 YEARS	20+ YEARS
KOSRAE	1,459	996	347	27	1	13	75
POHNPEI	7,020	2,973	3,129	847	37	22	12
TRUK	9,151	2,483	4,705	1,942	21	0	0
YAP	2,409	904	1,224	166	3	6	106
	20,039	7,356	9,405	2,982	62	41	193

Notes: These figures reflects the dosages of vaccines, such as polio, DPT, MMR, and other PPD given to the specify age-group above. Because of the recording system, it is impossible at this time to indicate specific users by age group.

Source: Immunization Monthly Reports received from the FSM States.

TABLE 36

PRE- AND POST- NATAL CLINICS
BY STATE AND TYPE OF VISIT
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985

TRIMESTER VISIT	FSM TOTALS	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
FIRST TRIMESTER	473	27	192	134	120
First Visit^{e}	298	26	120	78	74
Return Visits	175	1	72	56	46
SECOND TRIMESTER	2,491	229	1,106	877	278
First Visit^{e}	911	97	350	385	79
Return Visit	1,580	132	756	492	200
THIRD TRIMESTER	5,950	613	2,703	2,073	561
First Visit^{e}	922	35	259	558	70
Return Visit	5,028	578	2,444	1,515	491
POSTNATAL	348	N/R	240	68	40
First Visit	289	N/R	208	51	30
Return Visit	59	N/R	32	17	10

Notes:

N/R = Not Reported
E = All first visits must be attended by a physician.
Reports for postpartum visit not available from Kosrae.

Source: Monthly Hospital Statistics Report.

TABLE 37

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

DENTAL SERVICES
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985

STATES AND CLINICS	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEPT.
TOTAL FSM:												
Dental Clinics												
Total Visits	1,529	1,625	1,069	2,220	1,057	1,686	1,861	2,167	2,213	2,402	2,203	2,001
First Visit	592	692	389	1,295	533	890	1,036	1,271	1,207	1,202	1,131	1,066
Return Visit	937	933	680	925	524	796	825	896	1,006	1,200	1,072	935
Total Operations and Treatment	1,310	1,264	966	2,092	886	1,591	1,727	2,013	2,038	2,219	1,986	1,848
Total Examination Only	219	361	103	128	171	95	134	154	175	183	217	153
Field Clinics												
Total Visits	2,333	1,246	525	955	N/R	1,023	918	858	531	231	176	85
First Visit	2.263	1,010	470	915	N/R	870	563	603	393	209	129	64
Return Visit	70	236	55	40	N/R	153	355	255	238	22	47	21
Total Operations and Treatment	500	762	187	427	N/R	444	615	402	336	205	174	66
Total Examination Only	1,833	484	338	528	N/R	579	303	456	195	26	2	19
KOSRAE STATE												
Dental Clinics												
Total Visits	200	428	173	193	182	209	129	169	161	175	169	140
First Visit	16	301	57	18	23	19	17	69	21	21	13	16
Return Visit	184	127	116	175	159	190	112	100	140	154	156	124
Total Operations and Treatment	183	149	132	178	149	198	121	162	157	169	157	129
Total Examination Only	17	279	41	15	33	11	8	7	4	6	12	11

Table 37 continued)

DENTAL SERVICES
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985

STATES AND CLINICS	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEPT.
POHNPEI STATE												
Dental Clinics												
Total Visits	1,018	973	711	1,016	N/R	815	914	962	1,015	1,005	1,018	949
First Visit	471	318	292	597	N/R	492	529	497	541	437	468	449
Return Visit	547	655	419	419	N/R	323	385	465	474	568	550	500
Total Operations and Treatment	873	950	685	1,007	N/R	794	903	940	993	966	959	901
Total Examination Only	145	23	26	9	N/R	21	11	22	22	39	59	48
Field Clinics												
Total Visits	1,989	985	476	736	N/R	1,023	671	790	412	124	71	85
First Visit	1,988	978	464	736	N/R	870	392	535	338	118	58	64
Return Visit	1	7	12	-0-	N/R	153	279	255	74	6	13	21
POHNPEI STATE (cont.)												
Total Operations and Treatment	315	501	138	229	N/R	444	375	334	217	98	69	66
Total Examination Only	1,674	484	338	507	N/R	579	296	456	195	26	2	19
TRUK STATE												
Dental Clinics												
Total Visits	N/R	N/R	N/R	837	633	414	556	748	751	911	609	642
First Visit	N/R	N/R	N/R	640	418	286	385	562	509	623	484	454
Return Visit	N/R	N/R	N/R	197	215	128	171	186	242	288	125	188
Total Operations and Treatment	N/R	N/R	N/R	769	538	399	506	600	685	842	547	612
Total Examination Only	N/R	N/R	N/R	68	95	15	50	48	66	69	62	30

(Table 37 continued)

STATES AND CLINICS	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEPT.
Field Clinics												
Total Visits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	145	68	N/A	107	N/A	N/A
First Visit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	129	68	N/A	91	N/A	N/A
Return Visit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	-0-	N/A	16	N/A	N/A
Total Operations and Treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	145	68	N/A	107	N/A	N/A
Total Examination Only	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-0-	-0-	N/A	-0-	N/A	N/A
YAP STATE												
Dental Clinics												
Total Visits	311	224	185	174	242	248	262	228	286	311	407	270
First Visit	105	73	40	40	92	93	105	143	136	121	166	147
Return Visit	206	151	145	134	150	155	157	145	150	190	241	123
Total Operations and Treatment	254	165	149	138	199	200	197	211	203	242	323	206
Total Examination Only	57	59	36	36	43	48	65	77	83	69	84	64
Field Clinics												
Total Visits	344	261	49	219	N/A	N/A	102	N/A	119	N/A	105	N/A
First Visit	275	32	6	179	N/A	N/A	42	N/A	55	N/A	71	N/A
Return Visit	69	229	43	40	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	64	N/A	34	N/A
Total Operations and Treatment	185	261	49	198	N/A	N/A	95	N/A	119	N/A	105	N/A
Total Examination Only	159	-0-	-0-	21	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	-0-	N/A	-0-	N/A

NOTE: N/R = Not reported
N/A = Not available

TABLE 38

HEALTH FACILITIES
OCTOBER 1984

STATE	NUMBER	LICENSED BEDS	OPERATING BEDS	FACILITY IN OPERATION
FSM TOTAL				
Hospital	4	325	298	4
Building Complex	12	-	-	12
Superdispensaries	2	-	-	2
Field Dispensaries	110	-	-	91
KOSRAE				
Hospital	1	35	40	1
Building Complex	2	-	-	2
Superdispensaries	-	-	-	-
Field Dispensaries	5	-	-	1
POHNPEI				
Hospital	1	116	91	1
Building Complex	2	-	-	2
Superdispensaries	-	-	-	-
Field Dispensaries	23	-	-	12
TRUK				
Hospital	1	125	125	1
Building Complex	6	-	-	6
Superdispensaries	2	-	-	2
Field Dispensaries	60	-	-	60
YAP				
Hospital	1	50	42	1
Building Complex	2	-	-	2
Superdispensaries	-	-	-	-
Field Dispensaries	22	-	-	18

High Commissioner Janet J. McCoy inspecting a water catchment system on the island of Mejetto where the former residents of Rongelap have chosen as their new home.

TABLE 40

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FIELD DISPENSARY MORBIDITY STATISTICS
BY STATE
JANUARY 1984 THROUGH DECEMBER 1985

DISEASES & CONDITION	INTERNATIONAL DISEASE CODES	FSM TOTAL VISITS	%	KOSRAE VISITS	%	POHNPEI VISITS	%	TRUK VISITS	%	YAP VISITS	%
TOTAL:		67,037	(100)	1,386	(100)	18,623	(100)	39,610	(100)	7,418	(100)
Other Respiratory System Disease	460-465,489-492, 500-510	10,084	15.04	269	19.4	2,015	10.8	6,446	16.3	1,354	18.2
Intestinal Parasites	126-129	8,389	12.51	228	16.6	3,968	21.3	3,598	9.1	595	8.0
Injuries		4,589	6.84	75	5.4	1,583	8.5	2,624	6.6	307	4.1
Headache		3,895	5.81	53	4.0	1,083	5.6	2,123	5.4	636	8.5
Eye Disease	360-389	3,787	5.64	24	1.7	545	8.0	3,121	7.9	97	1.3
Arthristis/Gout		3,083	4.59	61	4.4	770	4.1	1,094	3.0	351	4.7
Asthma	493	3,034	4.52	14	1.0	795	4.3	1,781	4.5	444	5.9
Skin & Subcutaneou Disease	680-709	3,009	4.48	346	25.0	707	3.7	1,638	4.1	317	4.2
Influenza (Flu)	470-474	2,874	4.28	89	6.4	667	3.6	1,852	4.7	266	3.5
Musculo Skeletal Disease		2,430	3.62	58	4.2	545	3.0	1,486	3.8	341	4.5
Abcess & Carbuncles		2,191	3.26	16	1.2	663	3.5	1,384	3.5	128	1.7
Other Digestive System Disease	562-569	2,092	3.12	11	.80	611	3.3	929	2.3	541	7.2
Gastroenteritis under 2 yrs.		1,742	2.60	23	1.6	335	1.8	1,266	3.2	118	1.5
Gastroenteritis/ Diarrhea (2 yrs & older)	561	1,735	2.58	8	.6	489	2.6	1,094	3.0	144	1.9
G.I. Ulcers	531-534	1,450	2.1	1	.07	125	.7	1,233	3.1	91	1.2
Otitis Media	381-382	1,130	1.68			419	2.2	519	1.3	192	2.6
Leprosy Suspects		1,021	1.52			1,019	5.4			2	.02
P.U.O.		943	1.40			390	2.1	448	1.1	390	5.2
Genitourinary	580-629	828	1.23	1	.07	137	.73	526	1.32	164	2.2
Prenatal		819	1.22	1	.07	53	.30	606	1.5	159	2.1
Neuralgia		796	1.18			130	.70	666	1.7		
Amoebiasis	006	767	1.14			131	.70	414	1.0	222	2.9
Dental Conditions		755	1.12	1	.07	260	1.4	381	.96	113	1.5

(Table 40 continued)

DISEASES & CONDITION	INTERNATIONAL DISEASE CODES	FSM TOTAL VISITS	%	KOSRAE VISITS	%	POHNPEI VISITS	%	TRUK VISITS	%	YAP VISITS	%
Fungus	110-117	452	.67			209	1.12	173	.44	70	.9
Ear & Mastoid	380, 383-389	423	.63	62	4.5	80	.43	235	.60	46	.6
Abdominal		391	.58			169	.91	222	.56		
Chest Pain		369	.55	1	.07	128	.68	157	.39	83	1.1
GYN		337	.50	-0-	0	37	.20	301	.76	-0-	
Celulitis		343	.51	27	2.0	71	.40	173	.44	72	.9
Birth reported		324	.50	n/r		n/r		324	.82	n/r	
Hypertension		294	.43	8	.60	53	.30	159	.42	74	.99
Postnatal		282	.42	n/r		4	.02	260	.70	18	.24
Lymphadenitis		270	.40	n/r		2	.01	252	.64	16	.21
Nervous System Disease		253	.37	1	.07	1	.05	251	.63		
Pneumonia	480-486	213	.31	1	.07	72	.38	76	.20	64	.90
Chicken pox	052	184	.27*			39	.21	145	.40		
Allergies		182	.27*	3	.20	21	.11	123	.31	35	.50
Circulatory System Diseases	390-458	156	.23	2	.14	66	.35	38	.12	50	.70
Tuberculosis	010-019	139	.21			25	.13	86	.22	28	.40
Malnutrition	260-269	111	.17			13	.07	83	.21	15	.20
Others/Unknown		108	.16	1	.07	54	.29	53	.13		
Other infectious Diseases of GI tract		101	.15			50	.27	48	.12	3	.04
Tuberculosis Suspects		100	.15			4	.02	69	.20	27	.3
Well-Child		81	.12					61	.15	20	.2
Leprosy Cases		65	.09			1	.005	54	.14	10	.13
Cerebrovascular Disease	430-438	47	.07			5	.03	19	.05	23	.31
Gonorrhea	098	44	.07			39	.21	4	.01	1	.01
Diabetes	250	40	.05			3	.02	23	.06	14	.18
PE		40	.05					40	.10		
Immunization		38	.05			15	.08			23	.31
Mumps		33	.04			4	.02	29	.10		
Family Planning		24	.03			8	.04	16	.04		
Hepatitis		22	.3					13	.03	9	.12
Deaths Reported		21	.03					21	.05		
Mental Disorders		20	.02	1	.07	5	.03	13	.03	1	.01
Filarial Infections	125	19	.02					8	.02	11	.14
Fetal Deaths Reported		15	.02			1	.005	14	.04		
Herpes Zoster		6						6	.02		

(Table 40 continued)

DISEASES & CONDITION	INTERNATIONAL DISEASE CODES	FSM TOTAL VISITS	%	KOSRAE VISITS	%	POHNPEI VISITS	%	TRUK VISITS	%	YAP VISITS	%
Fish Poisoning		26	.04			3	.02	17	.04	6	.10
Meningitis		3	.004			1	.005	3	.007		
Tetanus		3	.004					1	.002	1	.01
Whooping Cough		1						1	.002		
Diphteria		1	.001					1	.002		
Drawning		1	.001					1	.002		
Rhumatic fever		1	.001					1	.002		
Chemical poisoning		1	.001					1	.002		
Measles		1	.001							1	.01

Note: Dispensaries

The total figures show the number of patient visits seen and treated by Health Assistants. Reports from the dispensaries have been very poor. Development has just begun to improve the recording and reporting system.

Excluded on this table is the total population encounters at the FSM dispensaries and super-dispensary were 58,114: Kosrae State 1,386; Pohnpei State 13,945, Truk State 33,044, and Yap State 9,739.

This table - above exhibits the nubmer of diseases and conditions by types causes the visits by the encounters. Under-reporting have been a big problem. Development for its improvement has just begun and required a lot of supplies.

Many diseases and conditions encounters at several field dispensaries in Yap for this reporting period have not been received.

Sources: Dispensary Monthly reports from the FSM States. Tabulated, analyized, and compiled at National Health Statistics Office.

TABLE 41

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED NOTIFEABLE DISEASES
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985

	FSM TOTALS	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
Category "A"					
001 Cholera	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
020 Plaque	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
050 Smallpox	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
060 Yellow fever	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Category "B"					
006 Amebiasis	307	6	44	241	16
061 Dengue	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
032 Diphtheria	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
323 Encephalitis	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
322.1Meningitis, meningocophilic	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
036 Meningitis, meningococcal	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
045 Poliomyelitis	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
062.8 Ross river fever	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
002 Typhoid & paratyphoid fever	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
080-082 Typhus	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
102 Yaws	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Category "C"					
098/4 Conjunctivitis, newborn (GC)	1,416	88	693	635	-0-
009.3 Diarrhea, presumed infectious (infantile)	178	-0-	98	80	-0-
009.3 Diarrhea, presumed infectious (child-adults)	529	14	190	325	-0-
009.1 Gastroeteritis, presumed infectious	1,713	132	727	340	514
098 Gonorrhea	259	9	207	4	39
070.1 Hepatitis, viral, Type A	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
070.3 Hepatitis, viral, Type B	3	1	2	-0-	-0-
573.1-573.3 Hepatitus, unspecified	55	1	2	24	-0-
487 Influenza	5,216	233	1,879	1,169	1,935
030 Leprosy	59	4	45	10	-0-
084 Malaria	1	-0-	-0-	1	-0-
055 Measles	4	-0-	2	2	-0-
320 Meningitis,bacterial, other than meningococcal	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
390-392 Rehumatic fever,acute	1	-0-	-0-	1	-0-
003 Salmonella infections, other than typhoid fever	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
004 Shigellosis	2	-0-	-0-	-0-	2
090-097 Syphilis	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
037 Tetanus	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
010-012 Tuberculosis,	2	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
pulmonary	44	-0-	26	13	5
013-018 Tuberculosis, other forms	2	-0-	2	-0-	-0-
033 Whooping cough	1	-0-	-0-	1	-0-
321 Meningitis, viral	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Category "D"					
E865.2 Fish Poisoning	9	-0-	9	-0-	-0-
052 Chicken pox	142	23	58	39	22
o56 German measles	3	1	-0-	2	-0-
072 Mumps	33	5	22	6	-0-
125 Filariasis	13	-0-	-0-	10	3
034 Strep Throat & Scarlet Fever	10	-0-	10	-0-	-0-

TABLE 42

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGES
BY CAUSE GROUP
JANUARY 1984 THROUGH DECEMBER, 1984

TYPE OF DISEASES	TOTAL	PERCENT	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
Selected infections diseases (001-003)	4	.04	-	-	4	0
Shigellosis include bacillary dysentery (004)	5	.05	-	4	1	-
Food Poisoning (005)	6	.06	5	-	1	-
Amebiasis (006)	43	.45	2	6	27	8
Other & unspecified forms of dysentery (007-009)	800	8.3	164	256	311	69
Tubercolosis, Respiratory (011-012)	104	1.0	1	33	63	7
Tuberculosis, other forms (013-019)	36	.37	2	1	17	16
Leprosy (030)	4	.04	-	-	4	1
Whooping Cough (033)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Meningococcal infection (036)	2	.02	-	2	-	-
Tetanus (037)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Other bacterial diseases (020-027,031-032,034-035,038-041)	21	.22	2	7	12	-0-
Poliomyelitis and other enteroviral diseases of the nervous system (045-049)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Chicken pox (052)	28	.29	24	2	1	1
Measles (055)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Rubella (056)	1	.01	-	1	-	-
Infections hepatitis (070)	25	.26	23	-0-	2	-
Mumps (072)	2	.02	-	2	-	-
Other viral diseases (050-051, 053,-054, 057,060, 060-068, 071, 073-079)	91	.95	16	61	14	-
Syphilis (090-097)	1	.01	-0-	1	-0-	-0-
Gonococcal infections (098)	6	.06	-0-	4	-0-	2
Other veneral diseases (099)	1	.01	-0-	1	-0-	-0-
Other spirochetal diseases (100-104)	2	.02	-0-	2	-0-	-0-
Mycoses (110-118)	6	.06	-0-	3	1	2
Filarial infestation (125)	1	.01	-0-	-0-	1	-0-
Ancylostomiasis (126)	10	.10	4	-0-	1	6
Other helminthiases (120-124, 127-129)	116	1.2	7	51	52	6
Other infective & parasite diseases (080-089, 130-136, exclusive of above	28	3.0	1	17	9	1
Malignant neoplasm of lips, oval cavity and pharynx (140-149)	4	.04	-0-	-0-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs & perotoneum (150-159)	9	.09	-0-	-0-	5	4

(TABLE 42 continued)

TYPE OF DISEASES	TOTAL	PERCENT	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
Malignant nesplasm of respiratory and intrathrasic organs (160-165)	2	.02	-0-	1	-0-	1
Malignant neoplasm of bone, connective tissue, skin, & breast (170-175)	25	.16	1	4	5	2
Malignant neoplasm of genitourinary organs female (179-184)	.30	12	1	7	2	2
Malignant neoplasm of genitourinary organs male (185-189)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm of other & unspecify sites (190-199)	.10	10	-	2	7	1
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic & hematoportic tissue (200-208)	.12	12	2	6	4	1
Benign neoplasms (210-228)	.24	23	-	10	12	1
Neoplasms of unspecified nature (230-239)	.08	8	-	1	7	-
Diabetes mellitus (250)	.67	66	19	18	23	6
Other indocrine diseases (240,246,251-258)	.22	21	-	10	7	4
Anitaminoses & malnutrition (260-269)	53	.55	6	16	23	8
Other metabolic diseases (270-279)	31	.32	2	13	12	4
Diseases of the blood & blood forming organs (280-289)	58	.60	8	17	24	9
Mental disorders (290-319)	59	.61	4	19	14	22
Inflammatory diseases of the CNS (320-326)	58	.60	4	23	27	4
Other diseases of nervous system (330-337, 340-349, 350-359)	15	.17	-0-	1	14	-0-
Disorders of eyes and adnexia (360-379)	121	1.3	-0-	20	99	-0-
Disorders of the ear & mastoid process (380-389)	107	1.1	6	64	16	21
Rheumatic fever (390-398)	7	.07	4	1	2	-0-
Chronic rheumatic heart diseses (393-398)	5	.05	1	3	1	-0-
Hypertension diseases (401,405)	70	.73	17	27	20	6
Hypertension heart disease (402)	-0-		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Hypertension renal disease (403)	1	.01	1	1	-0-	-0-
Ischemic heart disease (410-414)	30	.31	1	24	4	1
Disorders of heart rhythm (415-417)	10	.10	1	7	-0-	1
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	60	.62	9	16	27	8
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	33	.34	3	18	7	5

(Table 42 continued)

TYPE OF DISEASES	TOTAL	PERCENT	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
Other diseases of the circulatory system (440-448,451-458)	37	.39	2	11	23	1
Acute Respiratory infections (460-478)	240	2.5	9	145	36	50
Phumonia (480-486)	676	7.0	117	341	166	52
Influenza (487)	232	2.4	50	129	22	31
Asthma, emphysema a bronchitis not specified as acute or chronic (490-496)	738	7.7	82	420	154	82
Other diseases of the respiratory system (500-508, 510,-519)	42	.43	3	18	10	11
Diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (520-529)	23	.24	2	6	11	4
Gastritis and duodenitis (535)	119	2.1	32	83	61	23
Other diseases of the esophagus, stomach & duodenum (530-534, 536-537)	95	.99	19	50	17	9
Appendicitis (540-543)	25	.26	0	8	9	8
Hemia of the abdominal cavity (550-553)	26	.27	0	7	17	2
Noninfective enteritis and colitis (555-558)	19	.20	0	16	2	1
Other diseases of the intestine and peritoneum (560-569)	63	.66	6	29	23	5
Other diseases of the digestive system (570-579)	83	.86	8	41	19	15
Nephritis andnephrosis (580-589)	16	.17	6	6	4	0
Other diseases of urinary system (590-599)	167	1.74	18	83	37	29
Diseases of male genital organs (600-608)	55	.57	4	17	25	9
Diseases & disadue of female breast and genital organs (610-629)	178	1.90	10	82	64	22
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (630-639)	174	1.81	21	49	67	37
Complication mainly related to pregnancy (640-648)	87	.90	14	23	44	6
Other indications for care in pregnancy, labour, & delivery (651-659)	142	1.50	2	53	40	47
Course of labour and delivery (660-669)	117	1.22	1	53	21	42
Complication of puer perium (670-676)	4	.04	0	2	2	2

(Table 42 continued)

TYPE OF DISEASES	TOTAL	PERCENT	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
Infections of skin & subcutaneus tissue (680-686)	355	3.80	89	144	78	44
Other inflamatory and conditions of the skin and subcutaneus tissue (690-709)	40	.42	4	23	9	4
Arthropathies & related disorders (710-719)	71	.74	18	41	-	12
Dorsopathies (720-724)	19		14	2	-	3
Rheumatism, excluding the back (725-729)	39	.20	4	30	-	5
Osteopathies, chondropathies and acquired musculoskeletal diformities (730-739)	79	.82	2	19	55	3
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	39	.41	-	15	22	2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	62	.64	4	24	30	4
Symptoms referable to system or organs (780-789)	507	5.3	72	220	176	39
Senility and ill-defined disease (790-799	14	.15	-	3	7	4
All Injuries,						
Motor vehicle traffic acidents (E810-E819)	111	1.2	7	87	-	17
Motor vehicle non-traffic accident (E820-E825)	7	.07	4	-	-	3
Other road vehicle accident (E826-E829)	8	.08	4	4	-	0
Water transport accidents (E830-E838)	6	.06	0	4	-	2
Vehicle accidents, N.E.C. (E846-E848)	18	.18	0	2	14	2
Poisoning by drugs, medications & biological (E850-E858)	9	.09	3	4	0	2
Poisoning by other solid & liguid substance, gases, and vapors (E860-E869)	36	.37	3	17	15	1
Misadventures to patients during singual and medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of patient or later complication, without mention of misadventure at time of procedures (E878-E888)	9	.09	4	2	3	0
Accidental falls (E880-E886,E888)	82	.85	11	47	-	24
Fracture, cause unspecified (E887)	24	.25	1	23	-	0
Accidents caused by fire and flames (E890-E899)	8	.08	7	1	-	0

(Table 42 continued)

TYPE OF DISEASES	TOTAL	PERCENT	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
Accidents due to natural and environmental factors (E900-E909)	36	.37	0	15	-	21
Accidents caused by submersion, suffocation and foreign bodies (E910-E915)	14	.15	0	7	-	7
Other accidents (E916-E928)	223	2.32	14	58	105	46
Late effects of accidental injury (E929)	9	.09	-	9	-	-
Adverse effects in therapentic (E930-E949)	9	.09	1	1	7	-
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E950-E959)	17	.18	2	0	13	2
Homocide and injury pimposely inflicted by other persons (E960-E969)	107	1.1	10	53	24	20
Legal intervention (E970-E978)	2	.02	1	1	0	0
Injuries undetermined whether accidentals or purposely inflicted (E980-E989)	18	.18	3	2	10	3
TOTAL ALL CAUSES LISTED ABOVE	7,654	74.2	1,107	3,231	2,326	990
Normal delivery (650)	1,892	19.7	230	752	796	154
Contraceptive management (v25)	10	.10	-	10	-	-
Persons encountering health service for specific procedures and aftercare (v24,v50-v59)	20	.21	-	3	9	8
Special observation, consultation & intervention (v70-v82)	28	.29	-	4	-	24
Persons encountering health services in other circumstances (v60-v68)	4	.04	-	1	-	3
Total all discharges exclusive of new born	9,608		1,337	3,091	3,091	1179
Premature (5 lbs. 7 3/4 Oz)	146		13	61	53	19
Mature (5 lbs, 8 Oz & over	1,780		193	660	735	192
Birth weight not stated	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Newborn total (v30)	1,926		206	721	778	211

TABLE 43

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

CURRENT HEALTH MANPOWER STAFFING
OCTOBER 1985

	FSM	KOSRAE			POHNPEI			TRUK			YAP		
POSITIONS	Total	Total	Cit.	Expat	Total	Cit.	Expat	Total	Cit.	Expat	Total	Cit.	Expat
TOTALS:													
Physicians[1]	36	4	1	3	11	5	6	13	4	9	8	5	3
Director[2]	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Assistant Director	1										1	1	
Graduate Nurses													
.Chief	3	-	-	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
.Supervisors	15	2	2	0	6	6	0	2	2	0	5	5	0
.Head Nurses	18	6	6	0	4	4	0	7	7	0	1	1	0
.Staff Nurses	85	14	14	0	29	29	0	30	30	0	12	12	0
.Specialists	9	2	2	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	1	1	0
Practical Nurses	97	5	5	0	19	19	0	59	59	0	14	14	0
Medex	24	2	2	0	6	6	0	8	8	0	8	8	0
Health Assistants	111	4	4	0	17	17	0	76	76	0	14	14	0
Dental Officers	13	2	1	1	5	2	3	3	3	0	3	2	1
Dental Nurses	30	3	3	0	12	12	0	6	6	0	9	9	0
Dental Technicians	7	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Dental Assistant	7	0	0	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Pharmacy Specialist	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Pharmacy Technician	5	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Pharmacy Assistant	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
X-Ray Specialist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X-Ray Technician	8	1	1	0	3	3	3	1	1	0	3	3	0
X-Ray Assistant	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lab Specialist	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Lab Technician	15	1	1	0	5	5	0	7	7	0	2	2	0
Lab Assistant	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

(Table 43 continued)

CURRENT HEALTH MANPOWER STAFFING
OCTOBER 1985

	FSM	KOSRAE			POHNPEI			TRUK			YAP		
POSITIONS	Total	Total	Cit.	Expat	Total	Cit.	Expat	Total	Cit.	Expat	Total	Cit.	Expat
Medical Supply Tech	5	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Medical Supply Specialist	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Supply Clerk	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Medical Supply Assistant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Records Specialist	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Medical Records Technicians	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Medical Records Vital Tech	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Medical Records Clerk	12	1	1	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
Health Services Administrator	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hospital Admin.	4	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Admin. Asst.	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Accountant	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Analyst	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Bookkeeper	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Clerical	26	3	3	0	5	5	0	12	12	0	6	6	0
Sanitation Chief	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sanitation Spec.	11	2	2	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	2	2	0
Sanitation Tech.	23	5	5	0	7	7	0	10	10	0	1	1	0

(Table 43 continued)

	FSM	KOSRAE			POHNPEI			TRUK			YAP		
POSITIONS	Total	Total	Cit.	Expat	Total	Cit.	Expat	Total	Cit.	Expat	Total	Cit.	Expat
Hospital Engineer	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Plumber	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Carpenter	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Mechanic	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tradesmen	12	1	1	0	3	2	1	7	7	0	1	1	0
Medical Equip Tech	9	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	3	3	0
Custodian	19	3	3	0	7	7	0	5	5	0	4	4	0
Laundry Worker	7	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Health Educator	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Health Planner	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mental Health	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Cook	21	2	2	0	9	8	1	7	7	0	3	3	0
Driver	10	1	1	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	1	1	0
Boat Operator	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security-guards	13	0	0	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	4	4	0
Totals	698	75	74	4	199	184	15	307	297	10	117	110	7

NOTES:

1 Three Physicians are also Directors of Health Services; one Physician in Yap is the Public Health Officer and resident anaesthesiologist

2 Non-physician Director of Health Services

T3 CONSTRUCTION

RECEIVES CERTIFICATE – Joanis Bartolome, left, is receiving an intermediate level construction trades certificate from FSM Vice President Bailey Olter, right, during a March 12 ceremony in the Trades Training and Testing center in Pohnpei with T3 Program Coordinator Henry Hickey and its secretary, Reliner Legitimus looking on.

TABLE 45

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED & DISCHARGED IN THE HOSPITAL BY TYPE OF SERVICE, AGE GROUP AND SEX OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1985

TYPE OF WARD & SEX OF PATIENT	FSM TOTAL	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
MEDICAL					
TOTAL	3,349	464	1,349	1,118	418
Male	1,536	1,212	706	425	193
Female	1,813	252	643	693	225
SURGICAL					
TOTAL	1,016	52	741	69	154
Male	617	41	431	53	92
Female	399	11	310	16	62
PEDIATRICS (14 & Under)					
TOTAL	2,601	537	905	863	296
Male	1,471	298	503	497	173
Female	1,130	239	402	366	123
OBSTETRICS					
TOTAL	2,008	148	879	737	244
TUBERCULOSIS					
TOTAL	55	-0-	-0-	47	8
Male	38	-0-	-0-	33	5
Female	17	-0-	-0-	14	3
LEPROSY					
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Male	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Female	1	-0-	-0-	1	-0-
ALL SERVICES					
TOTAL	9,029	1,201	3,874	2,834	1,120
Male	3,662	551	1,640	1,008	463
Female	5,367	650	2,234	1,826	657

TABLE 46

CAUSE OF DEATHS BY STATE
JANUARY 1984 THROUGH DECEMBER 1984

Rank order	Cause Group	TOTALS FSM	KOSRAE	POHNPEI	TRUK	YAP
	Diseases of heart (390-398,402 410,-429	30	2	15	11	2
	Benign & malignant neoplasms (140-209, 210-239)	24	5	6	9	4
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary dis. and allied conditions (490-496)	31	1	15	10	4
	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	13	-0-	6	4	3
	Pneumonia & influenza (480-487)	11	-0-	2	5	4
	Diarrheal & intestinal diseases (004, 006, 008-009)	5	-0-	1	4	-0-
	Accident, all types (E800-E949)	8	3	3	1	1
	Suicide (E950-E959)	13	1	4	6	2
	Diabetes Mellitis (259)	6	3	1	2	-0-
	Prematurity (765)	2	1	-0-	1	-0-
	Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-764,766-779)	1	-0-	-0-	1	-0-
	Nutritional deficiency (270-269)	4	1	1	2	-0-
	Meningitis (320-322)	4	1	3	1	-0-
	Tuberculosis, all types (010-012, 013-018)	7	-0-	1	4	2
	Cirrhosis of liver (571)	5	-0-	1	2	2
	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	1	1	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Homicide (E960-E969)	1	-0-	1	-0-	-0-
	Nephritis & nephrosis (580-589)	2	-0-	1	1	-0-
	Hepatitis (573.3)	2	-0-	1	1	-0-
	Maternal diseases (630-639,640-648,650-659,660-669,670-676)	4	1	-0-	2	1
	Essential hypertension (401)	4	-0-	1	1	2
	Tetanus (037)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Peptic Ulcer (531-553)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Anemia (280-285)	1	-0-	1	-0-	-0-
	Acute Alcoholism (303)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Cholera (001)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Septicemia (038)	6	-0-	-0-	3	3
	Meningicoccal (036)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	All other external causes (E980-999)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	All other causes, remainder of (000-130,240-739,780-789,790-796)	8	-0-	6	-0-	2
	Of these, ill-defined & unknown (780-789,790-796)	49	5	23	15	6
	Total	242	25	93	86	38

Source: Death certificates received from hospitals.

TABLE NO. 47

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
OCTOBER 1984 - SEPTEMBER 1985

AGE GROUP	POLIO	DPT	MMR	TD	TOTAL	PERCENT
under 5 years	2,566	2,307	622	-0-	4,873	51.3
05-09	382	313	39	414	966	13.2
10-14				62	62	1.0
15-19				60	60	1.3
20-up				98	96	

*Percentage of population per 1980 census.

TABLE NO. 48

MAJURO HOSPITAL
JANUARY 1, - SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

MONTH	CENSUS	ADMISSIONS	DISCHARGE	OP VISITS
JANUARY	1,841	205	207	2,437
FEBRUARY	1,546	173	173	4,744
MARCH	1,819	209	215	5,833
APRIL	1,510	164	154	4,290
MAY	1,928	216	219	4,424
JUNE	1,591	179	172	4,169
JULY	1,974	190	179	3,284
AUGUST	1,620	190	208	3,122
SEPTEMBER	1,810	240	222	3,818

TABLE NO. 49

COMMERCIAL IMPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUP
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1976-1982
($000's)

SITC (Rev. 2) SECTION	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Food and Live Animals	2,882	3,919	3,809	4,221	4,678	5,183	5,215
Beverages and Tobacco	793	1,974	1,146	1,475	1,792	2,234	1,884
Crude Materials	38	128	98	235	342	407	192
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants(a)	1,554	1,716	1,553	2,086	2,718	3,317	3,684
Animal and Vegetable Oils	13	25	4	19	22	23	33
Chemical Products	280	459	525	611	657	703	681
Manufactured Goods	844	1,226	1,651	2,252	2,976	3,548	1,525
Machinery & Transport Equipment	355	1,055	998	1,676	2,013	4,274	1,966
Other Manufactures	623	1,019	1,007	1,663	1,957	2,519	1,031
TOTAL	7,382	11,521	10,791	14,238	17,155	22,208	16,211

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Revenue Division, Republic of the Marshall Islands Commercial Imports 1982, H. M. Barton, UNDAT.

(a) Excluding re-exports.

TABLE NO. 50

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
BY SEX, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1954 - 1980

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1920	5,196	4,604	9,800
1925	5,030	4,614	9,644
1930	5,505	4,907	10,412
1935	5,480	4,966	10,446
1954	6,808	6,412	13,220
1955	7,192	7,068	14,260
1956	7,089	6,895	12,984
1957	6,751	6,480	13,231
1958	7,175	6,753	13,928
1959	7,357	6,933	14,290
1960	7,607	7,300	14,907
1961	7,851	7,548	15,399
1962	6,855	7,855	15,710
1963	8,849	8,514	17,363
1964	9,278	8,927	18,205
1965	9,042	9,020	18,062
1966	9,321	8,918	18,239
1967	9,958	9,267	18,925
1968	9,868	9,030	18,998
1969	10,065	9,263	19,328
1970	11,310	10,770	22,080
1971	11,710	11,150	22,860
1972	12,040	11,490	23,530
1973	12,335	11,800	24,135
1974	12,670	12,120	24,790
1975	13,070	12,510	25,580
1976	13,450	12,890	26,340
1977	13,830	13,270	27,100
1978	14,220	13,660	27,880
1979	14,640	14,080	28,720
1980	15,851	15,022	30,873

SOURCE: Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1980, Vol. III No. 2; 1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

1) The data for 1920, 1925, 1930 and 1935 relate to counts as of October 1 of the year indicated.

2). Data for 1967, 1973 and 1980 are actual census counts: April 1, 1967; September 18, 1973 and September 15, 1980. For other years prior to 1970, the number of estimates based on partial census counts, summaries of administrative records or a combination of these methods. For the period since 1970 the estimated are projected from the 1973 census data, using the (modified) component-cohort method of population projection. Estimated data relate to June 30 of the year indicated.

3) Figures do not include residents of Kwajalein Missile Range.

TABLE NO. 51

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH BY ATOLLS AND ISLANDS REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS 1958, 1967, 1973 AND 1980

	CENSUS YEAR				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
ATOLL/ISLAND	1958	1967	1973	1980	1958-67	1967-73	1973-80
Ailinglaplap	1,288	1,195	1,100	1,385	-0.8	-1.4	3.3
Ailuk	419	384	335	413	-1.0	-2.2	3.0
Arno	1,037	1,273	1,120	1,487	2.3	-2.2	3.2
Aur	241	361	300	444	4.6	-3.0	5.8
Bikini	-(a)	-(a)	75	-(a)	---	---	---
Ebon	819	836	740	887	0.2	-2.0	2.6
Enewetak	-(b)	-(b)	-(b)	542	---	---	---
Jabat	---	---	70	72	---	---	0.4
Jaluit	1,098	1,113	925	1,450	0.2	-3.0	6.6
Kili	267	309	360	489	1.6	2.6	4.5
Kwajalein(c)	1,284	3,540	5,469	6,624	11.9	7.5	2.8
Lae	165	131	154	237	-2.5	2.7	6.4
Lib	44	142	98	98	13.9	6.0	---
Likiep	636	430	406	481	-4.3	-1.0	2.5
Majuro	3,415	5,249	10,290	11,791	4.9	11.9	2.0
Maloelap	454	494	432	614	0.9	-2.2	5.2
Mejit	346	320	271	325	-0.9	-2.7	2.6
Mili	412	582	538	763	3.9	-1.3	5.1
Namorik	523	547	431	617	0.5	-3.9	5.3
Namu	482	597	493	654	2.4	-3.1	4.1
Rongelap	264	189	165	235	-3.6	-2.2	5.2
Ujae	167	191	209	309	1.5	1.5	5.7
Ujelang	172	251	342	-(d)	4.3	5.3	---
Utirik	198	269	217	336	3.5	-3.5	6.4
Wotho	71	---	61	85	---	---	4.9
Wotje	361	396	425	535	1.0	1.2	3.3
Not Specified	---	---	19	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	14,163	18,799	25,045	30,873	3.2	4.9	3.0

SOURCE: Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, TTPI, Vol. III, No. 2, 1980; 1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

a) Bikini people relocated to Kili Island.
b) Enewetak people relocated to Ujelang Atoll.
c) Excluding residents of Kwajalein Missile Range.
d) Enewetak people returned to Enewetak Atoll.

TABLE NO. 52

POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

COUNTRY			TOTAL
Marshallese			29,816
Other Pacific Islanders			534
of which:	of FSM	201	
	Palauan	29	
Asian of which:			98
	Filipino	76	
	Japanese	7	
European			7
Other single ethnic groups			44
Single ethnic group			30,499
Multiple ethnic group			8
Not specified or not reported			366
TOTAL			30,873

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census.

TABLE NO. 53

POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 1980
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

PLACE OF BIRTH	NUMBER
Marshall Islands	29,852
Guam	7
Northern Mariana Islands	14
Kosrae	110
Palau	35
Pohnpei	98
Truk	38
Yap	5
Japan and Okinawa	5
Philippines	74
United States	182
Elsewhere	239
TOTAL	30,659

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE NO. 54

LAND AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY BY ATOLLS AND ISLANDS REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS 1973 AND 1980

ATOLL/ISLAND	LAND AREA (SQUARE MILES)	POPULATION DENSITY (PER SQ. MILE) 1973	1980
Ailinglaplap	5.670	194	244
Ailuk	2.070	162	200
Arno	5.000	224	297
Aur	2.170	138	205
Bikini	2.320	32	—
Ebon	2.220	333	400
Enewetak	2.260	—	240
Jabat	0.220	318	327
Jaluit	4.380	211	331
Kili	0.360	1,000	1,358
Kwajalein	6.330	864	1,046
Lae	0.560	275	423
Lib	0.360	272	272
Likiep	3.960	103	121
Majuro	3.753	2,742	3,142
Maloelap	3.790	114	162
Mejit	0.720	376	451
Mili	6.150	88	124
Namorik	1.070	403	577
Namu	2.420	204	270
Rongelap	3.070	54	77
Ujae	0.720	290	429
Ujelang	0.670	510	—
Utirik	0.940	231	357
Wotho	1.670	37	51
Wotje	3.160	134	169
TOTAL	66.013	379	468

SOURCE: Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, TTPI, Vol. III, No. 2; 1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE NO. 55

POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY BY RURAL AND URBAN AREAS REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS 1973 AND 1980

	1973			1980		
	NUMBER	PERCENT	DENSITY PER SQ. MI.	NUMBER	PERCENT	DENSITY PER SQ. MI.
Urban						
Majuro	10,290	41.1	2,742	11,791	38.2	3,142
(of which D.U.D.)	(8,003)	(32.0)	(15,600)	(8,583)	(27.8)	(16,731)
Kwajalein	5,469	21.8	864	6,624	21.5	1,046
(of which Ebeye)	(5,124)	(20.5)	(42,700)	(6,169)	(20.0)	(51,408)
Rural	9,286	37.1	145	12,913	41.8	202

SOURCE: 1973 Population of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; 1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census; Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, TTPI, 1980, Vol. III, No. 2.

TABLE NO. 56

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
BY AGE AND SEX
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1973 AND 1980

	1973			1980		
AGE GROUP	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
0-4	2,437	2,194	4,631	3,377	3,125	6,502
5-9	2,023	1,876	3,899	2,661	2,362	5,023
10-14	1,550	1,538	3,088	2,117	1,937	4,054
15-19	1,379	1,385	2,764	1,434	1,522	2,956
20-24	1,070	975	2,045	1,223	1,378	2,601
25-29	741	770	1,511	1,142	1,083	2,225
30-34	489	446	935	930	849	1,779
35-39	429	432	861	608	528	1,136
40-44	427	362	789	436	383	819
45-49	358	369	727	409	400	809
50-54	357	359	716	376	323	699
55-59	328	312	640	332	332	664
60-64	263	249	512	359	283	642
65-69	159	189	348	212	211	423
70-74	113	139	252	107	137	244
75 +	182	189	371	128	169	297
Unknown	30	16	46	---	---	---
TOTAL	12,335	11,800	24,135	15,851	15,022	30,873

SOURCE: Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, TTPI, Vol. III, No. 2, 1980; 1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE NO. 57

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY SEX, 1981-1990, RMI

YEAR	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1981	16,483	15,621	32,104
1982	17,138	16,251	33,389
1983	17,815	16,912	34,727
1984	18,520	17,596	36,116
1985	19,248	18,308	37,556
1986	20,011	19,049	39,060
1987	20,799	19,812	40,611
1988	21,615	20,595	42,210
1989	22,460	21,404	43,864
1990	23,327	22,242	45,569

SOURCE: Yun Kim, Assistance in Population Statistics (TTP/80/POI), April 1983.

TABLE NO. 58

COMMODITY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND BALANCE OF TRADE
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1979-1983
($000's)

YEAR	(cif) IMPORTS	(fob) EXPORTS	TRADE BALANCE
1979	14,238	3,397	- 10,841
1980	17,155	2,577	- 14,578
1981	22,208	2,968	- 19,240
1982	20,211	2,225	- 17,986
1983	17,503	3,143	- 14,360

SOURCE: Office of Planning & Statistics; Majuro and Ebeye Port Records; Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, TTPI; Ministry of Finance, Revenue Division.

NOTE: The negative sign indicates a net trade balance of imports over exports; re-exported imports, mainly mineral fuels and related goods, are excluded.

TABLE NO. 59

MAJURO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
BY MAJOR TRADING PARTNER
1982

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
TRADING PARTNER	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
Australia	382,768	2.0	---	---
Guam	7,954,388	42.3	95,000	4.2
Hawaii	820,758	4.4	304,000	13.7
Hong Kong	179,841	1.0	---	---
Japan	2,934,903	15.6	---	---
New Zealand	10,237	0.1	---	---
Philippines	13,577	0.1	---	---
Taiwan	101,658	0.5	---	---
U.S.A. Mainland	6,378,982	34.0	1,766,000	79.4
Other TTPI Countries	---	---	60,000	2.7
TOTAL	18,777,112	100.0	2,225,000	100.0

SOURCE: Republic of the Marshall Islands Commercial Imports-1982, H.M. Barton, UNDAT, October 1983.

NOTE: Commercial imports and exports for Majuro only. For this table Hawaii has been separated from the U.S. Mainland.

TABLE NO. 60

EXPORTS BY COMMODITY
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1979-1983
($000)

DESCRIPTION	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Copra Cake	84	462	341	304	320
Coconut	2,993	1,832	2,253	1,766	2,794
Handicrafts	258	233	301	95	29
Live Animals	62	50	73	60	N/A
TOTAL	3,397	2,577	2,968	2,225	3,143

SOURCE: Estimates from Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, TTPI; Office of Planning and Statistics.

TABLE NO. 61

RECURRENT REVENUES
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1981-1984
($000)

	1981	1982	1983	1984
LOCAL REVENUE				
Income tax	2,011	2,448	2,747	3,050
Business gross revenue tax	1,928	1,808	2,190	1,670
Import tax	1,009	1,270	1,912	2,612
Sales tax	281	261	231	197
Fuel tax	39	91	---	694
Business license fees	---	---	144	146
Total Indirect Tax	3,257	3,430	4,447	5,319
Fishing rights income	1,000	1,275	763	842
Interest income	---	---	22	7
Loan repayments	---	---	54	---
Non-tax revenues (fees and sales)	881	1,084	993	1,223
Seaport, shipping & telecom receipts	---	---	---	930
	7,149	8,237	9,056	11,371
U.S. GRANTS				
Basic grant	7,831	9,769	10,484	11,277
Fuel supplement	828	343	---	---
Transition funds and other	600	537	510	241
Special maintenance	430	730	712 (a)	1,821
Federal grants	6,166	6,252	5,444 (a)	5,582
Total U.S. Revenues	15,855	17,631	17,150	18,921
TOTAL REVENUES	23,004	25,868	26,206	30,292

SOURCE: K.N.C. Pillai: "Report on National Accounts Advisory Mission to the Republic of the Marshall Islands (ESCAP), March 29 to April 16, 1985.

(a) Pro-rata for 12 months.

TABLE NO. 62

RECURRENT EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM AREA
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1979-1984
($000)

	1979	1970	1981	1982	1983	1984
GENERAL FUNDS						
Health Services	2,168	2,968	3,220	3,275	3,880	4,342
Education	2,077	2,425	2,874	2,974	2,589	2,774
Transportation and Communications	156	2,534	2,228	1,795	1,348	1,678
Interior and Outer Islands Affairs	106	183	164	236	213	138
Resources and Development	416	1,171	1,453	1,119	702	633
Internal Security	240	465	653	766	743	724
Administration/Chief Secretary Office	254	261	190	208	265	266
Finance	13	415	399	709	1,920	773
Public Works	2,651	3,872	4,135	4,390	3,589	2,578
Social Services	600	449	234	253	170	156
Foreign Affairs	---	572	536	411	362	418
Cabinet	---	348	355	439	429	564
Nitijela	11	553	614	648	557	741
Council of Iroij	---	117	102	104	105	139
Auditor General	---	2	38	75	42	73
Public Services Commission	39	182	181	135	288	233
Public Defender	---	36	51	57	49	57
Judiciary	---	46	54	107	196	274
Electoral Commission (a)	---	---	---	---	---	90
Total	8,731	16,599	17,481	17,701	17,447	16,651
U.S. FEDERAL GRANTS (b)	N/A	7,603	6,166	6,252	5,444	5,582
Other	---	463	1,030	1,267	730	---
TOTAL	8,731	24,665	24,677	25,220	23,621	22,233

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

(a) The expenditures of the Electoral Commission were included in those of Internal Affairs until 1983.

(b) There are authorizations, which do not equal expenditures.

TABLE NO. 63

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1976, 1981-1984
($ million)

	1976	1981	1982	1983	1984
Compensation of Employees	12.25	16.80	20.99	22.27	23.54
Operating Surplus	9.25	11.21	10.78	14.45	16.51
Net Domestic Product at factor cost	21.50	28.01	31.77	36.72	40.05
Consumption of Fixed Capital	1.0	1.15	1.57	1.73	1.83
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	22.50	29.16	33.34	38.45	41.88
Indirect taxes less subsidies	1.0	2.74	2.76	3.72	4.48
Gross Domestic Product	23.50	31.90	36.10	42.17	46.36
Population (mid-year) (numbers)	27,398	31,176	33,015	34,303	35,641
Per capita GDP at market prices ($)	858	1,004	1,093	1,229	1,301
Percentage increase over the previous year GDP at market prices	---	---	13.2	16.8	9.9
Per capita GDP at market prices	---	---	8.9	12.4	5.9

SOURCE: TTPI Office of Planning and Statistics; K.N.C. Pillai; "Report on National Accounts Advisory Mission to the Republic of the Marshall Islands" (ESCAP), March 29 to April 16, 1985.

TABLE NO. 64

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1981-1984
($ million)

	1981	1982	1983	PROVISIONAL 1984
PUBLIC				
Government	8.47	9.73	10.29	11.14
Public enterprises [(a)]	0.50	-0.38	0.92	1.70
TOTAL PUBLIC	8.97	9.35	11.21	12.84
PRIVATE				
Establishment - taxed	11.91	15.07	17.16	17.93
Other - Marketed	2.23	2.06	2.57	2.98
Other - non marketed	4.90	5.29	5.78	6.30
(of which, owner-occupied dwellings)	(0.69)	(0.75)	(0.82)	(0.89)
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.04	22.42	25.51	27.21
Net Domestic Product	28.01	31.77	36.72	40.05
Consumption of fixed capital	1.15	1.57	1.73	1.83
Indirect taxes (net)	2.74	2.76	3.72	4.48
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	31.90	36.10	42.17	46.36

SOURCE: K.N.C. Pillai: "Report on National Accounts Advisory Mission to the Republic of the Marshall Islands" (ESCAP), March 29 to April 16, 1985.

[(a)] Tobolar Copra Processing Inc. and Airline of the Marshall Islands only. Shipping and other transport operations are included in the Government sector.

TABLE NO. 65

COPRA PRODUCTION AND PER CAPITA COPRA INCOME
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1951-1985

(1) YEAR	(2) COPRA PRODUCTION (TONS)	(3) PRICE/TON ($)	(4) COPRA INCOME ($)	(5) RURAL POPULATION	(6) PER CAPITA COPRA INC ($)
1951	4,980	84	418,320	9,117	45.9
1952	4,565	94	429,110	9,301	46.1
1953	4,580	78	357,240	9,489	37.6
1954	3,896	102	397,392	9,681	41.0
1955	4,434	128	567,552	9,876	57.5
1956	5,480	102	558,960	10,076	55.5
1957	6,034	108	651,672	10,279	63.4
1958	5,701	106	604,306	10,492	57.6
1959	3,700	102	377,400	10,489	36.0
1960	4,436	148	656,528	10,486	62.6
1961	6,060	126	763,560	10,482	72.8
1962	4,521	142	641,982	10,479	61.2
1963	4,975	154	766,150	10,476	73.1
1964	5,742	166	953,172	10,473	91.0
1965	5,807	184	1,068,488	10,469	102.1
1966	5,554	182	1,010,828	10,466	96.6
1967	6,272	132	827,906	10,463	79.1
1968	6,311	194	1,224,344	10,640	115.1
1969	6,401	156	998,400	10,820	92.3
1970	7,348	170	1,249,160	11,002	113.5
1971	5,344	154	822,822	11,188	73.5
1972	5,715	122	697,474	11,378	61.3
1973	4,574	110	503,140	11,573	43.5
1974	6,336	356	2,255,616	12,009	187.8
1975	6,482	270	1,750,140	12,462	140.4
1976	5,685	160	909,440	12,932	70.3
1977	NA	NA	NA	13,419	NA
1978	5,876	NA	NA	13,925	NA
1979	6,488	NA	NA	14,450	NA
1980	6,257	NA	NA	14,999	NA
1981	6,288	171	1,047,600	15,584	69.0
1982	5,774	136	786,500	16,193	48.6
1983	6,490	174	1,131,800	16,824	67.3
1984	4,483	316	1,418,200	17,476	81.2
1985	4,482	202	905,500	18,158	49.9

NOTES
(4) = (2) x (3)
(5) = Estimates except for census years 1958, 1967, 1973 and 1980 equals total population minus Majuro DUD and Kwajalein Atoll.
(6) = (4) ; (5)

TABLE NO. 66

COPRA PRODUCTION BY ATOLLS AND ISLANDS
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1978-1984
(Short Tons)

ATOLL/ISLAND	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	AVERAGE ANNUAL 1978-84
Ailinglaplap	605	759	799	782	574	981	427	704
Ailuk	137	136	182	169	195	164	162	164
Arno	887	1,002	931	957	903	917	708	901
Aur	222	180	256	251	252	320	134	231
Ebon	487	396	469	575	454	479	315	454
Jabot	4	32	33	92	33	42	19	36
Jaluit	495	602	526	529	498	361	169	454
Jemo	---	---	4	1	---	---	---	1
Kili	47	80	9	49	8	21	53	38
Kwajalein	15	42	23	12	5	8	12	17
Lae	86	65	66	91	54	65	44	67
Lib	47	46	90	54	55	72	25	56
Likiep	141	232	161	186	143	185	237	184
Majuro	369	593	402	380	213	291	262	359
Maloelap	276	250	286	258	280	319	209	268
Mejit	169	110	162	117	189	204	172	160
Mili	626	709	629	625	631	671	411	615
Namorik	345	199	151	184	295	325	280	254
Namu	332	359	396	344	367	322	162	326
Rongelap	47	56	56	68	60	47	63	57
Ujae	90	105	80	108	57	63	63	81
Ujelang	15	13	8	18	---	22	57	19
Utirik	100	80	151	88	68	130	102	103
Wotho	15	25	34	33	22	27	25	26
Wotje	318	417	354	318	417	455	372	379
TOTAL	5,875	6,488	6,258	6,289	5,773	6,491	4,483	5,954

SOURCE: Tobolar; Office of Planning and Statistics.

TABLE NO. 67

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS
BY CITIZENSHIP AND EARNINGS
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1979 AND 1982

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	MICRONESIANS				OTHERS	
	1979		1982		1979	1982
	NUMBER	AVERAGE WAGE($)	NUMBER	AVERAGE WAGE($)	NUMBER	NUMBER
Marshall Islands, excluding Ebeye & Kwajalein						
Public Sector	1,928	3,100	1,949	4,291	79	81
Private Sector	1,415	1,475	1,808	1,471	224	136
TOTAL	3,343	2,412	3,757	2,933	303	217
Ebeye						
Public Sector	1	3,590	265	4,122	1	8
Private Sector	---	---	110	1,835	520	2
TOTAL	1	3,590	375	3,451	521	10
Kwajalein						
Public Sector	---	---	---	---	---	---
Private Sector	658	5,989	621	8,820	2,342	2,187
TOTAL	658	5,989	621	8,820	2,342	2,187
Marshall Islands						
Public Sector	1,929	3,100	2,214	4,271	80	89
Private Sector	2,073	2,908	2,539	3,241	3,086	2,325
TOTAL	4,002	4,753	4,753	3,721	3,166	2,414

SOURCE: Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, TTPI, Vol. III, No. 1, 1980; Revenue and Taxation Office, 1982.

TABLE NO. 68

STRUCTURE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS SEPTEMBER, 1980

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	EMPLOYED NUMBER	EMPLOYED PERCENT
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Mining	3,044	46.1
- "Money economy"	(42)	(0.6)
- "Subsistence economy"	(3,002)	(45.5)
Manufacturing	114	1.7
Construction	372	5.6
Wholesales & Retail Trade, Restaurant, & Hotels	543	8.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	29	0.4
Transportation	243	3.7
Communication and Other Public Utilities	59	0.9
Public Administration	591	9.0
Professional and Related Services	926	14.1
- Health Services	(238)	(3.6)
- Education Services	(554)	(8.4)
- Other Professional and Related	(134)	(2.0)
Business and Repair Services	606	9.2
Personal, Entertainment and Recreation Services	71	1.1

TABLE NO. 69

Table below lists only the Marshall Islands medical and dental providers for FY'85. (Not listed are medical support personnels, i.e. lab, radiology and medical supply).

MEDICAL POSITION	NUMBER	NATIONALITY	DUTY STATION
Medical Officer	4	Local	Majuro
Medical Officer	1	Local	Jaluit
M.D.	1	Local	Majuro
M.D.	5	Phillipino	Majuro
M.D.	3	Phillipino	Ebeye
M.D.	3*	U.S.	Majuro
Medex	2	Local	Majuro
Medex	1	Local	Ebeye

*Two from National Health Corps

Dental:

Dental Officers	2	Local	Majuro
Dental Nurse	8	Local	Majuro
Dental Technician	2	Local	Majuro

Nursing:

Register Nurse (RN)	1	Local	Majuro
Register Nurse (RN)	1	U.S.	Majuro
Chief Nurse	1	Local	Majuro
Assistant Chief Nurse	1	Local	Majuro
Supervisor Nurse	8	Local	Majuro
Specialized Nurse	1	Local	Majuro
Head Nurse	1	Local	Majuro
Staff Nurse	2	Local	Majuro
Practical Nurse	17	Local	Majuro
Medex	2	Local	Majuro
Medex	1	Local	Ebeye
Practical	5	Local	Ebeye
Medex	2	Local	Outer Is.

Medical Assistant Staff:

Health Assistant	17	Local	Majuro
Health Assistant	4	Local	Ebeye
Health Assistant	51	Local	Outer Is.

TABLE NO. 70

SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
SCHOOL YEAR 1984-85

NAME OF SCHOOL	GRADE 9	GRADE 10	GRADE 11	GRADE 12	SCHOOL TOTALS
Public Secondary School					
Jaluit High School	78	51	40	31	200
Marshall Islands High School, Majuro	239	169	141	106	655
Sub-Total Public Secondary Schools	317	220	181	137	855
Private Secondary Schools					
Assumption High School, Majuro	41	28	16	22	107
Calvary High School, Majuro	69	63	47	55	234
Marshall Christian High School, Majuro	80	39	35	24	178
Marshall Islands Adventist Academy, Majuro	30	23	38	15	106
Seventh Day Adventist High School, Kwaj.	55	32	36	0	123
Sub-Total Private Secondary Schools	275	185	172	116	748
TOTAL SECONDARY ENROLLMENT	592	405	353	253	1,603

TABLE NO. 71

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS BY SEX, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1954 - 1980

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1920	5,196	4,604	9,800
1925	5,030	4,614	9,644
1930	5,505	4,907	10,412
1935	5,480	4,966	10,446
1954	6,808	6,412	13,220
1955	7,192	7,068	14,260
1956	7,089	6,895	12,984
1957	6,751	6,480	13,231
1958	7,175	6,753	13,928
1959	7,357	6,933	14,290
1960	7,607	7,300	14,907
1961	7,851	7,548	15,399
1962	6,855	7,855	15,710
1963	8,849	8,514	17,363
1964	9,278	8,927	18,205
1965	9,042	9,020	18,062
1966	9,321	8,918	18,239
1967	9,958	9,267	18,925
1968	9,868	9,030	18,998
1969	10,065	9,263	19,328
1970	11,310	10,770	22,080
1971	11,710	11,150	22,860
1972	12,040	11,490	23,530
1973	12,335	11,800	24,135
1974	12,670	12,120	24,790
1975	13,070	12,510	25,580
1976	13,450	12,890	26,340
1977	13,830	13,270	27,100
1978	14,220	13,660	27,880
1979	14,640	14,080	28,720
1980	15,851	15,022	30,873

SOURCE: Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1980, Vol. III No. 2; 1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

1) The data for 1920, 1925, 1930 and 1935 relate to counts as of October 1 of the year indicated.

2). Data for 1967, 1973 and 1980 are actual census counts: April 1, 1967; September 18, 1973 and September 15, 1980. For other years prior to 1970, the number of estimates based on partial census counts, summaries of administrative records or a combination of these methods. For the period since 1970 the estimated are projected from the 1973 census data, using the (modified) component-cohort method of population projection. Estimated data relate to June 30 of the year indicated.

3) Figures do not include residents of Kwajalein Missile Range.

Former residents of Rongelap in the Marshall islands display their recently dug well to High Commissioner McCoy with officials of Kwajalein Missile Range looking on.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES U.N. MISSION – President Tosiwo Nakayama, left, is making a point to the U.N. Visiting Mission at their July 23 meeting in the FSM Status Commission conference room. From left, clockwise, are the President; External Affairs Deputy Secretary Asterio Takesy; Jeffery Bader of the U.S. mission to the United Nations; Francoise Plaine of France, a U.N. Trusteeship Council secretary; UNTC political advisor Steve Gleason of the U.S.; FSM Broadcast Chief Ezikiel Lippwe (standing); UNTC Permanent Secretary Girma Abbe; mission chairman, Sir Richard Stratton of the United Kingdom; mission member Andre Rocher of France; UNTC political advisor Leslie Wilkenson of Australia; FSM Finance Secretary Al Tuuth, and Vice President Bailey Olter.

TABLE NO. 75

QUARTERLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MAJURO, RMI
1982-1985

YEAR/QUARTER	ALL GROUPS	FOOD	HOUSEHOLD/ PERSONAL	APPAREL	DURABLES/ FURNITURE
	BASE WEIGHT				
	100	57.71	14.76	11.95	15.58
1982 - 4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1983 - 1	103.2	102.4	105.4	98.6	106.3
- 2	104.0	105.9	103.2	96.9	104.0
- 3	104.0	104.2	106.7	99.2	104.9
- 4	105.8	105.9	115.2	95.0	105.6
1984 - 1	110.9	111.8	110.3	104.2	115.4
- 2	112.2	110.9	119.0	106.5	117.1
- 3	110.0	108.9	117.0	106.4	112.4
- 4	112.4	106.1	130.0	115.0	119.5
1985 - 1	114.2	109.4	124.5	121.1	118.2
- 2	113.6	106.7	130.5	111.0	127.0
- 3	112.5	107.3	122.9	114.0	120.6

SOURCE: Office of Planning & Statistics.

TABLE NO. 76

QUARTERLY VISITOR ARRIVALS BY PURPOSE, RMI
1983 AND 1984

	PURPOSE					
QUARTER	TOURISM	BUSINESS	RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT	OTHER	TOTAL
1983						
1st Quarter	587	253	40	59	57	996
2nd Quarter	541	184	21	84	50	880
3rd Quarter	368	255	45	52	101	821
4th Quarter	503	259	52	55	64	923
1984						
1st Quarter	839	262	82	77	152	1,402
2nd Quarter	509	221	32	80	89	921
3rd Quarter	404	265	25	44	54	792
4th Quarter	414	230	59	29	46	778

NOTE: These figures show visitors to Majuro only and exclude passpost holders of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau.

TABLE NO. 77

VISITOR ARRIVALS IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1969-1984

YEAR	NUMBER OF VISITORS
1969	905
1970	1,246
1971	1,862
1972	1,359
1973	3,153
1974	2,705
1975	3,347
1976	2,919
1977	3,801
1978	3,799
1979	2,833
1980	-----
1981	1,242
1982	2,258
1983	3,620
1984	3,893

SOURCE: Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, TTPI; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Immigration Office.

NOTE: These figures are only for Majuro and exclude passport holders of the Federated State of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau.

TABLE NO. 78

PUBLIC PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
BY GRADE, 1983-1984 , RMI

GRADE	SCHOOL YEAR						
	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85
1st	1,006	1,001	1,057	1,116	1,112	1,182	1,234
2nd	841	813	841	885	910	933	1,095
3rd	849	781	806	801	880	935	1,001
4th	734	769	672	785	769	842	958
5th	690	709	702	693	734	782	829
6th	714	654	664	644	659	717	750
7th	621	649	576	615	595	665	740
8th	612	666	618	654	624	677	702
SUB-TOTAL	6,067	6,042	5,936	6,193	6,283	6,733	7,309
9th	296	284	262	315	326	300	317
10th	222	232	223	196	227	231	220
11th	192	154	175	163	161	167	181
12th	180	156	118	132	119	136	137
SUB-TOTAL	890	826	778	806	833	834	855
TOTAL	6,957	6,868	6,714	6,999	7,116	7,567	8,164

TABLE NO. 79

PRIVATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
BY GRADE, 1983-1984, RMI

GRADE	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85
1st	204	267	283	269	296	349	336
2nd	153	228	271	242	263	308	281
3rd	154	235	253	256	261	300	288
4th	139	191	227	232	238	281	274
5th	133	140	188	211	214	244	256
6th	117	200	180	184	215	215	211
7th	139	179	206	178	169	218	206
8th	140	146	173	197	171	228	218
SUB-TOTAL	1,179	1,586	1,781	1,769	1,827	2,143	2,070
9th	124	169	224	195	237	246	275
10th	137	134	159	170	172	184	185
11th	131	141	107	127	129	142	172
12th	106	123	103	104	112	110	116
SUB-TOTAL	498	567	593	596	650	682	748
TOTAL	1,677	2,153	2,374	2,365	2,477	2,825	2,818

SOURCE: Ministry of Education.

TABLE NO. 80

STAFFING OF DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS BY ATOLLS AND ISLANDS, 1984 REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

ATOLL/ISLAND	NUMBER OF STAFF	NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES
Ailinglaplap	6	5
Ailuk	2	2
Arno	9	9
Aur	2	2
Bikini	-	-
Ebon	2	3
Enewetak	2	2
Jabat	1	1
Jaluit	8	7
Kili	1	1
Kwajalein	49	2
Lae	2	1
Lib	1	1
Likiep	2	3
Majuro	212	3
Maloelap	5	5
Mejit	1	1
Mili	5	5
Namorik	2	1
Namu	4	4
Rongelap	1	1
Ujae	2	1
Utirik	1	1
Wotho	1	1
Wotje	3	2
TOTAL	324	64

SOURCE: Ministry of Health Services.

NOTES:

1. The staff include doctors, nurses, health assistants and support staff.
2. Only Majuro has a clinic.
3. Only Majuro and Ebeye has a hospital each.

TABLE NO. 81

NUMBER OF PRIVATE SECTOR MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED BY TYPE OF VEHICLE, MAJURO
1982-1984

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1982	1983	1984
Bus	21	11	45
Jeep	6	9	23
Mini-Pick-up	24	33	32
Pick-up	238	164	261
Scooter	31	27	37
Sedan	585	317	447
Truck	30	19	35
Van	9	12	—
TOTAL	944	592	880

SOURCE: Ministry of Justice, Department of Police.

TABLE NO. 82

FISH CATCHES BY JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
1979-1983, (metric tons)

FISH	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Skipjack	61.5	6,644.5	10,308.5	9,213.5	22,441.1
Yellowfin	--	--	17.0	136.2	127.9
Bigeye	--	--	17.0	47.8	70.8
Other	--	113.4	97.0	42.7	21.7
TOTAL	61.5	6,757.9	10,439.5	9,440.2	22,661.5

SOURCE: South Pacific Tuna Programme.

TABLE NO. 83

FISH LANDED AT MAJURO FISHERMAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION BY LOCAL FISHERMAN, 1978-1982 (lbs)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All Species	299,601	380,132	N/A	125,944	84,744

SOURCE: Ministry of Resources and Development, Office of Marine Resources.

TABLE NO. 84

NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES, SCHOOLS, DOCKS AND AIRFIELDS BY ATOLL AND ISLANDS, REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
SEPTEMBER 1984

ATOLL/ISLAND	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF DOCKS	NUMBER OF AIRFIELDS
Ailinglaplap	1,614	4	4	--	1
Ailuk	481	2	2	--	1
Arno	1,733	6	9	--	2
Aur	517	2	2	--	1
Ebon	1,034	3	3	--	--
Enewetak	632	2	2	3	1
Jabat	84	1	1	--	1
Jaluit	1,690	7	7	2	1
Kili	570	1	1	--	1
Kwajalein	7,720	2	4	2	1
Lae	276	1	1	--	1
Lib	114	1	1	--	--
Likiep	561	2	4	--	1
Majuro	13,740	3	5	2	1
Maloelap	716	4	5	1	1
Mejit	379	1	1	--	1
Mili	889	5	5	--	1
Namorik	719	1	1	--	1
Namu	762	3	4	--	1
Rongelap	274	1	1	--	1
Ujae	360	1	1	--	1
Ujelang	---	1	1	--	--
Utirik	392	1	1	--	1
Wotho	99	1	1	--	1
Wotje	623	2	3	2	1
TOTAL	35,979	58	70	12	23

SOURCE: Office of Planning & Statistics

TABLE NO. 85

POWER DEMAND AND PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICANTS CONSUMPTION MAJURO POWER PLANT, 1984

MONTH	POWER DEMAND (KWH)	P.O.L. CONS. (U.S. GAL.)	ESTIMATED (a) FUEL COST ($)
January	608,500	121,376	94,673
February	595,400	111,924	87,301
March	592,260	113,232	88,321
April	580,600	112,129	87,461
May	611,600	120,395	93,908
June	595,800	114,326	89,174
July	628,700	126,614	98,759
August	630,200	125,683	98,033
September	648,800	123,424	96,271
October	687,700	139,057	108,464
November	648,600	136,341	106,346
December	748,100	159,958	124,767
TOTAL	7,576,260	1,504,459	1,173,478

SOURCE: Majuro Power Plant.

(a) Estimate based on an average gallon price of $0.78.

TABLE NO. 86

FRESH WATER COLLECTION CONSUMPTION AND STORAGE BY MONTHS, MAJURO, 1983-1984 (000's gal.)

MONTH	WATER COLLECTIONS 1983	WATER COLLECTIONS 1984	WATER CONSUMPTION 1983	WATER CONSUMPTION 1984	END OF MONTH WATER STROAGE 1983	END OF MONTH WATER STROAGE 1984
January	---	17,000	7,680	18,000	2,380	16,940
February	---	14,920	2,080	16,900	300	14,960
March	300	760	480	11,500	120	4,220
April	2,080	5,040	380	4,590	1,820	4,590
May	4,500	1,665	2,870	3,955	3,450	2,300
June	15,000	14,390	4,150	7,990	14,300	8,700
July	10,630	15,680	7,970	10,000	16,960	14,380
August	10,810	8,370	16,360	10,550	11,460	12,200
September	21,560	13,180	17,000	14,240	16,020	10,960
October	19,380	22,120	17,500	17,410	17,900	15,670
November	15,870	14,425	16,990	12,865	16,780	17,230
December	22,120	14,590	20,960	13,900	17,940	17,920
TOTAL	122,250	142,140	114,420	141,900	119,430	140,070

SOURCE: Ministry of Public Works

TABLE NO. 87

REPUBLIC OF PALAU
COMPARISON OF VISITOR STATISTICS

YEAR MONTH	NO. OF VISITOR	YEAR MONTH	NO. OF VISITOR	CHANGE	% CHANGE
1984		1983			
October	716	October	406	310 +	76
November	718	November	368	350 +	95
December	827	December	448	379 +	85
1985		1984			
January	746	January	529	217 +	41
February	1,297	February	755	542 +	72
March	1,744	March	688	1,056 +	154
April	1,176	April	614	562 +	92
May	875	May	746	129 +	17
June	816	June	804	12 +	1
July	1,254	July	884	370 +	41
August	1,174	August	1,093	81 +	7
September	749	September	640	109 +	17
Total	12,092		7,975	4,117 +	52

TABLE NO. 88

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
SUMMARY OF 1985 STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

CONSTRUCTION AREA	NUMBER OF ON-GOING PROJECT	TOTAL AMOUNT	NUMBER OF COMPLETED PROJECT	AMOUNT
Saipan	12	$ 1,790,612.00	7	$ 406,000.00
Tinian	2	146,632.00	6	1,752,277.51
Rota	6	6,014,799.60	5	409,416.20
Awaiting Award	2	3,227,845.00		
		HIGHWAY RECONSTRUCTION		
Saipan/Rota/Tinian	7	$ 1,957,921.84	3	$ 802,742.47
TOTAL:	29	$13,137,810.44	21	$3,370,436.18

TABLE NO. 89

Under the new Covenant Agreement, in seven years multi-year funding would be appropriated by U.S. Congress for a total of $228 Million covering the following areas:

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
COVENANT FUNDING

FISCAL YEAR	CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	TOTAL
1986	$ 8,466,000	$ 17,760,000	$1,500,000	$ 27,726,000
1987	18,294,000	17,050,000	---	35,344,000
1988	18,000,000	16,360,000	---	34,360,000
1989	25,150,000	15,000,000	---	40,150,000
1990	20,850,000	13,000,000	---	33,850,000
1991	17,850,000	11,000,000	---	28,850,000
1992	17,390,000	10,330,000	1,500,000	27,720,000
	126,000,000	100,500,000	3,000,000	228,000,000

TABLE NO. 90

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
COLLECTIONS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1984

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT COLLECTED
Business Gross Revenue Tax	$ 8,100,000
Wage and Salary Tax	2,031,000
Territorial Income Tax	155,000
Corporate Tax	15,000
Bar Tax	138,000
Room Occupancy Tax	922,000
Amusement License Fees	403,000
Business Privilege Fee	97,000
Admiralty and Maritime Fee	2,000
Vehicle Registration Fee	190,000
Driver's License	55,000
Corporation Fees	22,000
Weapon License Fee	7,000
Penalty and Interest Charges (on taxes)	267,000
Utilities	3,185,000
Miscellaneous Collections	4,000
SUB-TOTAL	$15,593,000
Collections from Department of Commerce and Labor:	
Retail Banking License	$ 500
Offshore Banking License	1,000
Security Dealer License	-0-
Insurance Company License	4,316
Insurance Broker License	600
Insurance Agent License	525
Public Utilities License	300
Manufacturing License	1,150
Wholesaling License	850
Roadside Vending License	30
All others	37,595
SUB-TOTAL	$ 46,866
Total Collections	$15,639,866

TABLE NO. 91

The following reports the CNMI total dollar value amount of commodities, with their points of origin, and the amount of taxes imposed and collected for Fiscal Year 1985.

FROM	VALUE OF COMMODITIES	EXCISE TAX COLLECTED
United States	$28,013,904.73	$1,938,485.81
Guam (USA)	38,754,971.17	2,676,956.96
Japan	10,644,139.53	732,701.48
Australia	763,762.47	51,923.73
Other Countries	5,310,768.91	369,235.82
TOTALS	$83,487,546.81	$5,769,303.80

TABLE NO. 92

This table reports the CNMI High Blood Pressure Screening on employees in both government and private sector:

AGE	NORMAL BLOOD PRESSURE	BORDERLINE HYPERTENSION	HYPERTENSION	TOTAL
0-4	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0
10-14	1	0	0	1
15-19	15	1	1	17
20-24	50	11	3	64
25-29	52	6	1	59
30-34	45	9	3	57
35-39	33	6	8	47
40-44	26	6	3	35
45049	7	9	3	19
50-54	5	7	4	16
55-59	2	4	3	9
60+	0	2	3	5
TOTAL	236	61	32	329

TABLE NO. 93

A LOOK AT THE SCHOOLS, GRADES 1-12, CNMI

SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT	1984-85	1983-84	1982-83	% Change
Public School Enrollment	4,885	4,452	4,419	+10%
Private School Enrollment	1,114	1,151	887	+30%
Public School/Teacher	328	294	266	+23%
High School Graduates	221	265	223	-1.0%
Public Schools	12	12	12	
Private Schools	9	6	5	
% of Public School Teachers holding an AA degree + and	30%	22%		
% of Public School Teachers holding BA degree +	37%	40%		

TABLE NO. 94

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUNDS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

FISCAL YEAR	CATEGORY	# OF LOANS	AMOUNT
FY'84	Hotel/Apartments	7	$ 1,412,800
	Clothing/Shoes/Retail	4	121,400
	Tourism/Entertainment	2	500,000
	Construction/Commercial	5	685,000
	Laundromat/Auto/Gas Station	6	242,000
	Fishing	6	75,278
	Agriculture	13	246,597
	Ligh Industry/Other Services	5	182,500
SUB-TOTAL		48	$ 3,465,575
FY'85	Motel/Apartment	19	$ 2,501,693
	Laundromat/Auto/Retail/Gas Station	19	1,285,879
	Aircraft	2	100,000
	Fishing	19	692,306
	Agriculture	14	844,636
	Light Industry/Other sources	11	817,000
	Construction/Commercial	31	4,189,422
	Housing Projects	1	1,300,000
SUB-TOTAL		116	$11,730,936
TOTAL		164	$15,196,511

TABLE NO. 95

GUARANTEED TERM LOANS AND LINES OF CREDIT, CNMI

General Loans - Term Loans and Revolving Line of Credit.

FISCAL YEAR	CATEGORY	# OF LOANS	AMOUNT
FY'84:	Shopping Center/Retail	7	$ 205,000
	Construction/Hardware	4	525,000
	Bakery/Ice Plant	2	275,000
	Industrial	1	195,000
	Others	8	398,154
TOTAL		22	1,598,154
FY'85:	Retail/Laundromat/Gas Station	8	$ 270,000
	Other Sources	4	112,500
	Construction/Hardware	1	400,000
	Commercial	1	15,000
TOTAL		14	797,500

TABLE NO. 96

TOURISM/CNMI

TOTAL ARRIVALS (Air/Sea)	1984	1985	CHANGE	1985 VISITORS TO GUAM	CHANGE
October	8,079	8,307	+ 3%	22,998	− 9%
November	9,494	9,518	-----	26,934	+ 2%
December	11,070	10,536	− 5%	28,671	+ 1%
January	11,331	13,233	+ 17%	31,010	+ 5%
February	11,952	14,908	+ 25%	36,251	+ 11%
March	12,769	12,616	− 1%	39,880	+ 12%
April	9,549	10,803	+ 13%	29,949	+ 12%
May	9,873	11,152	+ 13%	25,351	− 9%
June	11,407	11,833	+ 4%	31,874	− 5%
July	12,102	13,221	+ 9%	32,092	− 7%
August	13,664	14,956	+ 9%	35,961	+ 2%
September	10,533	11,201	+ 6%	33,302	+ 5%
TOTAL TO DATE	131,823	142,284	+ 8%	374,273	
AIR ARRIVALS					
October	8,079	8,307	+ 3%	22,991	− 8%
November	9,076	9,078	-----	25,978	− 1%
December	10,507	10,257	− 2%	27,885	− 2%
January	10,868	11,308	+ 4%	29,361	− 7%
February	11,635	14,102	+ 21%	34,216	+ 6%
March	12,103	12,023	− 1%	35,994	+ 2%
April	9,152	9,630	+ 5%	28,053	+ 5%
May	8,832	9,618	+ 9%	24,832	− 4%
June	10,892	11,833	+ 9%	31,874	− 5%
July	11,123	12,700	+ 14%	31,566	− 4%
August	13,074	13,850	+ 6%	35,438	+ 1%
September	10,533	11,201	+ 6%	33,302	+ 6%
TOTAL TO DATE	125,874	133,907	+ 6%	361,490	

TABLE NO. 97

NUTRITIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (NAP)
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

FY'85 ANNUAL REPORT
AUTHORIZED ISSUANCE AND PARTICIPATION
OCTOBER 1984 - SEPTEMBER 1985

	AUTHORIZED ISSUANCE			PARTICIPATION		
MONTHS	HH	INDIVIDUALS	BENEFITS	HH	INDIVIDUALS	BENEFITS
October	877	4,693	$ 237,130	864	4,656	$ 235,136
November	850	4,535	228,863	835	4,480	226,181
December	843	4,508	228,140	821	4,382	221,810
January	818	4,329	217,434	796	4,252	213,743
February	805	4,250	214,814	788	4,180	211,545
March	763	4,059	204,886	745	3,971	200,760
April	776	4,022	202,482	751	3,916	197,091
May	764	3,940	200,009	750	3,895	197,871
June	791	4,065	207,952	770	4,009	205,028
July	822	4,242	219,369	797	4,114	212,146
August	809	4,164	215,997	799	4,133	214,367
September	825	4,151	216,037	801	4,044	210,283
TOTAL	9,743	50,958	$2,593,113	9,517	50,032	$2,545,961
MONTHLY AVERAGE	812	4,247	$ 216,093	793	4,169	$ 212,163

TABLE NO. 98

VITAL STATISTICS

YEAR	BIRTH	DEATH
1980	594	75
1981	618	95
1982	626	102
1983	577	93
1984	628	111
1985	N/A	N/A

TABLE NO. 99

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FIRST VISITS FOR DISEASES TREATED IN THE OUTPATIENT CLINIC IN RANK ORDER, 1984

RANK ORDER	CAUSE GROUP	NUMBER	% of TOTAL
1	Diseases of the Respiratory System, NEC *	990	14.9
2	Injuries and Adverse Effects	988	14.9
3	Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	961	14.5
4	Diseases of the Digestive System	881	13.3
5	Infectious Diseases of the Intestinal Tract	571	8.6
6	Diseases of the Eye	440	6.6
7	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	401	6.1
8	All Other Diseases and Conditions, NEC *	361	5.4
9	Gonococcal Infection Cases and Suspects	262	4.0
10	Diseases of the Genitourinary System	177	2.7
11	Diseases of the Circulatory System	172	2.6
12	Intestinal Parasitism	149	2.2
13	Fungus Infection	119	1.8
14	Asthma and Other Allergic Conditions	65	1.0
15	Communicable Diseases NEC *	49	0.7
16	Diabetes Mellitus	37	0.6
17	Tuberculosis Cases and Suspects	4	0.1
	Total	6,627	

TABLE NO. 100

CNMI POPULATION

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT	1958	1970	1989	ESTIMATED POPULATION 1984	1985
Saipan	6,654	7,967	14,549	17,182	17,840
Rota	969	895	1,261	1,407	1,444
Tinian	405	710	866	928	944
Northern Islands	262	68	104	118	122
TOTAL	8,290	9,640	16,780	19,635	20,350

*Estimated from 1980 Population Census.

TABLE NO. 101

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE - FISCAL YEAR 1985

			50% FFP
A) Off-island Referrals:		$588,882.22	$294,441.11
B) On-island Clinics	:	+248,033.56	124,174.78
TOTAL MAP	:	$836,915.78	$418,615.89

TABLE NO. 102

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
STATISTICAL RESEARCH CENTER
CNMI CONSUMEER PRICE INDEX

	CY 1983				FY 1984			
GROUP	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.
Food item at home	150.7	153.2	152.5	154.1	154.7	152.6	155.8	157.9
Housing	211.4	221.7	237.1	242.8	245.6	251.8	252.8	253.4
Transportation	162.7	164.5	151.4	152.5	160.4	173.8	173.9	175.0
Apparel and Upkeep	195.5	208.1	211.5	204.5	200.4	197.5	198.6	198.9
Health & Recreation	209.5	213.4	214.9	214.9	215.5	208.7	214.6	214.8
All items	185.9	192.2	193.5	193.8	195.3	196.9	199.1	200.0

	CY 1985				FY 1986			
GROUP	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.
Food item at home	159.5	160.6	163.0					
Housing	253.8	254.2	254.5					
Transportation	178.1	178.9	180.0					
Apparel and Upkeep	204.9	205.4	205.7					
Health & Recreation	217.1	217.5	218.0					
All items	202.68	203.32	204.24					

TABLE NO. 103

CNMI CUMULATIVE DATA
(October, 1984 to September 30, 1985)

TYPE OF BUSINESS	FY'83	FY'84	FY'85
Retail Banks	23	8	6
Offshore Banks	33	2	1
Securities Dealers	0	3	0
Insurance Company	15	16	12
Insurance Broker	6	6	2
Insurance Agent	11	15	12
Insurance Solicitor/Adjtr.	---	---	4
Public Utility	1	1	1
Manufacturers	49	72	76
Wholesalers	36	59	67
Roadside Vendors	11	15	16
General Business	1,256	1,276	1,402
TOTAL	1,441	1,461	1,599

TABLE NO. 104

ALIENS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

NATIONALITY	TOTAL ALIENS IN CNMI	ALIEN WORKERS
Chinese	154	134
Japanese	315	291
Koreans	371	270
Canadian	5	4
Germans	3	2
French	9	2
Italian	5	3
Singapore	*5	---
British	11	5
Switzerland	2	1
India	1	1
Nauru	1	1
Afghanistan	1	1
Ceylonese	1	1
New Zealand	1	1
Fijian	3	2
Australian	2	2
Portuguese	1	1
Cambodian	1	1
Mexicano	*1	---
West Samoa	1	1
Filipinos	3,870	3,010
TOTAL	4,764	3,734

*Missionaries

TABLE NO. 105

TOTAL SALES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
FY'85

(in lbs or as stated)

CATAGORIES	DOMESTIC	EXPORT	TOTAL
1. Vegetables	1,046,628 $522,189.71	68,213 $ 18,411.65	1,114,841 lbs. $540,601.36
2. Fruits[1]	203,052 $ 88,240.80	6,742 $ 3,753.80	209,794 lbs. $ 91,994.60
3. Staple[2]	132,091 $ 72,079.64	2,669 $ 1,489.50	134,760 lbs. $ 73,569.14
4. Meat	93,774 $123,596.14	264,534 $335,524.64	358,308 lbs. $459,120.78
5. Pork	1,991 $ 2,912.90	751 $ 976.30	2,742 lbs. $ 3,889.20
6. Fish	400,847 $538,795.96	-0-	400,847 lbs. $538,795.96
7. Egg[3]	89,510 $114,949.01	-0-	89,510 lbs. $114,949.10
8. Milk[4]	1,323,705 $237,640.20	-0-	1,323,705 lbs. $237,640.20
GRAND TOTAL			3,634,507 lbs. $2,060,560.34

1. Banana, Papaya, Pineapple, Citrus, and Avocado
2. Breadfruit, Sweet Potatoe, Cassava, Yam and Taro
3. Eggs conversion = 1 dz. = 1.33 lbs.
4. Milk conversion @ gal. = 8 lbs.

Total Domestic and Export Sales for one (1) year.

TABLE NO. 106

CNMI AGRICULTURE
IMPORT SALES
FY'85

CATAGORIES	U.S.	JAPAN	TOTAL
1. Vegetables	904,633	146,142	1,050,775 lbs.
	264,494.11	51,523.48	316,017.59
2. Fruits[1]	200,943	13,409	214,352 lbs.
	98,710.25	6,690.23	105,400.48
3. Staple[2]	200,518	97	200,615 lbs.
	55,401.00	260.09	55,661.20
4. Egg[3]	209,929	-0-	209,929 lbs.
	101,232.65		101,232.65
GRAND TOTAL			1,675,671 lbs.
			578,311.92

1. Banana, Papaya, Pineapple, Citrus, and Avocado
2. Potatoes and Yam
3. Eggs conversion @ dz. = 1.33 lbs.

Total Import Sales for one (1) year.

IMPORT: These import figures are base on Agricultural Commodities that can be grown in the Commonwealth. These figures reflect only on data collected on Saipan.

Vegetables: Total import of vegetables for FY'85 amounted to 1,050,775 pounds, generating revenue of $316,017.59, reflecting an increase by 17% in volume and 3% in value. Total contribution of imports to local vegetable needs is 50% in volume. Saipan's contribution to local needs is 50% in volume.

Fruits: Tota imports of fruits to Saipan amounted to 214,352.00 in lbs, valued at $105,400.48, reflecting a decrease by 11% in volume, but increased in value of 11%. Imports contributions to local needs is 51% and local contribution to local needs is 49%.

Staples: Imports on staple crops to Saipan amounted to 200,615 lbs. in volume and $55,661.20 in value, reflecting an increase by 28% in volume and 5% in value. Import contribution to Saipan's needs is 60% in volume. Saipan contribution to local needs is 40% in volume.

Eggs: Eggs imports for FY'85 amounted to 157,841 dozens, valued at $107,232.65, reflecting a decrease by 8% in volume and 22% in value. Imports contribution to Saipan's needs is 70% in volume and Saipan contribution to local needs is 30% in volume.

TABLE NO. 107

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANAS
EXPORT SALES
FY'85

(in lbs. or as stated)

CATAGORIES	SAIPAN	ROTA	TINIAN	TOTAL
1. Vegetables	4,400	-0-	63,813	68,213 lbs.
	2,250.55	-0-	16,161.10	18,411.65
2. Fruits[1]	-0-	6,742	-0-	6,742 lbs.
		3,753.80		3,753.80
3. Staples[2]	-0-	2,669	-0-	2,669 lbs.
		1,489.50		1,489.50
4. Meat	-0-	18,750	245,784	264,534 lbs.
		24,671.18	310,853.46	335,524.64
5. Pork	-0-	751	-0-	751 lbs.
		976.30		976.30
GRAND TOTAL				342,909 lbs. $360,155.89

1. Banana, Papaya, Pineapple, Citrus, and Avocado
2. Breadfruit, Sweet Potatoe, Cassave, Yam and Taro

Total Export for one (1) year

TABLE NO. 108

CNMI AGRICULTURE
DOMESTIC SALES
FY'85

(in lbs. or as stated)

CATAGORIES	SAIPAN	ROTA	TINIAN	TOTAL
1. Vegetables	839,927	43,836	162,865	1,046,628 lbs.
	372,066.52	38,031.54	112,091.65	522,189.71
2. Fruits[1]	186,711	14,587	1,694	203,052 lbs.
	75,638.40	11,602.00	1,000.40	88,240.80
3. Staple[2]	113,868	14,629	3,594	132,091 lbs.
	57,593.19	11,683.95	2,802.50	72,079.64
4. Meat	5,727	10,725	77,322	93,774 lbs.
	7,062.20	16,853.53	99,680.41	123,596.14
5. Pork	1,784	207	-0-	1,991 lbs.
	2,643.80	269.10		2,912.90
6. Fish	379,288	17,583	3,946	400,847 lbs.
	493,819.10	37,430.16	7,546.70	538,795.96
7. Milk[3]	-0-	-0-	1,323,705	1,323,705 lbs.
			237,640.20	237,640.20
8. Egg[4]	89,431	79	-0-	89,510 lbs.
	114,832.01	117.00		114,949.01
GRAND TOTAL				3,291,598 lbs.
				$1,700,404.36

1. Banana, Papaya, Pineapple, Citrus and Avocado
2. Breadfruit, Sweet Potatoe, Cassava, Yam and Taro
3. Fresh Milk conversion @ gal. = 8 lbs.
4. Eggs conversion = 1 dz. = 1.33 lbs.

Total Domestic Sales for one (1) year.

TABLE NO. 109

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANAS
FISCAL YEAR 1985

CATAGORIES		ISLANDS SAIPAN	TINIAN	ROTA	TOTAL
PLANT INDUSTRY/PRODUCE SECTION:					
A. Average (lbs)					
1. Vegetables		115.89	11.36	43.0	170.25
2. Fruits		23.0	67.9	27.2	118.60
3. Staple Crops*		32.0	20.5	36.9	89.40
4. Coconut		2,355.0	51.7	92.6	2,499.30
B. Estimated Production (lbs)					
1. Vegetables		2,809,814	31,282	25,507	2,866,603
2. Fruits		136,281	291,180	16,332	443,793
3. Staple Crops*		305,225	15,000	21,764	341,989
4. Coconut**		6,409,368	223,000	252,000	6,884,368
C. Actual Sales					
1. Vegetables	a) Domestic	839,927	162,865	43,836	1,046,628
		$372,066.52	$112,091.65	$38,031.54	$522,189.71
	b) Export	4,400	63,813	-0-	68,213
		$ 2,250.55	$ 16,161.10	-0-	$ 18,411.65
2. Fruits	a) Domestic	186,771	1,694	14,587	203,052
		$ 75,638.40	$ 1,000.40	$11,602.00	$ 88,240.80
	b) Export	-0-	-0-	6,742	6,742
				$ 3,753.80	$ 3,753.80
3. Staple Crops*	a) Domestic	113,868	3,594	14,629	132,091
		$ 57,593.19	$ 2,802.50	$11,683.95	$ 72,079.64
	b) Export	-0-	-0-	2,669	2,669
				$ 1,489.50	$ 1,489.50
4. Coconut/Copra	a) Domestic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	b) Export	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

(Table 109 continued)

D. Number of Farmers				
1. Full-time commercial	55	6	3	64
2. Part-time commercial	29	5	14	48
3. Full-time subsistence	10	10	20	40
4. Part-time subsistence	18	-0-	12	30
E. Propagative Materials Sales/Distr.				
1. Fruit trees cuttings/seedings	800 $ 634.00	N/A	350 $ -0-	1,150 pcs. $ 634.00
2. Ornamental cuttings/seedings	370 $ 810.00	N/A	75 $ -0-	445 pcs. $ 810.00

*Staple crops: Taros, yams, sweet potatos, cassava, breadfruit, cooking bananas.

**Coconut: Used for copra, cooking, drinking and feed.

TABLE NO. 110

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANAS
FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ISLANDS			
CATAGORIES	SAIPAN	TINIAN	ROTA	TOTAL
LIVESTOCK/ANIMAL SECTION:				
A. Estimated number of principal species of livestock/animals:				
1. Cattle	1,050	7,379	991	9,420
2. Goats	662	204	75	941
3. Swine	1,978	320	800	3,098
4. Horses	15	33	-0-	48
5. Chickens	15,823	1,636	1,390	18,849
6. Ducks	527	96	60	683
7. Turkey	3	-0-	-0-	3
8. Pigeons	2,013	297	700	3,010
9. Geese	34	5	-0-	39
10. Guinea Fowl	68	-0-	-0-	68
11. Quail	200	-0-	-0-	200
12. Pheasants Others (specify)	12	-0-	-0-	12
13. Rabbit	50	-0-	-0-	50
B. Livestock Producers (number of individuals)				
1. Cattle Producers	130	23	67	220
2. Goat Producers	90	16	6	112
3. Hog Producers	420	53	46	519
4. Egg Producers	2	-0-	-0-	2
C. Livestock Grazing Land (in acres)				
1. Cattle	3,500	7,805.2	4,217	15,522.2
2. Goats	200	13.0	15	228.0
3. Swine	175	9.9	12.8	197.7
D. Estimated Production (in pounds or dozen)				
1. Beef	6,250	484,414	40,719	505,383
2. Pork	12,500	4,000	1,684	18,184
3. Goat Meat		N/A	955	N/A 955
4. Eggs (Doz.)	86,000	-0-	-0-	86,000
E. Actual Sales				
1. Beef a) Domestic	5,727	77,322	10,725	93,774 lbs
	$ 7,062.20	$ 99,680.41	$ 16,853.53	$123,596.14
b) Export	-0-	245,784	18,750	264,534 lbs
		$310,853.46	$ 24,671.18	$335,524.64

(Table 110 continued)

2. Pork	a) Domestic	1,784	N/A	207	1,991 lbs
		$ 2,643.80		$ 269.10	$ 2,912.90
	b) Export	-0-	-0-	751	751 lbs
				$ 976.30	$ 976.30
3. Goat Meat	a) Domestic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	b) Export	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
4. Eggs	a) Domestic	89,431	-0-	79	89,510 lbs
		$114,832.01		$ 117.00	$114,949.01
	b) Export	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
5. Milk	a) Domestic	-0-	4,323,705		1,323,705 lbs
			$237,640.20	-0-	$237,640.20
	b) Export	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
6. Fish	a) Domestic	379,288	3,946	17,583	400,847 lbs
		$493,819.10	$ 7,546.70	$ 37,430.16	$538,795.96
	b) Export	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TABLE NO. 111

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
ON-ISLAND OUTPATIENT CLINICS

	HEMODIALYSIS	DENTAL	OUTPATIENT	ON-ISLAND CLINICS TOTAL
1st Quarter	$ 51,354.27	$ 436.00	$ 2,261.50	$ 54,051.77
2nd Quarter	50,490.00	459.00	1,782.00	52,731.00
3rd Quarter	63,803.79	454.00	848.50	65,106.29
4th Quarter	70,210.00	497.00	5,753.50	76,460.50
TOTAL	$235,858.06	$1,846.00	$10,645.50	$248,349.56
50% FFP	$117,929.03	$ 923.00	$ 5,322.75	$124,174.78

TABLE NO. 112

TOTAL MILES OF ROADS BY ROADWAYS CLASSIFICATION AND TYPE
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
FY'85

	ISLANDS											
	SAIPAN			TINIAN			ROTA			TOTAL MILES BY TYPE[3]		
ROAD CLASSIFICATION	PAVED	UNPAVED	TOTAL	PAVED	UNPAVED	TOTAL	PAVED	UNPAVED	TOTAL	PAVED	UNPAVED	TOTAL
Federal - Aid Primary (1)	43.0	1.4	44.4	3.4	-0-	3.4	4.1	10.1	14.2	50.5	11.5	62.0
Federal - Aid Secondary (1)	1.9	29.2	31.1	2.2	5.0	7.2	0.4	30.7	31.1	4.5	64.9	69.4
Village (2)	10.5	20.8	31.3	1.7	1.6	3.3	0.6	5.7	6.3	12.8	28.1	40.9
Rural Scenic (2)	3.5	67.2	70.7	-0-	19.3	19.3	-0-	32.0	32.0	3.5	118.5	122.0
TOTAL	58.9	118.6	177.5	7.3	25.9	33.2	5.1	78.5	83.6	71.3	223.0	294.3

1. All Federal Aid Primary and Secondary Roadway mileage is dervied from the System Map and Description Log from each islands.

2. All Village and Rural/Scenic Roadway mileage is estimated based on the USGS Topographic Map for each island.

3. The separation of roadway mileage into paved and unpaved has been estimated. No field checks have been performed.

*Does not include roadway mileage within the Military Retention area.

TABLE NO. 113

ELIGIBILITY INTAKE ACTIVITIES, MEDICAID
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS
(OCT. 1, 1984 - SEPT. 30, 1985)

		SEX		APPLICATION			CATEGORICALLY NEEDY					MEDICALLY NEEDY				
MONTH	TOTAL	F	M	RE-DE	DENIED	NEW	AGED	B	D	ADULT	CHILD	AGED	A	D	ADULT	CHILD
October	184	113	71	142	4	42	72	0	51	9	25	2	0	8	3	10
November	211	118	93	187	11	24	63	0	25	15	52	5	0	9	8	23
December	83	39	44	80	3	3	1	0	3	14	42	2	0	5	3	10
January	73	44	29	59	3	14	10	0	7	8	29	2	0	4	2	8
February	306	179	127	240	22	66	30	0	17	48	124	12	1	18	7	27
March	140	81	59	100	0	40	25	0	12	23	54	1	0	6	6	13
April	97	55	42	88	1	9	23	0	17	10	20	3	0	7	4	12
May	68	44	24	54	0	14	7	0	3	13	38	3	0	4	0	0
June	141	79	62	111	0	30	22	0	23	18	44	4	0	7	5	18
July	89	51	38	74	8	15	16	1	5	7	31	1	0	6	2	12
August	131	77	54	119	2	12	21	0	16	17	44	2	0	10	4	15
September	251	142	109	210	0	41	18	1	15	47	122	4	0	14	10	20
Total FY85	1.774	1,022	752	1,464	54	310	308	2	194	229	625	41	1	98	54	168

1. Female: 58% Male: 42%
2. Rede : 83% New : 17%
3. Categorical Breakdown (%)
   - a) Aged : 20%
   - b) Blind: 0%
   - c) Disabled: 16%
   - d) AFDC: 61%
     - - Adult: 16%
     - - Child 45%
   - e) Denied: 3%

TABLE NO. 114

OFF-ISLAND REFERRAL
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
(MEDICAID PATIENT STATISTICS)

		CATEGORICALLY NEEDY					MEDICALLY NEEDY			
FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL $ EXPENDED	ACTUAL NO. OF PERSONS	AGED	BLIND/ DISABLED	AFDC ADULT	AFDC CHILD	AGED	BLIND/ DISABLED	AFDC ADULT	AFDC CHILD
FY-79*	$ 87,003	26	4	14	2	3	0	2	1	0
FY-80	249,038	50	21	21	1	1	0	6	0	0
FY-81	123,384	16	5	8	1	0	0	1	1	0
FY-82	210,420	40	20	15	0	0	0	4	0	1
FY-83	386,956	41	15	12	5	2	0	5	2	0
FY-84	378,313	71	24	28	2	3	3	12	0	0
FY-85	588,882	41	7	7	3	1	1	19	3	0

*Third and Fourth Quarters only.

TABLE NO. 115

Deaths reported in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, calendar year 1983 and 1984. (listed in rank order 1984)

Cause of deaths	1983	1984
Diseases of the heart (391-398, 402, 410-429)	16	16
Malignant and benign neoplasms (140-208, 210-239)	15	13
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	9	11
Accidents, total	12	10
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	3	5
Accidents caused by submersion, suffocation, and foreign body (E910-E915)	5	2
Other accidents (E916-E928)	1	2
Late effects of accidental injury (E929)	-	1
Accidental poisoning by other solid and liquid substances, gases, and vapors (E860-E869)	1	-
Accidental falls (E880-E888)	2	-
Prematurity (765)	2	8
Diabetes mellitus (250)	-	5
Nephritis nephrosis (580-589)	2	5
Homicide (E960-E969)	3	5
Suicide (E950-E959)	1	4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions (490-496)	2	3
Cirrhosis of liver (571)	1	3
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	2	3
Septicemia (038)	-	2
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	3	2
Disease of esophagus, stomach and duodenum (530-537)	1	2
Gastroentestinal hemorrhage (578)	1	2
Diarrheal and intestinal diseases (004, 006, 008-009)	2	1
Viral hepatitis (070)	-	1
Nutritional deficiency (260-269)	-	1
Meningitis (320-322)	1	1
Essential hypertension (401)	1	1
Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-764, 766-779)	2	1
Hypostasis pneumonia (514)	1	-
Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted (E980-E989)	1	-
All other causes, remainder of (001-139, 240-739, 780-789, 790-799)	15	14
of these ill-defined and unknown (797-799)	(4)	(4)
Total	93	114

Note: Number in parentheses are from the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Volume 1, 1979.

Source: Death reported from Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

TABLE NO. 116

Number and percent of first visits for diseases treated in the outpatient clinic, Rota Sub-Hospital Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985.

Diseases group	Number of cases	Percent of total
Diseases of the respiratory system, n.e.c.[a]	1,101	49.2
Injuries and adverse effects	302	13.5
Infectious diseases of the intestinal tract	253	11.3
Asthma and other allergic condition	93	4.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	41	1.8
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	18	0.8
Diabetes mellitus	13	0.6
Diseases of the eye	5	0.2
Diseases of the genito-urinary	5	0.2
Tuberculosis, cases and suspects	1	b
Intestinal parasitism	1	b
Diseases of the circulatory system	1	b
All other diseases and conditions, n.e.c.[a]	404	18.1
All diseases and injuries, total	2,238	100.0

[a] N.E.C.: Not Elsewhere Classified

[b] Less than 0.1 percent

TABLE NO. 117

Number and percent of total visits for diseases treated in the outpatient clinic, Rota Sub-Hospital Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985.

Diseases group	Number of cases	Percent of total
Diseases of the respiratory system, n.e.c.[a]	1,265	43.4
Injuries and adverse effects	477	16.3
Infectious diseases of the intestinal tract	300	10.3
Asthma and other allergic condition	136	4.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	51	1.7
Diabetes mellitus	47	1.6
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	26	0.9
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	17	0.6
Diseases of the eye	7	0.2
Tuberculosis, cases and suspects	1	b
Intestinal parasitism	1	b
Diseases of the circulatory system	1	b
All other diseases and conditions, n.e.c.[a]	589	20.2
All diseases and injuries, total	2,918	100.0

Number of first and total visits treated in the outpatient clinic, Tinian Dispensary Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985.

First visits	2,737
Total visits	3,844

TABLE NO. 118

Number and percent of total visits for diseases treated in the outpatient clinic, Saipan Hospital Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985.

Diseases group	Number of cases	Percent of total
Diseases of respiratory system, n.e.c.[a]	2,644	12.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,482	7.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid	1,347	6.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	1,169	5.6
Infectious diseases of the intestinal tract	1,134	5.5
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	914	4.4
Asthma and other allergic condition	583	2.8
Diseases of the eye	435	2.1
Diabetes mellitus	401	1.9
Injuries and adverse effects	366	1.8
Diseases of digestive system	217	1.0
Intestinal parasitism	61	0.3
Communicable diseases, n.e.c.[a]	58	0.3
Fungus infections	23	0.1
Malignant neoplasms	16	0.1
Gonococcal infection cases and suspects	13	0.1
Tuberculosis cases and suspects	8	b
Leprosy cases and suspects	3	b
All other diseases and conditions, n.e.c.[a]	9,846	47.5
All diseases and injuries, total	20,720	100.0

TABLE NO. 119

EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH, MEDICAL AND SANITATION SERVICES, FY'85

a)	Director's Office	109,593
b)	Hospital, Saipan.Rota/Tinian	2,979,844
c)	Medical Referral	2,995,214
d)	Medical Supply and Equipment	1,321,606
e)	Environmental Health, Saipan/Rota/Tinian	101,594
f)	Dental Health, Saipan/Rota/Tinian	246,381
g)	General Public Health	130,330
	TOTAL	7,884,562

ESTABLISHMENT OF INPATIENT CARE

a)	General Hospital	1
	Health Center	1
	TOTAL	2

Admission by services (exclusive of newborn) to the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1985.

Medicine	
15 years and over	1,183
Under 15 years (pediatrics)	878
Surgery	305
Obstetrics	774
All services, total	3,140

TABLE NO. 120

Number of patients treated and number of registered deaths by type of service and by sex and age group in Saipan Hospital, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, for the period October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985 (exclusive of newborn).

Type of service and sex of patient	Under 15 Years		15 Years & Over		All Ages, Total	
	Number of treated	Deaths in hospital	Number of treated	Deaths in hospital	Number of treated	Deaths in hospital
Medicine/Surgery						
Male	490	5	630	23	1,120	28
Female	379	1	701	20	1,080	21
Total	869	6	1,331	43	2,200	49
Obstetrics	4	-	766		770	-
All Services						
Male	490	5	630	23	1,120	28
Female	383	1	1,467	20	1,850	21
Total	873	6	2,097	43	2,970	49

TABLE NO. 121

Number of patients treated and number of registered deaths by type of service and by sex and age group in Rota Sub-Hospital, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, for the period October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985 (exclusive of newborn).

Type of service and sex of patient	Under 15 Years		15 Years & Over		All Ages, Total	
	Number of treated	Deaths in hospital	Number of treated	Deaths in hospital	Number of treated	Deaths in hospital
Medicine/Surgery						
Male	38	-	64	5	102	5
Female	24	-	68	2	92	2
Total	62	-	132	7	194	7
Obstetrics	-	-	11	-	11	-
All Services						
Male	38	-	64	5	102	5
Female	24	-	79	2	103	2
Total	62	-	143	7	205	7

TABLE NO. 122

Crude birth, death and infant mortality rates, in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1975 - 1984.

		Number of Registered			Rates		
			Deaths				
Year	Population	Births	All Ages	Under 1 year	Crude birth	Crude death	Infant mortality
1975	13,380	543	95	14	40.6	7.1	25.8
1976	13,850	573	93	11	41.4	6.9	19.2
1977	14,340	574	82	20	40.0	5.7	34.8
1978	14,850	562	78	8	37.8	5.3	14.2
1979	15,387	531	109	21	34.5	7.1	39.5
1980	15,970	612	101	16	38.3	6.3	26.1
1981	16,600	618	95	8	37.2	5.7	12.9
1982	17,260	637	103	16	36.9	6.0	25.1
1983	17,930	577	93	9	32.2	5.2	15.6
1984	20,990	631	114	15	30.1	5.4	23.8

Birth rate - number of live births per thousand population;

Death rate - number of deaths per thousand population;

Infant mortality - number of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) per thousand live births;

TABLE NO. 123

Number of registered live births by age of mother, in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1984.

Age group	Number
Under 15	1
15 - 19	88
20 - 24	195
25 - 29	204
30 - 34	106
35 - 39	34
40 - 44	3
45 - 49	-
Total	631

TABLE NO. 124

Number and percent of first visits for diseases treated in the outpatient clinic, Saipan Hospital Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985.

Diseases group	Number of cases	Percent of total
Diseases of the respiratory system, n.e.c.[a]	2,357	15.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,098	7.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	1,084	6.9
Infectious diseases of the intestinal tract	1,021	6.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	813	5.2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	702	4.5
Asthma and other allergic condition	491	3.1
Diseases of the eye	403	2.6
Injuries and adverse effects	291	1.9
Diseases of digestive system	181	1.2
Diabetes mellitus	165	1.0
Intestinal parasitism	58	0.4
Communicable diseases, n.e.c.[a]	57	0.4
Fungus infections	23	0.1
Gonococcal infection cases and suspects	12	0.1
Tuberculosis, cases and suspects	7	b
Malignant neoplasms	4	b
Leprosy cases and suspects	3	b
All other diseases and conditions, n.e.c.[a]	6,946	44.2
All diseases and injuries, total	15,716	100.0

[a] N.E.C.: Not Elsewhere Classified

[b] Less than 0.1 percent

TABLE NO. 125

Number of registered live births, deaths and infant deaths by sex and by month of events in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1984.

	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS		
Month	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January	29	21	50	12	5	17	1	1	2
February	20	19	39	5	7	12	1	1	2
March	32	32	64	2	5	7	-	1	1
April	29	26	55	6	-	6	1	-	1
May	21	20	41	6	1	7	1	-	1
June	29	24	53	7	4	11	1	1	2
July	14	21	35	7	4	11	-	-	-
August	15	20	35	7	3	10	1	-	1
September	26	33	59	2	6	8	-	1	1
October	28	27	55	3	3	6	1	-	1
November	44	34	78	5	1	6	-	1	1
December	38	29	67	9	4	13	2	-	2
Total	325	306	631	71	43	114	9	6	15

Infant deaths: Deaths of under 1 year of age, exclusive of fetal deaths.

Source: Live births, deaths and infant deaths received from the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

TABLE NO. 126

Number of registered live births, in hospital, dispensary, at home and other place, in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1984.

Place of birth	Number
General hospital	605
Sub-hospital	17
Dispensary	4
Home or other	5
Total	631

TABLE NO. 127

Infant deaths reported in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, calendar year 1983 and 1984. (listed in rank order 1984)

Cause of deaths	1983	1984
Prematurity (765)	2	8
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	2	2
Diarrheal and intestinal diseases (004, 006, 008-009)	-	1
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	-	1
Diseases of esophagus, stomach and duodenum (530-537)	1	-
Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-764, 766-779)	2	1
Meningitis (320)	1	-
All other causes, remainder of (001-139, 240-739, 780-789, 797-799)	1	2
of these ill-defined and unknown (797-799)	-	1
Total	9	15

TABLE NO. 128

Number of registered live births by type of attendant, in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1984.

Type of attendant	Number
Physician	168
Medex, Nurse Practitioner and Registered or Graduate Nurse	374
Certified Midwife	84
Other	5
Total	631

Graduate nurses are graduates of a 2-1/2 year course in Nursing Education, Community College of Micronesia. Registered nurses are trained in Hawaii or Mainland and have been registered in the United States.

Certified nurse midwife is a graduate nurse who has successfully completed a recognized program in Midwifery.

TABLE NO. 129

Morbidity of notifiable diseases reported in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, for fiscal year 1984 and 1985 (listed in rank order for 1985).

Diseases	1985	1984
Influenza	1,308	1,525
Gastroenteritis	830	901
Conjunctivitis, viral	258	66
Shigellosis	111	58
Gonorrhea	93	105
Amebiasis	75	9
Chickenpox	61	109
Streptococcal sore throat	61	52
Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid)	36	28
Hepatitis A (infectious)	26	70
Vibrio parahaemolyticus	17	-
Tuberculosis, all forms	16	12
Hepatitis B (serum)	12	9
Fish poisoning (ciquatera)	8	24
Streptococcal disease, other	7	-
Conjunctivitis, bacterial and NOS	4	334
Food poisoning, bacterial	4	-
Diplococci Pres Moniac	4	-
Hepatitis, viral (unspecified)	2	9
Mumps	2	9
Syphilis, infectious (1 and 2)	2	-
Giardiasis	1	-
Hansen's diseases (leprosy)	1	3
Scabies	1	-
Meningitis, bacterial (other than meningococcal)	-	5
Measles (rubeola)	-	4
Rubella (german measles)	-	2
Rheumatic fever	-	2
Cholera	-	1
Pertussis (whooping cough)	-	1
Herpes zoster	-	1
Chancroid	-	1

Source: Monthly morbidity epidemiological tables reported from the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

TABLE NO. 130

Dental services rendered by dental officers and dental nurses, October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

Visits	Doctors			Nurses			Grand total
	Clinic	Field	Total	Clinic	Field	Total	
Treatment	5,103	87	5,190	2,540	4,731	7,271	12,461
Examination only	292	92	384	393	248	641	1,025
Total	5,395	179	5,574	2,933	4,979	7,912	13,486

TABLE NO. 131

Number of registered deaths by sex and age group in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1984.

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	10	7	17
5 - 9	2	-	2
10 - 14	2	1	3
15 - 19	2	-	2
20 - 24	3	-	3
25 - 29	3	-	3
30 - 34	4	1	5
35 - 39	4	2	6
40 - 44	2	-	2
45 - 49	2	4	6
50 - 54	3	4	7
55 - 59	3	1	4
60 - 64	4	6	10
65 - 69	10	5	15
70 - 74	5	1	6
75 - 79	11	4	15
80 - 84	1	4	5
85 & Over	-	3	3
Total	71	43	114

Source: Certificates of death reported from the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas for calendar year 1984.

TABLE NO. 132

Number and percent of health center discharges classified by cause group as reported in Rota Health Center, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1984.

Cause group	Percent	Number
Amebiasis (006)	2.7	3
Other and unspecified forms of dysentery (007-009)	2.7	3
Tuberculosis, respiratory (011-012)	0.9	1
Other bacterial diseases (020-027, 031-032, 034-035, 038-041)	0.9	1
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159)	3.6	4
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (200-208)	0.9	1
Diabetes mellitus (250)	4.5	5
Other endocrine diseases (240-246, 251-259)	0.9	1
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	0.9	1
Mental disorders (290-319)	1.8	2
Inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system (320-326)	0.9	1
Other diseases of the nervous system (330-337, 340-349, 350-359)	0.9	1
Acute rheumatic fever (390-392)	0.9	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	0.9	1
Hypertension disease (401-405)	8.1	9
Ischemic heart disease (410-414)	0.9	1
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	0.9	1
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	1.8	2
Acute respiratory infections (460-466)	1.8	2
Other diseases of the upper respiratory tract (470-478)	0.9	1
Influenza (487)	0.9	1
Pneumonia (480-486)	0.9	9
Asthma (493)	0.9	1
Bronchitis and emphysema (490-492, 494-496)	8.1	9
Other diseases of respiratory system (500-508, 510-519)	1.8	2
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands, and jaws (520-529)	0.9	1
Gastritis and duodenitis (535)	7.2	8
Diseases of esophagus, stomach and duodenum (530-534, 536-537)	0.9	1
Noninfective enteritis and colitis (555-558)	4.5	5
Other diseases of digestive system (570-579)	1.8	2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (580-589)	0.9	1
Other diseases of urinary system (590-599)	2.7	3
Diseases of male genital organs (600-608)	0.9	1
Complications mainly related to pregnancy (640-648)	3.6	4
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-686)	1.8	2
Other inflammatory conditions and diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-698, 700-709)	0.9	1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	1.8	2
Symptoms referable to systems or organs (780-796)	5.4	6
Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality (797-799)	0.9	1
All injuries, total	8.1	9
Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicinal substances, and biologicals (E850-E858)	1.8	2
Accidental falls (E880-E888)	1.8	2
Accidents caused by submersion, suffocation, and foreign bodies (E910-E915)	1.8	2
Other accidents (E916-E928)	2.7	3
All causes, total	100.0	111
Normal delivery (650)	7.5	9
Total all discharges, exclusive of newborn		120
Premature (5 lb. 7 3/4 oz. or less)		2
Mature (5 lb. 8 oz. and over)		14
birth weight not stated		1
Newborn total (V30-V39)		17

TABLE NO. 133

Number and percent of hospital discharges classified by cause group as reported in Saipan Hospital, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1984.

Cause group	Percent	Number
Other diseases of circulatory system (440-448, 451-459)	1.0	25
Acute respiratory infections (460-466)	2.2	54
Other diseases of the upper respiratory tract (470-478)	0.2	4
Pneumonia (480-486)	2.9	71
Influenza (487)	0.7	18
Asthma (493)	3.2	78
Bronchitis and emphysema (490-492, 494-496)	1.6	39
Other diseases of the respiratory system (500-508, 510-519)	1.1	27
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (520-529)	0.4	9
Gastritis and duodenitis (535)	0.2	5
Diseases of esophagus, stomach and duodenum (530-534, 536-537)	0.8	20
Appendicitis (540-543)	1.4	33
Hernia of abdominal cavity (550-553)	0.6	15
Noninfective enteritis and colitis (555-558)	0.3	8
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum (560-569)	1.1	28
Other diseases of digestive system (570-579)	2.4	59
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (580-589)	0.5	13
Other diseases of urinary system (590-599)	3.7	90
Diseases of male genital organs (600-608)	0.4	11
Disorders of breast, female genital tract and inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (610-611, 614-629)	3.1	76
Complications of pregnancy, delivery and the puerperium, total	11.2	273
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (630-639)	2.4	59
Complications mainly related to pregnancy (640-648)	3.8	93
Other indications for care in pregnancy, labor, and delivery (651-659)	3.9	96
Complications occuring mainly in the course of labor and delivery (660-669)	0.8	20
Complications of the puerperium (670-676)	0.2	5
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-686)	6.1	148
Other inflammatory conditions and diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-698, 700-709)	0.8	19
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710-739)	2.5	60
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	0.4	11
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	1.0	25
Symptoms referable to systems or organs (780-796)	7.0	172
Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality (797-799)	0.1	3
All injuries, total	12.6	308
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (E810-E819)	2.7	66
Motor vehicle nontraffic accidents (E820-E825)	0.1	3
Other road vehicle accidents (E826-E829)	0.1	3
Water transport accidents (E830-E838)	0.1	2
Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicinal substances, and biologicals (E850-E858)	0.4	10
Accidental poisoning by other solid and liquid substances, gases, and vapors (E860-E869)	0.7	18

(Table 133 continued)

Number and percent of hospital discharges classified by cause group as reported in Saipan Hospital, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1984.

Cause group	Percent	Number
Selected infectious diseases (001-003)	0.4	9
Bacillary dysentery (004)	0.7	17
Food poisoning (005)	0.3	7
Amebiasis (006)	0.4	11
Other and unspecified forms of dysentery (007-009)	5.9	143
Tuberculosis, respiratory (011-012)	0.3	7
Whooping cough (033)	a	1
Tetanus (037)	a	1
Other bacterial diseases (020-027, 031-032, 034-035, 038-041)	0.1	3
Meningitis due to enterovirus (047)	0.3	8
Chickenpox (052)	0.2	6
Rubella (056)	a	1
Viral hepatitis (070)	0.4	10
Mumps (072)	a	1
Other viral diseases (050-051, 053-054, 057, 060-066, 071, 073-079)	0.7	18
Gonococcal infections (098)	0.1	2
Other spirochetal diseases (100-104)	a	1
Mycoses (110-118)	a	1
Other helminthiases (120-124, 127-129)	0.5	12
Other infective and parasitic (080-088, 130-136)	0.1	2
Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (140-149)	0.1	3
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159)	0.2	5
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory and intrathoracic organs (160-165)	0.1	3
Malignant neoplasm of bone, connective tissue, skin and breast (170-175)	0.1	2
Malignant neoplasm of genitourinary organs (179-189)	0.3	8
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites (190-199)	0.2	5
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (200-208)	0.2	5
Benign neoplasms (210-229)	0.2	5
Diabetes mellitus (250)	2.3	56
Other endocrine diseases (240-246, 251-259)	0.3	7
Nutritional deficiencies (260-269)	0.1	3
Other metabolic and immunity disorders (270-279)	0.4	10
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	1.1	27
Mental disorders (290-319)	2.2	54
Inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system (320-326)	0.2	5
Other diseases of the nervous system (330-337, 340-349, 350-359)	0.4	9
Disorders of the eye and adnexa (360-379)	0.5	13
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (380-389)	5.0	122
Acute rheumatic fever (390-392)	0.2	5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	0.1	3
Hypertension disease (401-405)	1.6	38
Ischemic heart disease (410-414)	1.1	26
Diseases of pulmonary circulation (415-417)	0.1	3
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	1.4	34
Cebrovascular disease (430-438)	1.1	26

(Table 133 continued)

Number and percent of hospital discharges classified by cause group as reported in Saipan Hospital, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, 1984.

Cause group	Percent	Number
Surgical and medical procedures as the cause of abnormal rection of patient (E878-E879)	0.1	2
Accidental falls (E880-E888)	2.3	56
Accidents caused by fire and flames (E890-E899)	0.2	6
Accidents due to natural and environmental factors (E900-E909)	0.7	16
Accidents caused by submersion, suffocation, and foreign bodies (E910-E915)	0.2	5
Other accidents (E916-E928)	2.3	55
Late effects of accidental injury (E929)	a	1
Drugs, medicinal and biological substances causing adverse effects in therapeutic use (E930-E949)	a	1
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E950-E959)	0.7	17
Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other person (E960-E969)	1.8	45
Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted (E980-E989)	0.1	2
All causes, total	100.0	2,440
Normal delivery (650)	16.1	473
Person encountering health services in circumstances related to reproduction and development (V20-V28)	0.4	11
Person encountering health services for specific procedures and aftercare (V50-V59)	0.1	2
Person without reported diagnosis encountered during examination and investigation of individuals and populations (V70-V82)	0.1	4
Total all discharges, exclusive of newborn		2,930
Premature (5 lb 7 3/4 oz. or less)		38
Mature (5 lb. 8 oz. and over)		551
Birth weight not stated		1
Newborn total (V30-V39)		590

a - Less than 0.1 percent.

Note: Code number in parenthesis following the descriptions, are from the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision Clinical Modification, (ICD-9-CM).

Discharges are not unduplicated counts of persons because one patient may have several hospital admissions during the year.

Source: Disease Summary Cards from general hospital.

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